

**REPORT**  
**OF THE**  
**CHIEF INSPECTOR OF FACTORIES**  
**AND WORKSHOPS**

**TO**  
**HER MAJESTY'S PRINCIPAL SECRETARY OF STATE**  
**FOR THE HOME DEPARTMENT,**

**FOR THE**  
**YEAR ENDING 31ST OCTOBER 1892.**

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**Presented to both Houses of Parliament by Command of Her Majesty.**

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REPORT of R. E. SPRAGUE ORAM, Esq., H.M. Chief Inspector  
of Factories, for the year 1892.

SIR Whitehall, January 1893.

THERE will be general sympathy felt outside of, as well as within the department, with one whose illness has caused me unexpectedly to be called on to present the report for the year 1892.

Mr. Whymper, whose undoubted ability is well known, represented the department as expert delegate at the Berlin conference, and his able pamphlet on English Factory Laws "the substance" of a paper read before the Vienna International Congress of 1887 on Hygiene and Demography, an attempt to give in as "few words as possible some idea of the origin and application" and working of the English Factory and Workshop Act, 1878," will long be used as a book of reference by the representatives of the foreign powers to whom it was forwarded. Mr. Whymper was appointed H.M. Chief Inspector of Factories in October 1891, and in January 1892 had an attack of influenza whilst absent from London in the performance of his official duties, from the effects of which he has never recovered, and it so prostrated him that he felt it his duty to resign the office. He was at the time busily engaged in revising the special rules for white lead works, to which he devoted considerable attention and careful inquiry. The special rules as revised by him were adopted, and will be found in a later portion of my report.

I. FACTORY AND WORKSHOP ACT, 1891.

Mr. Whymper drew up the following circular for the information of H.M. Inspectors, which contains an epitome of the Act of 1891:—

"The principal objects of this Act are to render the inspection of workshops more efficient, especially as regards sanitation, and in factories to provide for a more thorough protection of machinery. It is attempted to reach these ends by two means in particular. The one hands over to the local authorities the sanitary charge of those workshops in which it was hitherto undertaken by the factory inspectors. By the other means, the Secretary of State is enabled to make special rules, as regards both sanitation and danger, to be administered by the factory inspectors, and to apply in any factory or workshop, where he may certify them to be necessary. One or two other provisions help these main measures, while the rest of the Act, except in two matters, is devoted to such minor changes as experience has suggested. The two matters alluded to are the raising the commencing age of children from 10 to 11 years from 1893, and the prohibition of work by women for four weeks after childbirth. They follow resolutions adopted at the Berlin international labour conference of 1890.

*Sanitation.*

"The transfer of the sanitary supervision of workshops to the local authorities is brought about in the following way. Section 3 of the

new Act says that sections 3 and 33 of the Factory and Workshop Act, 1878, which relate to cleanliness, overcrowding, ventilation, and lime-washing are no longer to apply to workshops. These latter, upon being relieved from the incidence of this section, fall as nuisances under section 91, sub-section 6, of the Public Health Act, 1875, (as amended by section 101 and schedule 6 of the Factory and Workshop Act 1878,) and in London under section 2 (1) g of the Public Health (London) Act, 1891. The former, however, *i.e.*, the Act of 1875, does not give the local authority adequate power to enforce lime-washing: whence the necessity for section 4 of our new Act, which in sub-section 2 supplies the deficiency. All workshops, therefore, have thus been handed over to the local authorities, who receive by sub-section 2 of section 3 of new Act the same powers as those of the factory inspectors under the principal Act. London workshops are excepted in this last sub-section, because as regards these, the sanitary authority is already invested with similar powers by the Public Health (London) Act, 1891. In order that the other duties (as regards protected hands, &c.) still retained by the factory inspectors in workshops may be assisted, the medical officer of the sanitary authority is bound (section 3, sub-section 3 of new Act) to give notice to them, when in any workshop he finds protected hands employed. But, again, sanitary powers conferred on the local authorities by section 91 of Public Health Act, 1875, do not include the prevention of effluvia. By section 4 of the new Act this power is added to those which they have already, and by its sub-sections 2 and 3 they can remedy and punish; but sub-section 4 specially excludes workshops under Public Health (London) Act, 1891, since as regards these, the necessary power is already given by sections 2 and 25 of that Act.

“The local authorities having thus been invested with powers to deal with sanitation in workshops, the possibility of these powers not being duly exercised, arises. How are the local authorities to be made to act? I may reply broadly as follows:—

“The factory inspector if, in the course of inspecting a workshop for the purpose of enforcing hours, he observes any breach of those provisions as to cleanliness, ventilation, and overcrowding, or any other breach of Public Health Act, in relation to any drain, &c. is bound under section 4 of the Factory Act of 1878 to report it to the local sanitary authority; but his duties are not, as before, restricted to doing this. If the sanitary authority do not within a reasonable time take action on his report, he has power under section 2 (2) of the Factory Act, 1891, to take the like proceedings as the sanitary authority might have taken.

“If the sanitary authority shows negligence on a large scale in enforcing the provisions of the law relating to public health in their application to effluvia arising from any drain, privy, or other nuisance, or with respect to cleanliness, ventilation, or overcrowding, or lime-washing, power is given by section 1 to Secretary of State to authorise factory inspectors to take such steps as appear necessary for enforcing these provisions in any workshops or class of workshops (including men’s workshops) or laundries.

“By section 36 of new Act retail bakehouses are made not to include any place which is a factory. This is in order to avoid the anomaly of sanitary regulations in a factory being administered by local authorities, which would be the case without this amendment.

“The above is an attempt, I will not say to explain, but rather to follow out, as briefly as possible, the way in which the new Act modifies the principal Act in the matter of the sanitation of workshops.

*“Special Rules.*

“The conditions which the special rules may embrace seem almost to exhaust the possibilities of danger and insanitation. I will not detail them, since this is done in the section (8). The formalities which have to precede their application are roughly as follows: When the Secretary of State has certified to their necessity, the Chief Inspector communicates the proposed rules to the occupier, who is bound to accept and observe them, unless within 21 days he demurs in writing. If the Secretary of State does not agree to his demurrer, arbitration ensues.

“The rules may be changed from time to time (section 13), and they must be affixed (section 11).

*“Safety.*

“As regards the sections which help the above main provision in its application to danger, are section 6, sub-section 1, which imposes the obligation to fence hoists, even if no person is liable to pass, or be employed near them; section 37, which includes ‘driving straps,’ in the expression ‘machinery,’ and use of locomotives in the expression ‘process’; and section 6, sub-section 2, which imposes the obligation to fence all dangerous machinery, as absolutely as is already the case as to ‘mill gearing.’

“The provisions relating to fire complete what is new as regards danger. By section 7, sub-section 1, the sanitary authorities have to see and certify that all factories, the construction of which is commenced after 1st January 1892, and in which over 40 persons are employed, are provided with reasonable means for their escape. Sub-section 2 enacts that the same authority shall as soon as possible after the passing of this Act enforce similar provisions in all the factories of a like class which may be then in existence. Then follow provisions as to expenses. In London the County Council is (sub-section 4) substituted for sanitary authority.

“The remaining provisions of the Act require little more than simple enumeration.

*Period of Employment.*

“Section 13. In women’s workshops, *i.e.*, where women but no young persons or children are employed, a specified 12 hours, with one and a half hours for meals, may be taken for employment between 6 a.m. and 10 p.m. on the first five days of the week, and on Saturdays a specified period of eight hours between 6 a.m. and 4 p.m. with half an hour for meals.

“The cause of this alteration was the impossibility under the previous system of ascertaining the hours actually worked. Section 21 *infra* puts these places under the same regulations with reference to affixing abstracts and notices of hours, meals, holidays, and sending notices of accidents as ordinary workshops.

“14. Overtime must be reported by 8 p.m. in the same evenings, and notice of the same must be affixed.

“15. In section 18 of principal Act there was a doubt as to the meaning of words ‘period of employment.’ Did it mean time of actual work only, or was it meant to include mealtimes? The alteration of the word ‘period’ into the words ‘actual employment’ renders the meaning clear.

*"Holidays.*

"16. The dates of the intended annual holidays or half holidays must now be affixed in the first week of January; but the dates may be changed subsequently.

*"Conditions of Employment.*

"17. Women not to return to work for four weeks after confinement.

"18. Children not to begin work till the age of 11 after 1st January 1893. Those lawfully employed on January 1st, 1893, may be retained. This and the preceding section are in accordance with resolutions passed at Berlin Labour Conference, 1890.

"19. Certifying surgeons to report to the Secretary of State every year.

"20. Birth certificate for all under 16 to be given for purposes of this Act by registrars for 6d. The requisition free.

*"Miscellaneous.*

"22. Accident notices need not be sent unless injured person is unable to do five hours work on any day within the next three days after the accident, and the notice to contain the address to which the injured person may have been removed, as well as that of his own residence. Sub-section (3), coroner to inform inspector of fatal accidents, and at the inquest greater latitude of examination, &c. to be allowed.

"23. Welsh-speaking inspectors to be preferred for Wales and Monmouth.

"24. All weavers in cotton, worsted, woollen, linen, or jute trades, and winders, weavers, and reellers in cotton trades shall, if paid by the piece, be supplied by the occupiers with particulars sufficient to enable them to ascertain the rate of wages. Penalties for disclosure of these particulars.

"25. Inspector may now enter any factory or workshop used as a dwelling without a warrant.

"26. Notice of commencement to be sent to an inspector in the case of a workshop as well as of a factory, and the inspector to send notice to sanitary authority of the district in the case of a workshop.

"27. An important provision. Every occupier and contractor employed by an occupier, if ordered by Secretary of State under section 65 of the principal Act, to keep open to an inspector a list of names and addresses of every person employed by him outside the factory or workshop, either as work person or as contractor.

"28. Minimum penalties in certain cases.

"29. An information may be laid within three months of the date on which an offence has come to the knowledge of Her Majesty's Inspector, or, if an inquest has been held, within two months from the date of inquest, but not more than six months after the offence itself.

"30. Presence of a person in a workshop to be evidence of employment as in a factory, except in both cases under certain conditions.

"31. The words 'a room used solely as a sleeping room' are substituted for the words 'a place used solely as a dwelling,' to describe the part of a factory or workshop exempt from the incidence of the Act.

"32. Persons employed in cleaning or preparing fruit on its arrival in factory or workshop entirely exempt from provisions of Act during

June, July, August, and September, so far as is necessary to prevent the fruit spoiling on its arrival at a factory or workshop.

"33, 34, 35. Modify the principal Act in certain respects (holidays, fees for certificates of birth) as regards Scotland and Ireland.

"36 and 37. See *suprà* under sanitation and safety.

"39, 40, 41. Deal with commencement of Act, short title, and construction."

With reference to the Factory Act, 1891, Mr. Richmond, H.M. Inspector of Factories, Liverpool, reports:—

"A year's experience of the new Act has shown the great value of the provisions of section 14 with regard to overtime, of section 26 as to registration of workshops, and section 27 as to outworkers: under the two former sections I have had several prosecutions, with a result that both notices of overtime and notices of opening factories and workshops have greatly increased."

Mr. Hamilton, H.M. Inspector for the Newcastle-on-Tyne district, remarks:—

"Recently a number of notices of beginning to occupy factories or workshops have been forwarded to me. This is quite a new feature in this district, and I attribute it to the prosecutions ordered by you."

Mr. Cramp, H.M. Superintending Inspector of Factories, remarks:—

"The year has been one of great activity in the factory department, and H.M. Inspectors of the Midland Division—as well as those of the other three divisions—have had to work at constant high-pressure. Notwithstanding the extra amount of correspondence, sending, receiving, and tabulating notices, &c., caused by the introduction of the Act of 1891, and the special rules and orders as to outworkers, &c., the active work of inspection has not suffered.

"During the year ending October 31, 1892, 22,283 visits have been paid to factories, 14,906 visits to workshops, and 1,733 visits to schools, police courts, municipal offices, &c., in the 11 Midland Districts, by 11 inspectors and three junior inspectors, or an average of 2,780 visits by each inspector. 350 prosecution reports have been sent in, recommending proceedings, nearly all of which were approved, and the cases brought before the magistrates.

"The great increase of work was, however, caused by the Act of 1891. The handing over of the sanitary supervision of workshops to local authorities, has, so far, increased the work of factory and workshop inspection rather than decreased it. In a few towns, such as Birmingham and Nottingham, the work has been undertaken by the city councils, and officers appointed to visit the workshops, but in the vast majority of towns and villages nothing has been done by the local authorities.

"With reference to section 17, prohibiting the employment of women for four weeks after childbirth, only one case of infringement has been brought under my notice during the year, that of a woman employed at a marine store in Sheffield, who returned to work a fortnight after her confinement. It was difficult to prove 'employment' under Factory Act, as when the inspector visited she was employed behind counter selling paper bags, and proceedings were not taken.

"Section 24 requiring particulars to be supplied to weavers, &c., in case of payment by the piece has been cheerfully obeyed by the

comparatively limited number of occupiers of textile factories in the Midlands.

"Sections 26 and 27, requiring notice of occupation of workshop to be sent to inspector, and by him forwarded to sanitary authority, and lists of outworkers to be kept in certain trades, have had the desired effect of bringing to the notice of the inspectors numerous small workshops formerly unknown. The increase of work will, however, I fear, require an increase of the staff to properly cope with it."

Captain Smith, R.N., H.M. Inspector of Factories, Sheffield, observes:—

"In compliance with section 26, we have forwarded to sanitary authorities in my district 159 notices relating to new workshops, but the requirement under section 3 for the local authority to give notice to us where they find children, young persons, or women employed has been practically a dead letter. A few such notices have been received from the medical officer of health in Sheffield, (from whom I have received cordial support in sanitary matters) but elsewhere in my very large district no attempt appears to have been made to comply with the legal requirement. As regards bakehouses I may say that the local authorities never give notice that protected persons are employed."

Mr. Hine, H.M. Inspector of Factories for the Leeds District, reports as follows:—

"As to the new sanitary clauses:—

"I find those, which are now under the administration of the sanitary authorities have received very unequal share of attention in the different towns to which they apply; in fact, with the exception of Leeds and one or two small places, I have as yet found no signs of any action having been taken at all, and, exclusive of Leeds, in no single case have I received notice of any workshops where women or young persons have been found to be employed. In more than one instance have I been told by the medical officers of health, when calling upon them as desired by you, that they have drawn their sanitary committee's attention to the new Act, but have received no instructions to put it into operation.

Notice of opening a workshop:—

The occupiers of workshops are just beginning to learn to their cost that they must now send notice that they have occupied a workshop.

A great many not only workshops but also factories have been opened since January without the required notice being sent.

Mr. Johnston, H.M. Inspector of Factories, Bristol, remarks:—

"In connection with the overwhelming amount of work I may remark that the new provisions requiring notices to and from the sanitary authorities, whilst they are useful, help to swell the office work and pro tanto to diminish the time available for inspection, already attenuated as it is by reports, prosecutions, recording of visits, *examination of overtime notices*, correspondence, &c., also that under these circumstances the large proportion of night visiting now carried on, has the result that a great number of works are rarely visited except at night.

"The year ended October 31 has been one of the busiest that I can remember in my 25 years' experience, the new Act of 1891 bringing in new provisions which had to be explained, more especially that requiring 'all dangerous parts of the machinery to be securely fenced.'

"This is a most useful addition to the Act, and has given an immense impetus to the protection of workers from accidents.

"Next, inquiries have been instituted and special rules framed for paint and colour works and lucifer match works, &c. Prejudices and objections on the part of employers had to be met before they could be finally introduced.

"The prosecutions instituted against, together with the notices to, new occupiers of factories and workshops, exhibited in the police stations and post offices, have had some effect in causing them to send notice of beginning to occupy."

Mr. Lewis, H.M. Inspector for South Wales, reports:—

"The prosecutions recently ordered by you in the cases of occupiers of workshops who had omitted to send notice of occupation, and failed to affix an abstract of the Act in their workshops have, owing to the publicity given the cases by the local newspapers, had good effect.

"Quite a shoal of notices of new places have recently been sent to me, and numerous applications have been received for the necessary papers."

Mr. Henderson, H.M. Superintending Inspector of Factories, remarks:—

"The Act of 1891 has added largely to the work of H.M. Inspectors in a variety of ways, and this additional labour has been undertaken cheerfully by my colleagues in my division with the best results I believe to those in whose interest the Factory Acts have been passed by the Legislature.

The provisions of the Act of 1891 established an important division of duties in connexion with workshop inspection. To the local authority has now been delegated the enforcement of sanitary regulations in all workshops, but under Section 1 "If the Secretary of State is satisfied that the provisions of the law relating to public health as to effluvia arising from any drain, privy, or other nuisance, or with respect to cleanliness, ventilation, overcrowding, or limewashing are not observed in any workshops or class of workshops (including workshops conducted on the system of not employing any child, young person, or woman therein) or laundries, he may, if he thinks fit, by order, authorise and direct an inspector or inspectors under the principal Act to take, during such period as may be mentioned in the order, such steps as appear necessary or proper for enforcing the said provisions."

I cannot place too much importance on the advantages which arise from harmonious working between the factory inspectors and the local authorities. I have given special care and attention to the furtherance of this object, not entirely without success, as will be seen from later pages in this report, in which are given extracts from communications received from members of my staff, who write in high terms of the assistance and co-operation afforded them, though at the same time I am bound to say that such co-operation is far from being universal.

The Act of 1891 contains a provision for enforcing the registration of out-workers in any industry scheduled by the Secretary of State; and it was hoped thus to institute a wholesome check on the sweating system, the evils of which have been brought so frequently before the public.

Until recently the very limited number of H.M. Inspectors, having in view their multifarious duties, hindered an effective enforcement of the law or following up systematically the information afforded by the lists of out-workers.

The addition of inspectors' assistants, which you have been pleased to make recently, having added materially to the working power of the department in the metropolis promises a speedy and practical realisation of the intention of the Legislature, and I trust that it may not be long before some real and appreciable improvement is made in the sweated industries. The placing of the inspection of the metropolitan workshops under the immediate supervision of Mr. Lakeman, whose capacity and energy have long been recognised in the metropolis, aided by a sufficient number of subordinate assistants, will I confidently hope, lead to an improvement in all classes of its workshops, which have never received the attention I wished, owing to causes already mentioned.

Men trained in London will be fitted to accompany Mr. Lakeman to any town where the Secretary of State considers an enquiry desirable in consequence of the sanitary authorities failing to carry out the provisions of the Act.

In order that the outworkers may be visited, I would propose that in any amending Act the exception clause in Section 93 relating to rooms in which only men are employed be repealed, and right of entry allowed to H.M. Inspectors and Inspectors' Assistants to all places wherein anything is made or adapted for sale.

I shall watch with interest the experiment which has been made in appointing ladies to inspect certain classes of workrooms.

The attention of H.M. Inspectors was called by one of the former Secretaries of State to the advisability of exercising a beneficial influence by conferences with employers when complaints were received as to insanitary bed-rooms, where the employes slept on the premises. This is a subject which will be, I consider, much better dealt with by a lady inspector, and I hope her visits, both in London and other places, to workshops where females are employed will have a good effect. The reports from her as to what can and what cannot be done by female Inspectors will enable me to judge as to the advisability of recommending an increase in their number. My remarks as to London will be equally applicable to Glasgow, where you have decided that somewhat similar plans are to be adopted as an experiment before further developing the system.

With respect to the fencing of machinery it is universally acknowledged that the insertion of the words "dangerous parts of the machinery" in section five, sub-section three, is one of the most valuable and important amendments in the 1891 Act, the benefit of which to the operatives is very great, and I trust it will lead to engineers and machine makers sending out the machinery properly fenced. The few cases we have had under the Factory Act, 1878, section 82, enabling magistrates to inflict penalties up to 100*l.*, which may be applied by the Secretary of

State for the benefit of the injured person, will, I trust, lead manufacturers to see the advisability of paying the trifling additional cost of proper fencing when ordering machinery.

As will be seen in the body of the report, section 8, Factory Act, 1891, as to special rules and requirements for dangerous and unhealthy industries, has received anxious attention. Special rules were made and enforced in the white lead manufactories under the Act of 1883.

Further investigation led to revised special rules being drawn up by Mr. Whympers, which I believe are excellent and beneficial, but if any suggestions are received as to any improvement, such suggestions shall receive every consideration.

Paint and colour works where white lead is used, the enamelling of iron plates (which was proved to be very unhealthy) and the manufacture of lucifer matches have not only been the subjects of enquiry, but special rules have been made for and are in force in all these industries. These special rules are embodied in this report.

It will be seen by the various reports from H.M. Inspectors and others, that china and earthenware manufactories, chemical works, quarries, explosive works in which nitro-benzole is used are receiving attention, and in my next report I hope to be able to give the special rules applicable to such works.

The enactment requiring the notice as to overtime to be hung up in the workroom has been a most useful check on illegal overtime, as it enables the workpeople to see for themselves how many days have been reported to the inspector of factories.

The order for lists of out-workers to be kept by the occupiers of factories or workshops in various occupations has been readily complied with, but warehousemen or others who only give out the materials, but do nothing in the way of manufacture on their premises, not being included, leaves a gap which may be worthy of consideration in future legislation.

These lists will be specially useful to the sanitary authorities.

Mr. T. Birtwistle, whom a long and varied experience in the weaving districts has well qualified for the post, has been appointed to carry out the provisions of the 24th section of the Act of 1891 which requires particulars to be supplied to the worker in cases of payment by piece, and it will be seen by his report that there has been a general compliance with the requirement, which has proved of great benefit to the operatives. In any amending Act it may possibly be desirable to make this clause somewhat more definite.

Much good has been accomplished under the Cotton Cloth Factories Act, 1889, the provisions of which are carried out satisfactorily under the supervision of Mr. Osborn, whose report I enclose.

The many special enquiries necessitated before the introduction of any special rules, the compilation of these, and their introduction to those interested, together with the general increase of work in connexion with the Act of 1891, which came into

operation in January 1892, have rendered the past year an exceptionally laborious one for the department, and I owe to my colleagues very grateful thanks for their cordial and unflagging co-operation.

## II. DANGEROUS AND UNHEALTHY PROCESSES.

Special inquiries have been in progress during the year with respect to certain trades and manufactures said to be exceptionally dangerous or injurious to health, with a view to their being so certified under section 8 of the Act of 1891. Where any process has been so certified by the Secretary of State, proceedings have at once been taken for the purpose of establishing special rules for the protection of the persons employed. But it must be remembered that such rules can only be settled by agreement with each of the manufacturers employed or, failing that, by arbitration between the manufacturer and the Secretary of State. Negotiations therefore under this section, are necessarily of a somewhat tentative character and must take a long time. If we can secure in all of the factories carrying on an industry that is dangerous to health, the adoption of the rules in use in the best managed of them, a great step in industrial progress will have been made, but it is clear that in treating with individual manufacturers for this purpose, the utmost caution is necessary.

Keeping these considerations in view I think that the progress made during the past year must be regarded as satisfactory and of good omen for the future.

### i. *White Lead Factories.*

The manufacture of white lead is so undoubtedly dangerous that a special Act was passed in 1883, making it unlawful to carry on a white lead factory unless such factory is certified by one of H.M. Inspectors of factories to be in conformity with the Schedule to the Act, which requires ventilation, lavatory accommodation, baths for women with hot and cold water, soap, towels and brushes, a proper room for meals, overall suits and respirators, and a sufficient supply of acidulated drink accessible to all persons employed in the factory.

Special rules were also prepared and put in force under this Act but the sections under which they were made, were superseded by the more general provisions of the Act of 1891.

On the 9th May 1892, the following order was signed by the Secretary of State and gazetted on the 13th May declaring the businesses therein mentioned injurious to health.

### FACTORY AND WORKSHOP ACTS, 1878 to 1891.

(Gazetted 13th May, 1892.)

Whereas by Section 8 (1) of the Factory and Workshop Act, 1891, it is enacted that—

“Where the Secretary of State certifies that in his opinion any machinery or process or particular description of manual labour used in

a factory or workshop (other than a domestic workshop) is dangerous or injurious to health or dangerous to life or limb, either generally or in the case of women, children, or any other class of persons, or that the provision for the admission of fresh air is not sufficient, or that the quantity of dust generated or inhaled in any factory or workshop is dangerous or injurious to health, the Chief Inspector may serve on the occupier of the factory or workshop a notice in writing, either proposing such special rules or requiring the adoption of such special measures as appear to the Chief Inspector to be reasonably practicable, and to meet the necessities of the case."

Now I, the Right Honourable Henry Matthews, one of Her Majesty's Principal Secretaries of State, do hereby certify that in my opinion such processes carried on in factories and workshops or parts thereof as are named in the Schedule hereunder are injurious to health.

HENRY MATTHEWS.

*Whitehall,*  
9th May, 1892.

#### SCHEDULE.

Processes in

The Manufacture of White Lead.

In the Manufacture of Paints, Colours, and in the extraction of Arsenic.

Enamelling of Iron Plates.

On the passing of the Act of 1891, the special rules for White Lead works, prepared under the Act of 1883, were revised after careful inquiry by Mr. Whymper, the late Chief Inspector of Factories, and such revised rules, which are as follow, are now in force :—

#### FACTORY AND WORKSHOP ACT, 1891.

##### SPECIAL RULES.

##### WHITE LEAD WORKS.

###### *Duties of Occupiers.*

"They shall provide sufficient bath accommodation for all men and women employed.

"They shall provide dressing-rooms, lavatories, and a cloak-room in which the ordinary clothes of all workers are to be kept apart from their working clothes.

"They shall arrange for a weekly visit by a doctor, who shall examine every worker individually, and who shall enter the result of each examination in the proper register.

"They shall cause such a register to be kept, and shall have entered in it the date when each worker commences and leaves employment, and the date when each worker takes a bath.

###### *Duties of Superintendents and Persons in charge of Departments.*

"They shall cause each man or woman to take a bath at least once a week, and to wash in the lavatory before bathing.

"They shall deliver to the persons employed the articles of clothing which are required to be worn, and they shall see that they are put on. At the end of every day's work they shall collect and have thoroughly washed all those which have been used in the stoves, and those which have been used in other departments, once a week.

"They shall see that the general lavatory is thoroughly cleansed and supplied with clean towels after every meal.

"They shall have the dressing-rooms, baths, and w.c.'s brushed and cleansed daily.

"They shall not allow the workers to leave any clothes in the dining-room, or their ordinary clothes in any work-room.

"They shall see that the supply of hot and cold water, soap, brushes, and towels is sufficient in the bath-room and lavatories.

"They shall see that there are kept in close proximity to the workers in each department washing conveniences and a sufficient supply of sulphuric acid drink, or other approved sanitary drink, and they shall cause the people to take it.

"They shall set apart and cause to be entered in a notice affixed in each department a period of at least 10 minutes, in addition to the regular meal times, for washing immediately before each meal time, and also before the end of the day's work; and they shall see that it is observed.

"They shall see that at the doctor's weekly visit the proper entries are on each occasion made in the register.

"Upon any person complaining of being unwell, they shall with the least possible delay give an order upon the doctor; and upon any person desiring medicine, they shall give a dose of the prescribed medicine kept at the works.

"Managers, &c. shall report immediately to the firm any instance which comes under their notice of any worker neglecting the regulations hereinafter mentioned.

"They shall examine all persons going out of the works, and shall not allow them to leave unless they are properly cleansed from lead.

#### *As to Persons employed.*

"Each man or woman before commencing work in any of the following departments shall wear as follows, having received the same from the person in charge:—

- |                      |   |   |
|----------------------|---|---|
| White-bed            | - | One overall suit. Women inside the white-beds to wear respirators also, but the "Carriers" not. |
| Washing and crushing | - | One overall suit. "Roller" women to wear respirators also.                                      |
| Grinding             | - | One overall suit.   |
| Setting stoves       | - | One overall suit and head covering.   |
| Drawing stoves       | - | One overall suit, head covering and respirator.   |
| Paint mixing         | - | One overall suit and respirator.  |

"Each man or woman working at any white-bed, or in setting or drawing stoves, or in the washing and crushing, grinding, or paint mixing departments, before going to breakfast, dinner, or home, or before entering the dining room for any purpose whatever, must—

Put off the overall suit, &c., and give the same to the person in charge, or leave it in the clothes room.

Brush every particle of lead dust from his clothes.

Thoroughly wash face and hands in the lavatory, and be particular that no dust remain underneath the finger nails.

If not wearing stockings and boots, thoroughly wash the feet.

"Each man or woman must bathe at least once a week, and must wash in the lavatory before bathing.

"Each man or woman must receive and drink, at such times as may be stated in a notice affixed in the factory, such sanitary drinks as may be prescribed in such notice.

"Every white-bed must be adequately watered on removal of boards, and all trays of corrosions shall be well saturated with water before passing through the rollers.

"No person shall smoke or use tobacco in any workplace, or room.

Respirators - These may be pieces of flannel or knitted wool, covering nostrils and mouth.

Prescribed medicine—

*The following Departments to be specially Ventilated.*

"(1.) Washing and crushing.

"(2.) Grinding in water.

"(3.) Paint (grinding in oil).

"(4.) Drawing stoves. No cask or other receptacle to be filled except under ventilators.

"R. E. SPRAGUE ORAM,

"H.M. Chief Inspector of Factories."

Mr. Henderson, H.M. Superintending Inspector for Scotland and the north of England, remarks as follows with reference to this subject.

#### THE ESTABLISHMENT OF SPECIAL RULES.

"Another section of the Act of 1891 which promises useful and important results is that which authorizes the Secretary of State to establish special rules in factories and workshops where machinery or processes used are injurious to health or dangerous to life and limb. The free use which has been made of this power by the Secretary of State since the Act of 1891 came into force will, I am confident, have a most beneficial effect in the

#### WHITE LEAD MANUFACTURE.

The success which has attended the enforcement of the provisions of the special Act for regulating employment in it has been very marked and affords great encouragement to persevere in the same direction. The dangerous nature of the white lead manufacture is well known, and has been frequently commented upon. One of the chief difficulties to be overcome in dealing with it is the fact that different constitutions vary widely in their susceptibility to lead poisoning, and that there is no known method by which this can be ascertained before engaging in the work. Side by side working in the same factory and on much the same conditions women may be found who have followed the occupation for the greater part of their lifetime without any ill-effect. Others again succumb to the influence of lead-poisoning in a few weeks or even days when exposed to it. The Act of 1883, by authorising the Secretary of State to establish special rules for the regulation of the employment in white lead making, led to a great improvement in the conditions under which it was followed, and has undoubtedly greatly reduced the amount of sickness and other serious evil effects which it brought in its train. At the beginning of this year these special rules were revised by your predecessor, Mr. Whymper, and an important provision was made by which a weekly medical examination was enforced upon all persons employed in white lead factories. I anticipate great good from the strict enforcement of this special rule. It was adopted voluntarily a few years ago by Messrs. Foster, Blackett, and Wilson of the Hebburn

Lead Works, and Dr. Whamond, the medical officer of the works, who is also certifying factory surgeon for the district, assures me that the results have been very satisfactory. Under a periodical medical examination it is obvious that the danger of a person, who is susceptible to lead-poisoning, being allowed to continue at the employment for any length of time is very much reduced, as certain symptoms, as a rule, make their appearance when suffering in the earlier stages of the complaint, which can hardly be mistaken. That it fails to guarantee protection, however, in every case is made evident by the fact that a young girl died within the last few weeks, from the effects of lead-poisoning, who had been at work for a few months in a Newcastle factory, and upon which case I made a special report to you. The difficulties in dealing with this particular employment are no doubt increased materially in many cases by the carelessness, neglect, and stupidity of many of the workpeople themselves. There is very little scope for the employment of women in the Newcastle district, and there is keen competition for admission to the lead factories. The work is unskilled, heavy, and laborious, but the hours are short and the pay fairly good. Sometimes even the very stringency of the rules seem to fight against these poor women. If the medical officer detects any symptom of lead-poisoning upon them, their work is suspended, and as a consequence many of them will evade the medical examination if they can, even although they may know that it is at the risk of their lives. There can be no reasonable doubt, however, that the condition of the workpeople in the white lead factories has been much ameliorated by the operation of the Factory Act of 1883. Ten years ago the number of cases of lead-poisoning in the district were so numerous that the guardians of Gateshead protested against the heavy burden which was being imposed upon the ratepayers by the number of disabled persons thrown upon the rates. Now, the universal testimony is that there has been a great improvement. The medical men in and about Newcastle who have had special experience among lead workers are unanimous in the opinion that the Act of 1883 has effected a beneficial change among them. The cases of sickness from lead poisoning in all forms, and paralysis, blindness, and death traceable to the same, are greatly reduced in number.

Mr. Henderson has also forwarded the following remarks on statements in the public press on white lead works in his district —

“It is an exaggerated and highly coloured statement of the case, and contains just a sufficiency of truth in it to save it from condemnation as a piece of fiction. The manufacture of white lead by what is known as the Dutch process has long been recognised as a dangerous occupation, and the Legislature have recognised this by making it the subject of special restrictive legislation for a number of years. To read the article in question without further knowledge of the subject one would be led to suppose that all the workpeople employed in the white lead manufacture suffered alike from the poisonous influence of the occupation. This is not so, it is only a minority, and in some cases a very small minority who do so. Dr. Oliver of Newcastle, whom the writer of the article in question quotes as a high authority on lead poisoning, says :—

“ ‘There is a class of women too easily affected by lead, but what that type is it is impossible to say. Generally the class from which these people are taken are young girls who are practically without the comforts of a good home, many of them lead a questionable life, they expose themselves to cold and are frequently in a state of chronic

starvation before going to the lead works, and are therefore in a fit state for rapidly breaking down under the influence of lead. Those who are careful in regard to personal cleanliness, and are well cared for at home do not as a rule suffer. I have seen women in the lead works who have followed their occupation for 12 or 20 years, and who have seldom been away from work more than two or three weeks, when they have suffered from constipation or colic. It is the ill-fed, the badly housed and thinly clad young girl who suffers early; women who are labouring to support idle or drunken husbands or paramours, or women who have lost their husbands and having failed at other occupations betake themselves to the lead factories tempted by the high wages where, after a few months' or a few weeks' service, they become the victims of plumbism. Apart from the influence of external conditions such as want of adequate food and exposure, there is with this as with most other diseases not only an individual but a family predisposition to lead poisoning. Whole families will suffer readily, others scarcely at all—this observation applies to both sexes.

“My own experience of the conditions of employment in white lead factories, which extends to well nigh a quarter of a century, confirms this statement by Dr. Oliver. It is the weak, the careless, the ill-cared for, and the dissipated who suffer chiefly, but it is a libel on many hundreds of honest industrious and respectable women, both married and single, to say that these and such as these constitute the majority of the female workers in white lead factories.

“The individual predisposition to lead poisoning alluded to by Dr. Oliver constitutes one of the chief difficulties to be encountered in dealing with this dangerous occupation, and it was to meet this difficulty mainly that the new special rule was framed enforcing a weekly examination, by a qualified medical man, of every individual worker in a white lead factory.

“In connection with this particular point I have received the following interesting letter from Dr. Whamond of Jarrow-on-Tyne, who, as certifying factory surgeon for the district and as medical officer for the lead works of Messrs. Foster, Blackett, and Wilson, one of the largest establishments of the kind in the district, has had great experience in the treatment of persons suffering from lead poisoning and can speak with some authority on the subject.

“ “ Jarrow-on-Tyne,

December 28, 1892.

“ “ DEAR SIR,

“ “ I BEG to forward a statement taken from the books kept at Messrs. Foster, Blackett, and Wilson's Lead Works, Hebburn-on-Tyne. The abstract extends over six years, from 1887 to 1892 inclusive. To enable you to compare the present with a previous state of affairs I also enclose a copy of a letter sent by me to Dr. Wolff in 1877. As evidenced by the number of orders for medical attendance a very great improvement in the health of those employed at the works has taken place. Whereas these orders were during the following years respectively, in 1874, 192, in 1875, 192, in 1876, when additional preventive means were adopted, they had diminished to 136, it is most satisfactory to find that the most careful and rigid enforcement of the rules and precautions, with which you are so well acquainted, has effected such an improvement that only 35 orders for medical attendance have been issued this year (*i.e.*, 1892).

“ “ In 1887 there was no inspection of those employed, and the orders for medical attendance numbered 68. During 1888 the inspections began and the average number of women employed weekly was 141, and 2,945 were inspected during the year, and the medical orders

numbered 76. In 1892 the average number employed weekly is 101, 3,773 individual inspections have been made and only 35 orders for medical attendance required.

“ ‘No doubt various causes have contributed to this improvement. From the regular weekly inspections much good has resulted, those unfitted for the work by their general state of health, those showing a susceptibility to the toxic effects of lead and those who show any of its numerous effects upon their health are all at once suspended from their work.

“ ‘The most vigilant supervision is also exercised in enforcing the greatest care in removing lead dust from the clothes, hands, &c., and in securing general cleanliness.

“ ‘Seeing that many of the women employed belong to a class whose food supply is often scant and irregular, Messrs. Foster, Blackett, and Wilson, determined to give one good meal a day to every woman employed. This meal was first supplied during 1890, and has been continued regularly since, and undoubtedly has contributed very largely in diminishing the cases of sickness, the average number of women employed weekly in 1889 was 137, and the medical orders amounted to 74. In 1890, when they first had a good meal daily, the average weekly number employed was also 137, but the medical orders were only 57, a difference per annum in the number of cases of sickness of 23 per cent.

“ ‘The marked improvement in the health of the workers is evidently principally due to the three factors, 1st, the enforcement of the most scrupulous cleanliness; 2nd, regular and careful inspection; and 3rd, the provision of a substantial daily meal.

“ ‘I remain,

“ ‘Your obedient servant,

W. WHAMOND.

“ ‘James Henderson, Esq.,

“ ‘H.M. Superintending Inspector of Factories.’

“ ‘From my first acquaintance with Messrs. Foster, Blackett, and Wilson’s works at Hebburn I can corroborate all that Dr. Whamond has said about their concern for the welfare of their workpeople. They are generally in the van with any improvement that can be suggested. It will be observed that they voluntarily enforced a weekly medical examination of their workpeople in the year 1888, although such an examination was not made compulsory until the special rules were issued early in 1892. The following figures showing the number of women employed at the Hebburn Works and the number of cases of sickness during the last six years tell their own tale of the improvement that has been effected in the health of the workpeople.

Year.	Average Number employed Weekly.	Total Number of Examinations.	Number of Cases of Sickness.
1887 - - -	133	None	68
1888 - - -	141	2,945	76
1889 - - -	137	2,807	74
1890 - - -	137	3,957	57
1891 - - -	123	3,328	55
1892 - - -	101	3,773	35

“ ‘The opinion of Dr. Whamond as to the marked improvement which has taken place in the health of the white lead workers since they were

placed under the protection of the Factory Act is confirmed by other medical men in the district who have experience on the subject. Dr. Henry Newton, of Newcastle, who is also certifying factory surgeon in that city and medical attendant at one of the white lead factories, assures me that this is his experience. There are fewer cases of sickness and much fewer cases of the more serious forms of it such as paralysis and blindness. There are also fewer fatal cases. Dr. Baumgarten of Newcastle, who is medical officer to two large lead factories in that city, states to me that this also is his experience.

"The great difficulties which the most earnest and anxious of the employers have to contend with are well illustrated in the details of a case submitted to me by Mr. Foster, of Messrs. Foster, Blackett, and Wilson. The only fatal case that has occurred this year at the Hebburn works was the case of a married woman who was seized with colic, the premonitory symptom of lead poisoning. According to the rules of the work it was her duty to report this and get an order for medical attendance. Had she done so the probability is that she would soon have been cured, but her husband was out of work, she was the only breadwinner in the family, and she knew that the reporting of her illness would involve the suspension of her work and the loss of all that gave food to her children, she worked on and went to her grave in silence. This was a most painful case, and illustrates the difficulty of dealing with exceptional cases. The occupiers of the white lead factories in the Newcastle district have an arrangement by which they report to each other the names and addresses of the workpeople who have been rejected by the medical officer as unfit to work in lead factories because of their susceptibility to the influence of the poison. But the precaution is of little avail. A woman rejected at one factory presents herself at another under a false name and address. In the case of Elizabeth Rafferty, which is referred to by the writer of the article in the *Daily Chronicle*, employment was obtained by a misrepresentation of her age. She represented, I am informed, that she was 23 years of age when she was under 17 in reality. This case suggests the desirability of making it a special rule that employers must obtain the certificate of age for women before they employ them.

"The picture drawn by the writer of the conditions of labour in a white lead factory is greatly exaggerated. There is no doubt working at the white bed, the rollers, and the stoves are the most dangerous portions of the work, but the white bed if properly saturated with water as is required by the special rules is free from dust, and the statement that "the white beds breathe out poison" has no foundation but the imagination of the writer. In the lead works of Messrs. Alexander, Fergusson, and Co., at Ruchill near Glasgow, flexible tubes have been fitted up in the stack by which the white beds can be thoroughly saturated with water without any difficulty. Where this hose is not in use and the water has to be carried by hand there is a temptation to stint it in quantity. In the same works also the most laborious part of the work, the carrying of the blue lead to the stack and the carrying of the carbonised lead from the white bed to the grinding rollers, is greatly mitigated by the use of hoists. The ordinary weight of a tray full of lead carried on the women's heads in these operations is 50 lbs. This is severe labour, and the success with which the plan at the Ruchill works is carried on convinces me that there is no necessity for it.

"Mr. Foster, of Messrs. Foster, Blackett, and Wilson, has kindly furnished me with the following as an average statement of the wages.

earned by the women employed at the Hebburn works. The average time worked per day over the whole number was under seven hours and a half:—

			£	s.	d.
Smelters	-	-	0	3	4 $\frac{1}{2}$
Blue beds	-	-	0	3	2
Rollers	-	-	0	2	2 $\frac{1}{4}$
General work	-	-	0	2	2 $\frac{1}{4}$
General average of all } women employed - }			0	2	4 $\frac{11}{16}$

“The practice of giving cooked food to white lead workers has now become quite common, and there can be no doubt, I think, that it strengthens their power of resistance to the influence of the poison.

“Messrs. Foster, Blackett, and Wilson, give the following:—

$\frac{1}{2}$  pint of milk to every woman before beginning work in the morning.

1 pint of soup to every woman at dinner time.

$\frac{1}{2}$  a pint of beer to those employed charging the stoves with wet lead.

1 pint of beer to those employed drawing the dry lead from stoves.

“At Messrs. Alexander, Fergusson, and Company’s works at Ruchill a breakfast of porridge is given, and soup or broth with meat in it to the women engaged at the stoves. This establishment is the only work of the kind in Scotland and is well regulated. Dr. Alexander Hay, of Maryhill, who is certifying factory surgeon and medical officer of the works writes to me to say that there ‘has not been a fatal case of lead poisoning during the last 10 years in the Ruchill lead works attributable to employment there, and it is quite a rare thing to have a worker laid off for more than a few days, and I do not see why we should not have a complete immunity from this illness if the workers themselves would only avail themselves of the means which are there provided for their protection. There are a good many women there now who have been employed for many years and who look as well and are as fit for work as when first employed, and many who are married are at present healthy happy mothers. I have not had a single case of sickness for a considerable time.’

“The improvement which has taken place in the health of the white lead workers in the Newcastle District, during the last few years, encourages the hope that a stringent enforcement of the new rules now in operation in white lead factories may realise the wish expressed by Dr. Hay.

“In this district a few years ago Dr. Scott of Tollcross, certifying surgeon of the district, drew our attention to some cases of lead poisoning in dyeworks in the locality. The dyes were obtained from lead chromates, and the victims were almost invariably young women who were employed in preparing and bundling the yarn for export after it was dyed. The improvement of the ventilation of the apartments in which this work was done by the introduction of fans driven by power had a most beneficial effect. The lead dust shaken out of the yarn is now rapidly carried away from the apartment and cases of lead poisoning from this cause have almost disappeared.”

Mr. Cameron, H.M. Inspector for the East Metropolitan district, has written as follows with reference to the special rules:—

“During the past months the members of the department have been called on from time to time, to express their views very fully, as to the incidence of various manufactures and industries, in the form of special reports; and thus, you already possess in a great measure, such opinions in this connexion, as I, among others, have been able to form. But I may, perhaps, be permitted a brief reference to the reception of the important special rules which have been formulated, and mainly based on the reports to which I have referred, and which have been generally well received by the industries affected.

“Previously, very strict regulations attached to the dangerous manufacture of white lead, but it was found necessary to increase their stringency; and I am glad to report, that the new rules which are now binding in such works, have been cordially adopted by the two important firms interested in my district. Both firms had voluntarily, and long previously, instituted the weekly medical inspection of hands now rendered compulsory; but the necessity for an accurate register of names, date of visit, and mention of condition, is a valuable aid in testing the general observance of the conditions imposed. The occupiers are alive to their great responsibility, and have welcomed the official enunciation of increased precautions. They have to struggle persistently against carelessness and neglect of conditions, which are a too common characteristic amongst their hands; and I have been assured, both at white lead and at other works, that no reasonable stringency is deprecated, so long as it is rendered officially a necessity, and can be pointed out to objecting employes, as being contained in the obligatory rules, and not as being merely a whim and new departure on the part of the firm. Perhaps it is a natural feature amongst those engaged in peculiarly dangerous occupation, but I have on former occasions mentioned my surprise at extraordinary callousness exhibited by workers in white lead. Certainly they have had many experiences, as a rule, before they engage in this occupation, and do not generally reach it without having filtered through various phases of labour. Quite recently, at a white lead works, I commented on the absence, in several instances, of christian names in the register now kept, and to which I have referred. I thought it better to have entered both surname and christian name for purposes of identification. It then came out that surnames, let alone christian names, were a constant source of difficulty. Frequently men would re-enter after absence under a new name, and more often give in some short surname, remarkable only for its departure from accuracy. I was assured that it is a most common practice; and in corroboration, the manager called my attention to the extreme brevity of the surnames. This he explained by stating, that before the white lead stratum was reached, and ranking just above it, was uncertain employment at the docks. To attain any success amid keen competition at the dock gates, a short name was a necessity; a long surname took too much time to write down, and “Smith” or “Clark” had a distinct advantage over “Ferguson” or “Williamson.” “Smith” and “Clark” subsequently reverted to white lead, and retained their respective sobriquets. Entry of christian names was still thought to be advisable; but the explanation was quaint, and was given as fact.

“The medical supervision of white lead works imposes a very serious responsibility, as the continuance in employment of any worker rests entirely in the doctor’s hands; and while the individual circumstances

frequently admit of no question, and a decision is obvious and easy, often they are very complex. Thus, there are cases of aged persons, both men and women, who have worked at white lead for years, and who could get no other employment. Their constitutions have grown accustomed to the insalubrious conditions, but at the same time they have become saturated with lead poison, and exhibit most of its chronic symptoms. The doctor knows, probably, that eventually lead poison may prove the cause of death, but he knows also that these are chronic cases, and unlikely to succumb save gradually. Shall he advise their being dismissed from employment, and thus deprive them of their sole means of livelihood, exercised for years, and, perhaps, thus hasten the end, or may they be permitted to work on until entirely incapacitated? It is a difficulty which has been felt, and been propounded, but the solution of which must rest with private judgment."

Mr. L. H. Hamilton, H.M. Inspector for Newcastle and other towns in the North East of England, remarks:—

"The special rules recently adopted for paint works, and the amended special rules for white lead works have been put in force, and the employers are loyally endeavouring to carry them out. In the former class of works, in a few cases, structural alterations are necessary to efficiently carry out the rules. I believe these alterations are being carried out and will soon be completed. In the past year a few deaths have been attributed to lead poisoning. To the best of my recollection, in only one case was it proved, that lead poisoning was the immediate cause of death. A second death from this cause took place on 18th November last. The statements of those interested in this business go to prove that great benefit has resulted from these special regulations."

"At Messrs. Cookson & Co.'s Works at Howdon, a new process has been adopted, by which the handling of the lead is in a great measure done away with. I understand that it has been successful."

Mr. Cameron also states:—

"I have made special inquiry regarding the patent process recently introduced by Messrs. E. S. and M. Johnson and Sons, Limited, in their white lead works. This is not a process of manufacture, but one for drying the white lead after manufacture, and thus doing away with the dangerous filling and drawing of the stoves."

"Revolving tables are provided within a casing; hot steam-pressure pipes are fitted beneath these tables: a plough-scraper, moved by an outside handle, is a fixture to each table."

"At present one man feeds these tables, *i.e.*, lays on them the white lead in a moist state. It is contemplated that this feeding shall be automatic. The tables revolve, the white lead is dried by the hot air, and when dried, the plough-scraper is put into operation by movement of outside handle, and as the table revolves, sweeps the dried mass of white lead into an attached down-shoot, which carries the material into an air-tight barrel; when the latter is full, its hood is raised, it is removed, and is headed down. Pipes from each side of the tables carry off dust, &c., into an exhaust chamber above, whence it is expelled by a Blackman fan."

"The manager speaks highly of the process. As contrasted with the stoves, one man does the work of nine."

"Accepting the utility, the sanitary advantages are obvious and manifest."

ii. *Paint and Colour Works.*

I am indebted to Mr. Lakeman, Mr. Bowling, Mr. Redgrave, and Mr. Cameron, for special inquiries as to paint and colour works.

Mr. Lakeman, H.M. Inspector of Factories for the Central Metropolitan district, remarks—

“Experience has shown us that the special rules imposed upon occupiers of white lead factories might with advantage be applied to cognate trades wherein white lead is used, and also to mills where the first process of manufacturing the crude materials for colour mills is carried on.

“In the manufacture of colours for grinding mills, earthy matter is used in combination with chemicals by which various vivid tints are imparted to the bases used. Arsenic, white lead, nitrate of lead, bichromate of potash, sulphate of iron, prussiate of potash, sulphate of copper, are used in these factories.

“In the making of emerald green, which is happily on the decrease, arsenic is largely used; it is received in powder and used in combination with soda and sulphate of copper.

“The process is perfected without manipulation, although women work at the vats and tubs, for the arsenic and sulphate of copper are put into stationary tubs and drawn off from a vat into frames where, by filtering, the residue is taken to the drying stoves, where an ascending vapour is present, equally injurious to that in the stoves of a white lead mill.

“In the making of Chinese red two vats are used into which white lead and bichromate of potash are placed together with the base for colours. These vats have, as a rule, open lids, and the men and women are not allowed to remain too long here, for the vapour would overpower them, therefore their work is changed at short intervals; but these vapours are supposed to be carried away through a shaft at the back of the vats with impregnated steam, but if the shaft be not sufficiently high with an ascertained amount of draught, the vapours escape through the building, not only to the injury of the workers, but to dwellers around the factory. I was candidly told by the manager of a colour factory that the vapour from vats and from drying stoves is known to be very injurious.”

Mr. Bowling, formerly in the East London district, reports:—

“I found at Messrs. ——— works that there had been several cases of arsenical poisoning. The process here is the mixing of the arsenical powder with other compounds to produce what is called emerald green, the mixing goes on in a machine very similar to the silks in a flour mill. The manager informed me that Mr. ——— had consulted the senior physician at Guy’s Hospital as to what course he should pursue in reference to the cases of poisoning which occurred in his works, and acting on his advice, medicines were given to the men and a set of very good hot baths provided, into which the men are compelled to go daily, they are also not allowed to leave at meal times without washing.

At Messrs. ——— Arsenic Works the process is the *extraction of arsenic from the refuse of a colour factory*, and is admitted to be injurious to health, unless great cleanliness is observed by the workpeople. There is in the works a bath with a good supply of hot and cold water; towels and soap are provided; there is also a lavatory with a supply of hot water, soap, &c. The manager assures me that he constantly urges

the men to use the bath and basins, and time is allowed them whenever they desire it for washing purposes.

"A dining room is provided for the use of the men, but I pointed out that this room was very dirty, and evidently a good quantity of the refuse found its way into the room. Greater cleanliness was promised for the future, and the manager promised to post up rules to be observed in the works with regard to meals, cleanliness, &c. A compound of calcined magnesia and vaseline is kept in the office and given to the men to use on hands and face. The manager considers this the most effective ointment they can use to neutralise the effect of the arsenic.

"I saw one or two men on the ground whose sore faces and hands showed the evil effects of the poison they were dealing with."

Mr. Jasper A. Redgrave, H.M. Inspector of Factories for Surrey, Kent and Sussex, having visited the various colour works in his district where white lead is ground, noted what has been done by each firm to prevent the injurious effects incident to the manufacture :—

"Messrs. ———.—Soap, water, and towels provided, efficient ventilation *in hand*. Acid drink obtainable, sponge respirators provided, a lavatory *will* be provided. Doctor's bill paid in case of lead poisoning.

"Messrs. ———.—Soap and towels provided, five minutes allowed for washing before meals, &c.

"Messrs. ———.—Surgical attendance provided. Acid drink provided, also soap, towels, water, &c. The white lead men are not on *white lead* more than one week in a fortnight.

"Messrs. ———.—Washing arrangements and mess-room provided. Acid drink and respirators. Special arrangements for charging mills from above.

Messrs. ———.—Very little lead grinding. No special precautions.

"Messrs. ———.—Acid drink and rough washing accommodation. The man uses his own handkerchief when charging mills as a respirator.

"Messrs. ———.—Washing-tank provided. Gloves worn. An exhaust shaft at back of mills; charged from floor above.

"Messrs. ———.—No special precautions.

"Messrs. ———.—Washing accommodation provided."

Mr. Cameron reported as follows :—

"White lead is taken from barrels, put into pug mills, or mash tub, mixed with oil by the action of these mills, subsequently removed and passed through grinding rollers, when the manufacture is complete and is subjected only to subsequent and minor processes. The rollers are customarily adjacent to the pug mills, and the surrounding atmosphere more or less impregnated. At the largest paint and colour works in my district the manager has had 16 years' experience. He informs me that during that period he has known no fatal case, but that cases of bad colic, blue line, &c. are not uncommon. Sulphuric acid mixed with water and sugar is provided. Also arrangements for frequent ablution. He considers illness from lead frequently attributable to carelessness and uncleanly habits on the part of the men, especially disregard in washing of hands before partaking of food."

It will be seen from the above that the danger of this occupation is already recognised by some firms, and what has been done voluntarily will, I think, bear expansion into a somewhat stricter form of precaution.

The following are the special rules which have been prepared for paint and colour works and are at present in force :—

### SPECIAL RULES.

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#### PROCESSES IN THE MANUFACTURE OF PAINTS, COLOURS, AND IN THE EXTRACTION OF ARSENIC.

##### *Duties of Occupiers.*

They shall provide washing conveniences with a sufficient supply of hot and cold water, soap, nail brushes, and towels; and take measures to secure that every worker wash face and hands before meals and before leaving the works.

They shall provide suitable respirators and overall suits, kept in a cleanly state, for all workers engaged in any department where dry white lead or arsenic is used in either the manufacture or paint mixing, and overall suits for those engaged in grinding in water or oil.

They shall provide a sufficient supply of sulphuric acid drink, or other approved sanitary drink, which shall be accessible to the workers at all times, and shall cause such approved sanitary drink to be taken daily by workers in any department where white lead or arsenic is used in the manufacture, and shall provide a supply of aperient medicine, which shall be given to the workers when required, free of charge.

No food shall be eaten in any part of the works where white lead or arsenic is used in the manufacture.

##### *As to Persons Employed.*

Every person to whom is supplied a respirator or overall suit shall wear the same when at the special work for which such are provided.

Every person shall carefully clean and wash hands and face before meals and before leaving the works.

No food shall be eaten in any part of the works in which white lead or arsenic is used in the manufacture.

No person shall smoke or use tobacco in any part of the works in which white lead or arsenic is used in the manufacture.

Referring to these rules Mr. Cameron remarks :—

“The paint and colour works in my district are comparatively numerous, and as white lead is an important factor in this industry, it has long been known that cases of lead poisoning, though generally in its less acute form, were not unfrequent at such works, and that occasionally a fatal case has resulted. Thus, the imperative provision of washing conveniences, and of respirators, overall suits, &c., in departments where dry white lead is used together with other important details, was deemed necessary. At your request, it became my duty to personally interview the representatives of the firms interested, with a view to receive their acceptance of the rules suggested: and while many received these rules cordially, and as having been long called for, the novelty was frankly, and somewhat picturesquely, resented in some

instances by gentlemen who had presided many years over works of this description unrestricted. Yet, eventually, the rules were universally accepted; and in no instance was there any demand for the arbitration provided for in event of disagreement. Sufficient time has not elapsed for me to be able to report fully as to the manner in which the present requirements have been carried out; and without doubt a certain amount of difficulty will be experienced in getting the workers to conform. It will require firmness, and insistence, and I do not question that there will eventually grow up the systematic observance which is essential."

With reference to the substitution of sulphate of lead in paint and colour works for the white lead in general use (carbonate of lead), Mr. Cameron, having made inquiries of experts, remarks:—

"Sulphate of lead is crystalline and consequently does not mix chemically with oil.

"The mixture may be achieved mechanically, but subsequently the crystals separate."

Mr. Henderson has forwarded me the following remarks on the subject:—

"The manufacture of sulphate of lead as a substitute for the carbonate (the ordinary white lead of commerce) is by no means a new thing. It was tried 30 years ago, and more than one fortune has been lost in the attempt to make it a success. The dangerous nature of the ordinary white lead industry has induced one invention after another to produce a substitute, and every few years a new and improved process has made its appearance. It is claimed for the manufacture of sulphate of lead, that it is innocuous; chemical experts acknowledge that it is much less soluble in the human system than carbonate of lead, and experience points to the fact, that it is very much less dangerous to manipulate. Some doubt seems to exist, however, as to its being entirely innocuous. Cases of alleged lead poisoning have been reported in the factories in which sulphate of lead is manufactured, and some years ago a woman raised an action in the Sheriff Court, and obtained damages for alleged poisoning by white lead.

"The attempts to supersede the carbonate of lead by the sulphate of lead up till now, have not succeeded. Painters object to the latter on various technical grounds, chief among which is the difficulty of obtaining it free from sulphuric acid. It is also complained of it that it has not the same "body" as carbonate of lead, and that the colour is not so good, nor does it stand so well. A large paint grinder and colour-mixer informed me, that some years ago he purchased 25 tons of sulphate of lead; he has the bulk of it still in stock, being only able to get quit of a scoopful of it now and again, in a lower quality of paint. The fact that carbonate of lead is preferred by the trade, although it costs more by from 20 to 25 per cent. is conclusive evidence of its superiority to sulphate of lead."

*It is claimed, however, by the White Lead Company, Glasgow, that they have recently discovered a process by which the sulphate of lead is made equal in value to the carbonate of lead, and innocuous.*

### iii. Enamelling of Iron Plates.

In consequence of the death, from lead poisoning in March last of a girl, who had been employed to brush enamelled goods at

the Universal Enamel Works, Co.'s Earl Street, Bilston, near Birmingham, I requested Mr. Cramp, H.M. Superintending Inspector, assisted by Mr. Hoare, Mr. Knyvett, and Captain Bevan, H.M. Inspectors of Factories for the Wolverhampton, Birmingham, and Walsall districts, to make a thorough inquiry as to the manufacture, and Mr. Cramp reports :—

“The processes carried on in these works are :—

“In the laboratory, the lead, soda, arsenic, and other ingredients forming the enamel are mixed by men, and put in a kiln and fired or fused.

“In the grinding room, the fused enamel is ground into dust by machinery. Both here and in the laboratory the men employed usually wear handkerchiefs over their mouths and nostrils.

“In the enamelling room, some of the ground enamel is then dusted on the iron plate by men, and the plate fired; the other part of the enamel dust is mixed in water, and men put it in a liquid state on the fired iron plates.

“Women then take the plates, and wash the liquid enamel from the back of them with a sponge.

“The plate is again fired and fused, fixing on it a smooth enamel surface.

“Men then take the plates, and coat them with another layer of liquid enamel, in the colour required, and the plate is *dried*, not fired.

“The plates then go to the females, of whom a large number are employed in each works in large airy workshops. The women and girls use stencil plates, and with brushes and wadding rub off the dried enamel from the parts of the iron plate not covered by the stencil. This is a *very dusty* process, and hands, hair, and clothes, get covered with dust. As the workers are bending over their work they also inhale the dust.

“When they have brushed and rubbed off the dried enamel from the parts forming letters or designs, the plate is again fired, and it is finished.

“The ‘process’ may be described as ‘enamelling iron plates.’ The particular work at which the deceased girl was employed, was brushing off the dried (not fired) enamel. The manufacture from beginning to end is injurious to health.”

Writing as to the Wolverhampton District, Mr. Hoare observes :—

“There are some six works in this district carrying on the enamelling trades; these may be divided into three groups—

“1. Hollow-ware enamelling on iron, such as saucepans, baths, &c. The enamel used in these works is, I am assured, entirely free from any injurious substance, and the only restrictions necessary appear to be the forbidding of any meals in the rooms as the atmosphere is dusty.

“2. Enamelling of small articles, such as jugs, cups, bowls, &c. The enamel in these cases is mixed in a moist state; it is said to be perfectly harmless; no dust is produced, and all that is necessary is that the dipper's hands shall be washed.

“I do not consider that any special rules are needed for the No. 1 group, or for the No. 2, unless the work is done on the same premises as No. 3.

“The makers of enamelled culinary hollow-ware give a pledge that their enamelled ware is free from any deleterious substance, to the trade.

"3. Enamelling of signs, doorplates, &c. It is in this class of work that from time to time there have been cases of lead poisoning; at the present time I believe, the risk here has been greatly reduced by less lead being used, and the hands generally being persuaded to use some kind of respirator, and being given milk twice a day; they are also supposed to wash before leaving the works.

"There are now only two firms (in Wolverhampton district) doing this class of work; one, at my request, provided special tables with perforated tops and shallow zinc drawers; the lettered sheets were placed on these tables, and then the rubbing-off began; it is this process which makes the dust fly and produces the mischief, and of course the more dust that falls into the drawers, the less gets into the atmosphere and on to the floor, where it can be easily blown about again, and raised in clouds if carelessly swept up. Another unhealthy process is where the ground material is put into a box to be riddled. A careless worker, if provided with only one riddle, pulls the cover off ere the dust can settle, and it rises in a cloud from the box. I have had one case of lead poisoning, which I believe arose from this cause alone; the man half his time did not wear any respirator, and I think he was a tippler, but at present this process is far less used than formerly. I have to-day tried to ascertain if any of the females are under medical treatment; all I have questioned say no. At the General Hospital I find they have some mild cases amongst the out-patients, but most, if not all, are from Bilston.

"To-day at the Chromographic works, I found all the females in the dusty rooms were wearing broad folded handkerchiefs over mouth and nostrils, as was the young man engaged in riddling; one of the women was ill for five weeks, two years ago, when working at Orme, Evans, & Co.; she did not then use a respirator; she has not been ill since."

The following are the special rules which have been prepared for work in which the enamelling of iron plates is carried on and which are now in force:—

#### FACTORY AND WORKSHOP ACT, 1891.

#### SPECIAL RULES.

##### ENAMELLING OF IRON PLATES.

##### *Duties of Occupiers.*

They shall provide washing conveniences with a sufficient supply of hot and cold water, soap, nail brushes, and towels; and take measures to secure that every worker wash face and hands before meals and before leaving the works.

They shall provide suitable respirators, overalls, and head coverings for all workers employed in the processes of grinding, dusting, and brushing.

They shall adopt measures in the dusting process for the removal of all superfluous dust, either by the use of perforated benches and water tanks, or other efficient means.

They shall provide a sufficient supply of sulphuric acid drink or other approved sanitary drink, and shall cause the workpeople to take it.

Upon any person employed in the works complaining of being unwell, the occupier shall, with the least possible delay, and at his own expense, give an order upon a doctor for professional attendance and medicine. It is to be understood that this rule will not apply to persons suffering

from complaints which have not been contracted in the process of manufacture.

No food shall be eaten in the works except in an apartment specially provided for the purpose.

*As to Persons Employed.*

Every person to whom is supplied a respirator or overall and head-covering shall wear the same when at the work for which such are provided.

Every person shall carefully clean and wash hands and face before meals and before leaving the works.

No food shall be eaten in any part of the works except in an apartment specially provided for the purpose.

Mr. Cramp remarks with reference to these rules :—

“Section 8. During the year special rules have been adopted for factories in which white lead, lucifer matches, enamelled iron plates, and paints and colours are manufactured. Factories of each of these four classes are to be found in my Division, but those in which iron plates (for sign boards, street names, advertisements &c.) are enamelled, are almost peculiar to Birmingham, Wolverhampton, and Bilston. In these works, white lead is used as the principal ingredient of the enamel, which is dusted on the plate and the plate fired. Another coat of liquid enamel is then put on the plate, and dried, not fired. Women and girls then use stencil plates, and with a brush and wadding rub off the dried enamel. This is a dusty process, and hands and hair and clothes get covered with the dust. As the women are bending over their work, they also inhale the dust. Special rules require occupiers to provide washing conveniences, respirators, overalls, head-coverings, acid drinks, mess rooms, medical attendance, and to adopt measures for the removal of superfluous dust.

I anticipate good results from the enforcement of special rules for dangerous and unhealthy occupations, especially as the workers themselves can be made responsible for not using the respirators, overalls, washing apparatus, meal rooms, &c., when provided by the employers. In this connection I may mention that there is a want of a good and cheap “respirator,” covering nose and mouth, which shall not be too hot in use, nor look too much like a dog’s muzzle, and which can be cleansed daily. I think it will be found in some textile fabric—flannel, or linen, or cotton, made up in a simple form, and easily washed. A piece of good sponge tied over mouth and nose answers fairly well.”

Mr. Knyvett writes as follows :—

“I have the honour to forward you a special report made to me by Mr. H. Herbert Wright, the managing director of the Patent Enamel Company, an old and excellently managed firm in my district. It deals with the question of lead poisoning as arising in the manufacture of enamelled iron tablets, a matter of great public interest at present.

“This firm has been under my inspection many years, and I know that the managers would spare no effort to avert sickness from their workpeople. Apart from the special rules, the weekly services of a surgeon have been engaged, at a high fee, to examine the girls. The report deals in a very clear manner with the causes and symptoms of the poisoning, and with the methods of remedy found desirable by the writer’s considerable experience.

“The Patent Enamel Company, Limited,

“Selly Oak, near Birmingham,

December 20th, 1892.

“DEAR SIR,

“IN reply to yours of December 3rd, I thank you for the kind expressions contained, and you may always rely upon any help that I can render.

“Our firm has been in existence now for nearly 40 years, but the alterations in the management of the different departments during the past 18 months have been very great.

“Two years ago the whole of the work was practically day work, and there is no doubt that the amount of sickness then was greater than it is at the present time, due, I venture to think, partly to the class of workpeople we then had, and partly to the want of care in those managing the business.

“Now as to the general effect of the work upon those employed.

“In days long gone by there certainly were cases of lead poisoning in ALL departments, viz., brushing, powdering, liquidising, and grinding, and in these processes both men, women, and young persons were affected. It is also a fact that during the last two years there has hardly been a case of sickness in either man, woman, or young person, employed in the liquidising, grinding, or powdering process, but we are not entirely free from sickness in the brushing departments.

“We find that it is not so much a matter of constitution as a matter of cleanliness and of proper nourishment, that is, that we find far more sickness amongst girls drawn from the lowest class than from the thoroughly respectable ones. We have cases in the works of thoroughly respectable girls who have worked for us continuously for three years or more, and have never been away for a single day through any ill effects of the work, but then these girls have a hot dinner every day and look after themselves thoroughly in the way of food and cleanliness.

We have had two cases of supposed lead poisoning during the last few days, and in each case the girls were anything but cleanly in their habits, and these girls were drawn from a lower class than the average girl we employ; it shows itself in two ways:—

“1st. The common form is violent pains in the stomach, and

“2nd. A rarer and great deal worse form is total collapse, of an epileptic nature; but our experience during the last few months has been that both of these have been of a temporary character only.

“A girl had a seizure last February and died in a day or two, but the doctor who attended her (not our works doctor) stated that death was due to a clotted brain, and not to lead poisoning, and Dr. Pemberton confirmed this.

“For many years there has never been a case of a MAN being taken with an epileptic seizure.

“We are now encouraging our girls as much as possible to apply for medical aid, and have started a relief fund for that particular purpose.

“We also, whenever we notice a girl looking particularly pallid, ask her to leave her work for a week or two even if we find her her wages, or a portion of same, but this the girls very much resent, begging to be allowed to work rather than to be sent home. There was a case of this kind this week, the girl's name being Fanny Morris. I may state that at Bradford Street, and also at our old Netherton works, it was during the summer months that the most sickness occurred, but that has not been our experience at Selly Oak, where, owing to the

very large rooms and ventilation almost amounting to a draught, there was practically no sickness at all during the summer, but as soon as the sky-lights and windows were closed several minor cases of sickness began.

“With regard to the new rules we have had the greatest difficulty in getting the girls to adopt any of the measures recently ordered, and nothing but the most rigorous treatment has compelled them to use the rooms specially built for meal rooms and lavatories.

“We have spent a good deal of time about the respirators and have at length we think got over the difficulty, if we can only induce the girls to wear them; but it is a fact that anything in the way of handkerchiefs or sponges the girls will not wear.

“We are promised a supply of new respirators before Christmas, and will send you one as soon as we have any to spare.

“We think that for allround purposes milk is the best drink, and this is supplied twice a day to men and girls.

“With regard to the open benches with water-troughs underneath, we find no benefit whatever from the trough of water, as when once the brushings are deposited below the surface of the table they do not rise.

“Perhaps I ought to add that in the colour that is used in the brushing department alone there is a considerable amount of lead used, more than is used in the powdering or liquidising departments; but notwithstanding the large amount of lead used in this department, I do not agree with you that the work is so very unhealthy, provided the girls will but exercise every precaution, especially with regard to cleanliness, and that they will come fortified with a good breakfast rather than with empty stomachs, and provided a medical man attends at the works once a fortnight and examines all girls looking below par, for it is a fact that a doctor can tell from the state of a girl's gums whether she is suffering from lead poisoning or not. I think a doctor should then have power to give stringent orders that any girl suffering should cease work until he had passed her, in two or three weeks time, as sufficiently well to work again.

“It may be well to state that we work our girls for a very few hours during the day, viz.:—From 9 till 6.30, with one hour for dinner, and supplementary meals at 11 o'clock and 5 p.m.

“I trust this may be useful to you.

“Yours faithfully,

“H. HERBERT WRIGHT,

“Managing Director and Secretary,  
Patent Enamel Company.

“S. H. Knyvett, Esq.,

“Metchley Cottage,

“Edgbaston.”

Captain Bevan, H.M. Inspector for the Walsall district,  
remarks:—

“In March last a case of death from lead poisoning occurred in the Walsall district. The deceased, a woman, was employed in a factory in Bilston, where enamelled signs used for advertising are made; her duty was to brush a compound of red lead and arsenic in a dry and dusty form over the iron plates to be enamelled, and was supposed thereby to have contracted the poison. I attended the adjourned inquest at Sedgley. The surgeon stated he was called to see the deceased on 7th March, and found her ‘suffering from lead poisoning. He found ‘marks on her jaws which indicated she was suffering from lead

‘poisoning, and her lips were blanched.’ This evidence was confirmed by a post-mortem examination. Verdict, “Death from lead poisoning.”

The firm in question had, it appears, supplied sponges for wearing over the mouth, means for washing, and milk to drink, but had not enforced their use, though admitting that it was a very injurious trade. One of the witnesses stated that the girls were frequently cautioned to wash their hands and scrub their finger nails well before eating; but none of these precautions appear to have been insisted upon. In justice to the firm I should state, to show the carelessness and indifference to rules displayed by those employed, this firm after the inquest, at the suggestion of their medical adviser, had had made flannel respirators, to be worn by the hands, which covered the mouth and nose, and were fastened at the ears, apparently light and not inconvenient. Subsequently to their provision I visited the works, and did not find one in use in this dangerous process, the women informing me that the respirators were too warm; further, it appears that the women were in the habit of keeping their food warm in the stove in which the red lead composition was set to dry. I think these facts show that the special rules drawn up by the Secretary of State are most necessary, and should be really enforced by the employers.

“Perforated trays, with vessels of water below, have been adopted (and seem to work well) for carrying away the dust in the brushing process; dressing rooms, and a beverage of Epsom salts have also been provided; and if those employed will only take advantage of the means given to them to clean themselves externally and internally, this manufacture should be rendered much less injurious. The medical men state that the unwashed hair of a woman so employed may take the lead poison into her own home to those she lives amongst or sleeps with.”

Mr. J. A. Hine, H.M. Inspector for the Leeds district, remarks:—

#### SPECIAL RULES.

“Those for colour works and lucifer match factories, which have recently been ordered, are now to the best of my belief hung up in all the factories in my district to which they apply. At first considerable objections were made by some firms, and it appeared to me that the objections were principally made not because the manufacturers did not approve of the rules, but because they believed their workpeople would not be at the trouble which some of the rules would incur. I am glad the Act makes the workpeople bear a share of the responsibility, and wish the section which refers to any person who pulls down or injures, &c., any special rules were applicable to all abstracts and other notices required to be hung in a factory or workshop, as these are not unfrequently destroyed by the workpeople themselves. I am now able to report that at my last visits to colour works and match factories, I found that generally the special rules were being put into force.”

#### iv. *Lucifer Match Factories.*

In his Dictionary of Medicine Dr. Quain remarks:—

“Workers in common or yellow phosphorus exhibit a singular form of disease from which workers in red or amorphous phosphorus are exempt. This consists in caries of the teeth and necrosis of the lower jaw which appear to be set up by the direct access of the phosphorus vapours to the part, since those persons only are affected who suffer from decayed teeth.”

"According to the report of Mr. White one of the Assistant Commissioners of the Childrens Employment Commission, in Prussia, no person with decayed teeth was allowed to enter the employment of lucifer match making and there was a compulsory periodical inspection of the state of the teeth of all employed."

Necrosis or death of the bone, had been considered almost a thing of the past in England. Mr. Redgrave, in his evidence before the Factory and Workshops Commission on 1st April, 1875, stated:—

"You never hear now of any case of that dreadful disease which used to be so fatal, the eating away of the jaw from the constant manipulation of phosphorus; that has entirely ceased."

Mr. Rickards, late H.M. Inspector of Factories for the Leeds district, also observed:—

"I have never seen any disease from phosphorus in any lucifer match establishment that I have been in."

I believe that the disease is fortunately not widespread. It is, however, so fearful that the victims are not to be found in any hospital, but are immediately removed from work and attended by the firms' medical advisers and supported at the expense of the firms. Hence, in an ordinary inspection of these works, H.M. Inspectors or others would not come across any cases of apparent suffering from this manufacture.

In the course of an inquiry into the lucifer match manufacture by Mr. Lakeman, Mr. J. A. Redgrave, and Mr. Cameron, Mr. J. A. Redgrave informed me that he had been told that there had been cases of necrosis. I requested him, if possible, to find out some names and addresses of those who had suffered. This he has done, and the evidence he has obtained is such as proves the necessity for adopting every reasonable means for getting entirely rid of so fearful a malady.

On the 2nd June 1892, the Secretary of State certified the process to be injurious to health, as follows:—

#### FACTORY AND WORKSHOP ACTS, 1878 TO 1891.

(Gazetted 7th June 1892.)

Whereas by Section 8 (1) of the Factory and Workshop Act, 1891, it is enacted that—

"Where the Secretary of States certifies that in his opinion any machinery or process or particular description of manual labour used in a factory or workshop (other than a domestic workshop) is dangerous or injurious to health, or dangerous to life or limb, either generally or in the case of women, children, or any other class of persons, or that the provision for the admission of fresh air is not sufficient, or that the quantity of dust generated or inhaled in any factory or workshop is dangerous or injurious to health, the Chief Inspector may serve on the occupier of the factory or workshop a notice in writing, either proposing such special rules or requiring the adoption of such special measures as appear to the Chief Inspector to be reasonably practicable, and to meet the necessities of the case.

"Now I, the Right Honourable Henry Matthews, one of Her Majesty's Principal Secretaries of State, do hereby certify that in my opinion such

processes carried on in factories and workshops or parts thereof as are named in the Schedule hereunder are injurious to health.

"Whitehall,

HENRY MATTHEWS.

"2nd June 1892.

#### "SCHEDULE.

Processes in—

"The manufacture of lucifer matches, except such as are made with red or amorphous phosphorus.

The following are the special rules which have been prepared consequent on the above order of the Secretary of State for certain lucifer match factories :—

#### "SPECIAL RULES.

##### "LUCIFER MATCH MAKING.

##### "Duties of Occupiers.

"The occupier shall provide for the processes of mixing, dipping, and drying, an apartment or apartments separate from other portions of the factory.

"Effectual means shall be taken to prevent the fumes from the before-mentioned processes being allowed to enter the rest of the factory.

"They shall provide washing conveniences, with a sufficient supply of hot and cold water, soap, nail brushes, and towels; and take measures to secure that every worker wash face and hands before meals, and before leaving the works. Managers and overlookers shall report immediately to the occupier, any instance which comes under their notice where this regulation has been neglected.

"Any person employed in the Works complaining of toothache or of swelling of the jaw, shall at once be examined by a medical man at the expense of the occupier, and if any symptoms of necrosis are present, the case shall be immediately reported to one of H.M. Inspectors of Factories.

"No person having suffered from necrosis shall be permitted to resume work in a lucifer match factory until a certificate of fitness has been obtained from a qualified medical practitioner.

"No person shall be permitted to work in the processes of mixing, dipping, or drying after the extraction of a tooth, without the certificate of a duly qualified medical practitioner that the jaw is healed."

##### v. Di-Nitro-Benzole.

Colonel Majendie, C.B., H.M. Chief Inspector of Explosives, called my attention to the death of a man at the works of the Fortis Powder and Explosives Company, due to inhaling poisonous fumes from di-nitro-benzole, and to the fact that a similar accident had occurred in the same factory as mentioned in his report for the year 1891, page 37, he added :—

"There is abundant evidence of the injurious effects of these substances upon the workpeople, although happily only three fatal cases have occurred within our experience, viz. :—

"One (No. 65/1889) at the Roburite Factory in 1889. See Colonel Majendie's Annual Report, 1889, page 33; one (No. 144/1891) at

the Securite Factory in 1891. See Colonel Majendie's Annual Report, 1891, page 37; and one (No. 66/1892) at the Securite Company."

Captain Smith, R.N., H.M. Inspector of Factories for the Sheffield district, had also forwarded a report as follows:—

Di-nitro-benzole. The handling and inhaling of this seems most injurious to health, the workers testified to this. It appears that all known and practicable precautions are taken, but the evil seems so serious that an inquiry by an expert may seem desirable."

Colonel Majendie made some special inquiries, and in consequence of the facts brought to light the Secretary of State requested Dr. Dupré, F.R.S., and Captain Hamilton P. Smith, R.N., H.M. Inspector of Factories, to investigate the matter further. The following is the report they submitted after consultation with Colonel Majendie:—

B.  $\frac{12,720.}{7}$

REPORT to the RIGHT HONOURABLE the SECRETARY OF STATE for the HOME DEPARTMENT on the RISKS arising and PRECAUTIONS to be adopted in the MANUFACTURE and HANDLING of NITRO-BENZOLE and DI-NITRO-BENZOLE, by Dr. DUPRÉ, F.R.S., and Commander HAMILTON P. SMITH, R.N.

SIR, Home Office, November 28, 1892.

ACTING upon instructions which we had the honour to receive from Sir Godfrey Lushington, and conveyed in his letter of August 3, 1892, we have made careful inquiry into matters relating to the manufacture and handling of nitro-benzole and di-nitro-benzole.\* We have visited numerous works and consulted various medical and other authorities. On a separate sheet (Enclosure No. 1) will be found the names of the firms and the gentlemen referred to; we desire to recognise the help and advice we have received from them.

Especially we desire to thank Dr. R. Prosser White, of Wigan, whose able report, published in the "Provincial Medical Journal" of September 1, 1892 (enclosure No. 2)† is perhaps the most exhaustive on the subject yet written.

Dr. Simeon Snell, of Sheffield, has been good enough to send us an able paper (Enclosure No. 3) containing valuable suggestions.

A letter‡ from Dr. S. R. Alexander (Enclosure No. 4), surgeon to the Cotton Powder Company, will be read with interest.

Benzole and toluol (coal-tar products) having been treated with nitric and sulphuric acids at moderate temperatures become nitro-benzole or nitro-toluol; further treated with nitric and sulphuric acids at higher temperature, these become di-nitro-benzole or di-nitro-toluol, and assume a crystalline form at a temperature of from 158° to 176° F. Meta-di-nitro-benzole, when pure, is a yellow crystalline substance, practically inodorous even at a temperature of 80° F. It does not volatilize to any appreciable degree at any temperature below 80° F., but is very sensibly volatile at 120° F. and upwards. It is quite dry to the

\* There are three varieties of di-nitro-benzole, ortho, meta, and para-di-nitro benzole. Ordinary commercial di-nitro-benzole consists almost entirely of meta-di-nitro-benzole, and is the only variety used in the manufacture of explosives.

† See article on "Nitro-benzole poisoning" in the "Provincial Medical Journal" of September 1st, 1892, pp. 462 to 469.

‡ The Inspectors of Explosives consider that this letter need not be printed.

touch, and does not produce a greasy stain on paper when rubbed upon it. It melts at  $194^{\circ}$  F.

Ordinary commercial di-nitro-benzole, however, generally contains a greater or lesser amount of impurities. Some of these impurities are more volatile than the di-nitro-benzole, while some are fluid at ordinary temperature, they thus impart to it a more or less powerful smell, resembling that of oil of bitter almonds (due sometimes, but not always, to the presence of nitro-benzole), and render the substance more or less greasy to the touch.

The presence of these products considerably increase the danger incurred in working with di-nitro-benzole, since it is at least highly probable that their vapours are poisonous (there are no direct observations bearing on this point), but more particularly because the slightly greasy di-nitro-benzole adheres far more readily to the fingers, and is more readily absorbed through the skin than pure dry di-nitro-benzole.

In most, if not all, the factories in which di-nitro-benzole is used in the manufacture of explosives the commercial product is submitted to some sort of purification, but this purification is merely to get rid of or neutralise the free acid present, so as to comply with the requirements of the explosive department of the Home Office, and does not materially affect the impurities above mentioned. Meta-di-nitro-benzole acts as a poison, whether ingested, absorbed through the skin, or inhaled into the lungs in the form of vapour or dust. With pure di-nitro-benzole the danger from vapours is present only at a temperature considerably exceeding  $100^{\circ}$  F., but the danger from dust is, of course, always present.

These properties suggest certain precautions, some of which will be stated further on, but here we may mention that manufacturers of explosives should, if possible, use only such di-nitro-benzole as is free, practically, from smell, produces no greasy stain when rubbed on paper, and does not sensibly volatilize at ordinary temperatures.

Most manufacturers of di-nitro-benzole for purposes entirely unconnected with the more dangerous qualities of the impure di-nitro-benzole, now aim at producing only the pure compound, and have in a great measure succeeded.

There is, therefore, no difficulty in procuring it; opinions have differed as to whether injury to the workers has been due to the inhalation of fumes, or absorption through the skin of the fluid nitro-benzole, or whether to the inhalation of fumes or dust, or absorption of fine particles of the solid di-nitro-benzole, or whether both were alike dangerous. That nitro-benzole taken internally is a poison will be readily admitted, but our investigations show that with the ordinary caution of sufficient ventilation, necessary in all chemical works, no injury to the health of the workers in the manufacture of nitro-benzole has happened which would call for special legislation. At Messrs. Barnes & Co.'s works at Hackney Wick, we examined a man, who, for 32 years had worked in the manufacture of nitro-benzole, his health had in no way suffered. Dr. Dreyfous, of the Clayton Aniline Company, Manchester, with 18 years' experience, considers that there is no exceptional risk, the man specially employed has worked for four years with no bad result.

Another man has worked for seven years with impunity, whilst another, who has worked for four years, says he had been off work for two days owing to illness, which, however, he admitted was probably due to beer and not to nitro-benzole.

Mr. Friswell, director of Messrs. Brooke, Simpson, and Spiller, of Hackney Wick, says he has handled nitro-benzole for 16 years with impunity: also, that he often goes into a lead-lined vat, moist with the fluid, remaining subject to the fumes for some minutes, and that he has not suffered in consequence.

Mr. Thomas Holliday, partner in the firm of Read, Holliday, and Sons, of Huddersfield, says that nitro-benzole has been manufactured in his works since 1859, and that he has never known a case of poisoning from this cause. Dr. Petraczek, chemist in the works, confirms this.

Mr. David Littlewood, foreman of the nitro-benzole department, says he has gone into a tank which just before had contained nitro-benzole, and stayed in it for three or four hours with no ill effect.

Mr. Peaker, foreman of magenta dye department, has for seven years carried buckets containing nitro-benzole, and emptied the fluid into a still; he is constantly exposed to fumes, but has not suffered.

Our investigations in regard to di-nitro lead to very different conclusions, confirming the opinion that this substance is a dangerous poison, which affects injuriously, in a very mild form, those engaged in the manufacture and very seriously.—sometimes fatally—the workers who handle it or inhale fumes or dust, in places where it forms an ingredient in the manufacture.

The two following verdicts by the coroner's jury at Mexbro' were returned:—

4th December 1891.

——— man aged 21. "Died from suffocation brought on through "being engaged in mixing di-nitro benzine for 'an explosive' at the "works of ———."

8th June 1892.

——— man aged 49. That deceased died on the 4th day of June from apoplexy brought on by inhaling fumes of nitro-benzole, at the works of ———.

Both inquests relate to the same factory.

(In the second case probably di-nitro-benzole was meant. No nitro-benzole being used).

Numerous cases of di-nitro-benzole poisoning are quoted in the medical journals, the "Glasgow Herald" of May 8, 1889, quoting from a Swedish newspaper "Dagens Nyheter," says, two workmen employed in the manufacture of "bellite" at Rotebro Explosives Factory, state that they have become disabled by poisoning, and demand that the Town Court shall deliver judgment against the Bellite Company, compensation for each 170*l.*, and prohibition to further manufacture bellite.

In our own investigation we have noticed an extremely unhealthy appearance in the workers in all places where full precautionary measures had been neglected; in a very much milder degree where such precautions had been taken. Women seemed more affected than men, young women more than those of middle age.

In the *manufacture of the material itself* we have found it generally recognised alike by masters and men that the material is poisonous, but the operations are conducted by adult men, who work almost in the open air, who seldom handle the substance, and whose employment in one department is not continuous; we have found that precautions, such as closed vessels, means to carry off fumes, change of work, or stoppage of work, if unwell, are adopted.

We have not found any case in which the health of the worker has suffered.

Under these circumstances we should not feel justified in recommending special legislation for the protection of those employed in such works.

For the benefit of those employed in handling or subject to the fumes of di-nitro-benzole as an ingredient in the manufacture of explosives, we strongly urge that precautionary measures, suggested by us, should be enforced, and in doing so it is but fair to say that we have seen the benefit of such precautions where many of our suggestions have for long, without outside pressure, been carried out.

At the Roburite Company's works at Gathurst, the beneficial effect of the care taken by the management, and by Dr. Prosser White, their medical adviser, is most marked.

In the manufacture of explosives, di-nitro-benzole is largely used; the process of manufacture varies slightly in different works, but the following may be taken as a general description.

The di-nitro-benzole arrives in the purified state, packed in casks in the form of irregular lumps, or sometimes in cases containing numerous slabs.

In most cases it is further purified to extract all acid: this is done sometimes in large vats in the open air, in which the material is soaked in water, heated by steam pipes, soda being used to neutralise the acid, it is then placed in a hydro-extractor, a jet of water being turned on whilst the containing vessel revolves; the purified di-nitro-benzole is taken to the mixing house, where the oxydising salts and other materials are placed in a roller pan, or in some cases the di-nitro-benzole is put into steam jacket melting pots, and run into the warmed mixing pans in the liquid state.

The mixture goes to the drying stoves, and in some cases is re-ground; thence it goes to the cartridge filling rooms, where women and young persons are employed to fill the cartridges, which are taken in trays to the drying house, from there to the waterproofing house, where the cartridges are dipped in liquid paraffin wax.

The effect upon the health of the miners who use cartridges composed in part of di-nitro-benzole has been carefully considered. We find in the report drawn up by Professor Dixon, Messrs. Mouncey and Hannah (Feb. 1892), on the use of roburite in mines, the following:—

"We are inclined to attribute the cases of undoubted nitro-benzine poisoning which have been brought to our notice to improper manipulation of the cartridges."

Also,—

"We conclude that roburite, when properly confined, undergoes complete combustion, leaving no trace of nitro-benzine derivations unburnt, but there is a chance of incomplete combustion occurring owing to the explosive not meeting with sufficient resistance."

"Although roburite is a strong poison, and undoubted cases of poison have arisen from the use of it in coal mines, yet if stringent care is exercised, the use will not add to the harmful conditions, &c," the following are the chief precautions suggested by the gentlemen named:—

Manipulation of cartridges to be entrusted to special shot firers.

Effective tamping.

Care to remove fumes from working faces.

Products of explosive to be rapidly mixed with large volume of air.

By the Roburite Company it is stated that in cases of imperfect combustion the unburnt portion of the cartridge is not diffused in fragments or dust, but becomes a solid hard lump; some partially consumed cartridges answering this description were shown to us.

On May 29, 1891, a paper by Professor P. Phillips Bedson, Dr. David Drummond, and Dr. George H. Hume, was read before the Federated Institution of Mining Engineers, in which paper we find the following opinions:—

1. That the products of explosion of roburite and tonite are not more deleterious than products of the explosion of gunpowder.
2. That with regard to the effects of the explosion of roburite, no chemical evidence was obtained of the presence of nitro-benzine, and throughout the inquiry, no case of nitro-benzine poisoning was met with.
3. That with regard to the production from roburite, tonite, and gunpowder of carbon monoxide, the quantity found in average samples of air collected in the place is small, and is so quickly dissipated by the air current as to have been detected only in traces at an interval of five minutes after the firing of the shot.
4. An interval of five minutes is recommended before the hewers return.
5. As part of the gas detected in the fumes is produced by the burning of the fuse, firing by electricity is recommended.

It will be seen that the manipulation of di-nitro-benzole takes place chiefly in the manufacture of explosives, and by workers in mines.

In regard to the miners, after considering the opinions of the high authorities quoted, we do not think special protective legislation necessary, but in regard to explosive works, we beg to recommend the following:—

1. No person to be employed without a medical certificate, stating that he or she is physically fit for such employment.
2. No woman under the age of 21 to be employed.
3. No male young person under the age of 18 to be employed.
4. An examination of the workers at their work to be made at least once a fortnight by a certifying surgeon, who shall have power to order temporary suspension or total change of work for any person showing symptoms of suffering from the poison, or if after a fair trial he is of opinion that any person is by constitution unfit, he shall direct that such person shall cease to be employed.
5. A supply of fresh milk, and of drug that the medical officer may consider desirable, shall be kept for all workers liable to suffer.
6. No meals to be taken in the workrooms.
7. There shall be provided separate lavatories for men and women, with a good supply of hot water, soap, nail brushes, and towels, and whenever the skin has come in contact with di-nitro-benzole, the part shall be immediately washed.
8. Overall suits and head coverings shall be supplied to all workers in shops where di-nitro-benzole is used, these suits to be taken off before meals and before leaving the works, and to be washed at least once a week.
9. Suitable respirators (capable of being washed), folds of linen, or woollen material of open texture, or other suitable material, shall be supplied to those workers liable to inhale dust, and the wearing of such respirators shall be urged where the workers derive benefit from their use.

10. Where di-nitro-benzole has to be handled, the hands shall always be protected from direct contact with it, either by the use of india-rubber gloves (kept perfectly clean, especially in the inner side), or by means of rags which can be destroyed after use.
11. Where di-nitro-benzole is broken by hand, the instrument used shall be a bar, spade, or tool (if of metal, iron, or steel should not be used), with a handle long enough to prevent the worker's face from coming into near contact with the material.
12. In all rooms or sheds in which the process, either of purifying, grinding, mixing materials of which di-nitro-benzole forms a part, efficient "cowls," ventilating shafts, and mechanical ventilating fans shall be provided to carry off the dust or fumes generated.
13. Drying stoves shall be efficiently ventilated, and, when possible, be charged and drawn at fixed times, and a free current of air shall be admitted for some time prior to the workers entering to draw, either a part or the whole of the contents.
14. In the process of filling cartridges, the material shall not be touched by hand, but suitable scoops shall be used, and where patent ventilated cartridge filling machines are not used, there shall be efficient mechanical ventilation arranged in such a manner, that the suction shall draw the fumes or dust away from and not across or over the faces of the workers.
15. A register, in a prescribed form, shall be kept, and it shall be the duty of a responsible person named by the firm to enter, at least once a week, a statement that he has personally satisfied himself that each and all of the special rules have been observed, or if not, reasons to be stated for such non-observance. The surgeon to enter in this register the dates of his visits, the results of such visits, and any requirement made by him.
16. The "dipping" rooms to be efficiently ventilated.

Di-nitro-benzole is, of course, extensively used in the manufacture of certain dyes, in a small degree for other purposes, but as in such factories (where it is used), the substance is practically never touched by hand, its properties are entirely changed, and the work is carried on in closed vessels which protect the workers from poisonous fumes, we have, therefore, not thought it necessary to carry this inquiry further.

In conclusion, we beg to say that if our suggestions lead to improved health or comfort for those employed, it will give us much pleasure.

We have the honour to be,

Sir,

Your obedient Servants,

A. DUPRÉ, Ph.D., F.R.S.

HAMILTON P. SMITH,

One of H.M. Inspectors of Factories.

To the Right Hon. H. H. Asquith, Q.C., M.P.,  
Secretary of State, Home Department.

B  $\frac{12,720}{7}$

Enclosure No. 1.

*List of Works visited and Names of Gentlemen consulted by  
Dr. Dupré and Commander Hamilton P. Smith.*

Aug. 23.—The Fortis Powder and Explosives Co., Denaby, Yorks.

Aug. 27.—Barnes and Co., Chemical Manufacturers, Hackney Wick.

- Sept. 8.—The Clayton Aniline Co., Manchester.  
Kerr and Hoggen, Newton Heath and Harpurhey, Manchester (to see ventilating fans).
- Sept. 9.—The Roburite Co., Gathurst, Wigan.  
Dr. R. Prosser White, " "
- Sept. 10.—The Cotton Powder Co., Melling. Liverpool.
- Oct. 13.—The Cotton Powder Co., Faversham.  
Dr. S. R. Alexander, " "
- Oct. 14.—Brooke, Simpson, and Spiller, Aniline Dye Manufacturers, Hackney Wick.  
The Smokeless Powder Co., Barwick, near Ware.
- Nov. 3.—Read, Holliday, and Sons, Huddersfield.
- Nov. 4.—John Dawson and Co., Chemical Manufacturers, near Huddersfield.  
Dan Dawson and Co., Chemical Manufacturers, near Huddersfield.  
Dr. Simeon Snell, Sheffield.

## Enclosure No. 2.

See article on "Di-nitro-benzole Poisoning" in "Provincial Medical Journal," Sept. 1st, 1892, pp. 462 and 469. (Not reprinted for this Report.)

## Enclosure No. 3.

My attention was in the first instance drawn to the effects of nitro or di-nitro benzole on the system in consequence of a man who had been working with these chemicals seeking my advice on account of impaired eyesight. There can be no doubt, in my opinion, that the visual trouble was caused by the substances with which he worked. Other cases of the same character have since come under my observation. The first case, however, led to an investigation into the circumstances under which these substances were employed, and as to the general effects of the poison on the system apart from and in addition to the injurious influence it appeared to have on the eyesight, as exemplified in my patient. I need not here enter into the symptoms which are indicative of the poisonous effects of nitro or di-nitro benzole on the system generally, my object being to mention some points bearing particularly on prevention.

It appears to me that the poison is capable of entering the system, either internally by the mouth or nose and by the respiratory and alimentary channels, and further that it may enter externally by absorption by the skin. It will, therefore, be desirable, in considering any measures of a preventive character, to bear in mind this twofold means of entrance.

The most injurious part of the process of manufacture, and I am speaking of the use of these materials for making explosives, is, as far as I can ascertain as the result of my own observation and from the statements of employés, that concerned in "grinding," but particularly in "mixing" the materials. Next come the "fillers," whose work it is to put the powder into the cartridges; and lastly the least prone to be affected are the "dippers," or those who place the cartridges after they have been closed in the varnish or waterproof. That the last-mentioned class should at all be afflicted appears to indicate that the poison is a very subtle one, and that the workers in the sheds devoted to this "dipping" can only suffer from particles which may have adhered to the closed cartridges, and from handling have found

their way into the system, or else have been given off and have been breathed or ingested.

The preventive means which may be adopted may, it seems to me, be placed under the following heads :—

1. That the different processes should, as much as possible, be conducted in the open air, or in large well-ventilated sheds.
2. That in the “mixing” closed vessels should as much as possible be employed.
3. Fans which have been adopted in other trades with great advantage might also in this one be of service.
4. Respirators are in use, but their employment is, as far as I am aware, optional. Those protecting both the nose and mouth are up to a certain point of service. I do not think they are, however, a sufficient safeguard against the fine vapour entering the respiratory system. It occurred to me that during the process of “mixing” especially, it might be possible to shut the workmen off from the vapour and fine dust by means of a kind of diving-bell apparatus, with a communication behind to the outer air. A mask such as has been used, I believe, in Germany, might answer the objects desired.
5. Handling by the bare hand or direct exposure of the skin should be avoided. The “filling” could perhaps be performed automatically. The hands should, moreover, be protected by gloves. These should be capable of being cleaned, and possibly india-rubber might be used by preference. The cleaning is an important matter, because gloves put on with any of the substance clinging to the interior, as would be the case after they had been in use for some time, would allow of absorption taking place under the still more favourable circumstances afforded by the warmth and moisture of the hand.

Special clothing should be provided. The workmen and women being compelled to change their clothes on entering and retiring from work. Dressing-rooms should be provided, and the importance of washing enforced. Food should only be partaken of away from the sheds where the “mixing,” “filling,” &c., take place, and particularly is it important to insist on a free use of washing before food meals, and the special clothing should also be removed. These are measures which have been found of service in the different occupations in which lead, for instance, is employed.

Lastly, as regards the use of these explosives in mines. Symptoms have been recorded as occurring in miners having to do with cartridges containing this substance, in the pit. They have much resembled the milder symptoms met with among the workers at the factories where the explosives are made, though it has often appeared that care has been taken that the contents of the cartridges should not come in contact with those employing them. It has, however, been pointed out that in the manufacture the “dippers” have been recognised as being liable to be affected, and, as has been said, it would appear that the poison is a subtle one. Not only, therefore, should means be taken to prevent any of the powder adhering to the outside of the cartridges, but it appears very essential that they should be made in such a way as to ensure that combustion should be complete, and that their use should be restricted as much as possible to well ventilated places, so that the currents of air would speedily dilute and carry away any deleterious vapours.

SIMEON SNELL, F.R.C.S., &c.,

Ophthalmic Surgeon to the  
Sheffield General Infirmary.

Copies of this report have been forwarded to the firms, which would be affected by the special rules proposed, and I trust we may shortly be able to agree on rules for the protection of the persons employed by them.

# vi. *China and Earthenware Potteries.*

Having requested Mr. W. D. Cramp, H.M. Superintending Inspector of Factories, to forward me a report on this industry, I received the following letter:—

## CHINA AND EARTHENWARE FACTORIES—NORTH STAFFORDSHIRE.

22, Vernon Road, Edgbaston, Birmingham,  
November 19, 1892.

SIR,

In reply to your letters of the 9th and 10th instant, directing me to visit the Staffordshire Potteries, and report “as to the fans in use at Mr. Turner’s, of Tunstall, for removal of dust; the glaze in use by Mr. Campbell, of Stoke, in which lead is said to be insoluble; and as to the sanitary condition of the Potteries generally, with special reference to illness caused by lead and dust, and whether remedies could be applied by means of special rules,” I beg to inform you that I spent the 14th, 15th, and 16th instant in the pottery district, and made inquiry of manufacturers, colour makers, medical men, and working men and women, and as the result of these inquiries—together with the experience I gained as Inspector of the North Staffordshire district for the years 1879 to 1886—I am able to report as follows:—

There can be no dispute that the work of the persons engaged in many departments of potteries is unhealthy. As Dr. J. T. Arldige, certifying surgeon for Stoke-on-Trent, in his recent book on “The Diseases of Occupations,” says, “The manufacture of china and earthenware stands foremost among those wherein the employment is distinctly chargeable with the production of disease; and the principal materials to which its unenviable character is due are the clays and the flint used in it. However, these mineral substances are not the only agents that render the fictile trade one so highly injurious to health; for lead also is largely used for glazing and colour-making, and is a frequent cause of plumbism among the artisans.”

I do not think anyone conversant with the pottery district, and certainly no factory inspector, would deny the truth of this serious indictment. It is, however, fair to add that Dr. Arldige and other authorities are of opinion that the Factory Act has been the means of improving the health of the potters. The state of things is very much better than it was 30 years ago, but the improvement is not so rapid as one would like, nor indeed as it ought to be.

The diseases most prevalent amongst potters are bronchitis, phthisis, and plumbism. The two first may be traced to the inhalation of dust, and the last to the introduction into the system of the lead used in glaze and colours. (For a full description of the processes, and the injurious effects upon the workers, I beg to refer you to “The Hygiene, Diseases, and Mortality of Occupations,” pp. 306–23, by Dr. J. T. Arldige, published this year by Percival & Co., price 21s.).

*Dust.*—The worst departments for dusty processes are those in which towing of earthenware and scouring of china are done. Early in 1887, my attention was drawn to the process of “towing,” then recently introduced. The plates, &c., are thoroughly dried in the clay state,

then put on a revolving disc, and a woman with a tool scrapes the edges, and rubs the entire surface with sandpaper, and then with a bunch of tow or piece of flannel. She then blows off the dust, and the ware is taken to the oven to be fired. Previously—and to a great extent even now—this “fettling” was done with a damp sponge, but the “towing” gives a better surface. I immediately served notices on all the manufacturers who had then adopted this plan, to provide fans. My successors in the district carried on the work, and wherever towing is done, some kind of mechanical means—more or less effectual—is adopted to carry off the dust. To be effective, fans require to be put up on scientific principles, and kept in good order, but it is demonstrated by the success of fans at Mr. Turner’s, of Tunstall, Mr. W. H. Grindley’s, of Tunstall, Mr. T. Hughes’, of Longport, and others, that in the dustiest of all processes in an earthenware factory, viz., that of towing, the rooms and the persons of the workers and their lungs also, can be kept as clear of dust as in the least dusty processes. What is required is the perfection of the fan system in all towing shops, and its *extension to all shops in which flat-pressers, hollow-ware pressers, turners, ware-cleaners, &c. are employed.* These latter outnumber the “towers” fifty times over, and are constantly working in a dusty atmosphere. In most earthenware works power is already in use to drive jiggers, jollies, and lathes, and there is only the expense of putting up the fans to be considered. In china works, on the other hand, there is, as a rule, no power, but in these days of small gas engines, electricity, &c., I think china manufacturers might reasonably be called upon to provide the motive power required to drive a fan. It unfortunately happens, that the worst examples of injury to health by inhalation of dust is found amongst the china scourers. These women brush from the china ware the fine powdered *flint* which adheres to it after it has been fired in saggars. Had it not been for the want of mechanical power, fans would have been in use in china factories long ago. Perforated benches, with troughs underneath to contain the dust, have been insisted on for many years, but fans are urgently needed to draw the dust away from the workers and carry it out of the shop.

So far as *dust* is concerned, a very great deal of good would be done by the very strict enforcement of section 36 of Factory Act of 1878. The provision of fans in all potters’ shops in which dust is generated and inhaled by the workers to an injurious extent, would be expensive to the manufacturers, but would in the end repay itself.

In Mr. W. Turner’s pottery, Alexandra Works, Tunstall, fans of his own invention are applied to towing, pressing, glost placing, brushing and scouring biscuit ware, ground-laying, and the dipping and drying of earthenware. In his arrangement, one fan exhausts or carries away the dust downwards, and the same (or another) fan blows a blast of air on the work, so that all dust and impurities are at once carried away. The worker’s hands only (not their heads or their persons) are in the dust. The system undoubtedly answers remarkably well, and is in limited use at several potteries, the occupiers of which pay Mr. Turner a royalty on the patent. The plan seems applicable to all cases where it is desirable to get rid of dust, fumes, foul air, &c. without draughts.

At Mr. Grindley’s, Woodland Pottery, Tunstall, Blackman’s air propeller fans are in use in the towing shops, drawing the dust directly away from the worker, but without the blower as in Mr. Turner’s patent, the worker herself having to blow the dust off the ware. But I am bound to say that the fans appeared very effectual, and I could not detect any dust on the hair or clothes of the women, who had been towing for five hours. On the other hand, I have seen fans at

work at some other potteries which appeared to be of very little use. So much depends on having the best kind, and of the best construction.

Potters' shops are also rendered unhealthy by the great heat required for drying the ware. The old stoves into which boys and girls had to run past a red-hot coal-heated stove to place the moulds on shelves, are pretty generally replaced by stoves heated by hot air, hot water, or steam, and fitted with revolving shelves to prevent the necessity of entering them. But I am not sure that the change is altogether for the better. The hot air is full of dust, and very stagnant, close, and enervating. The heat of the shops, too, is almost as great as of the stoves, far greater than is conducive to health. The remedy appears to me to lie in a strict and rigid enforcement of section 3 of Factory Act, 1878; and in order to ventilate potters' shops "in such a manner as to render harmless all the vapours, dust, or other impurities generated that may be injurious to health," I believe that mechanical fan ventilation is necessary. The manufacturers have not been chary in putting in ventilating shafts and gratings, but something more is wanted. If the hot moist air were drawn out from the top of the stoves by an exhaust fan, the air which now gets into the shops and makes them almost as hot as the stoves would be taken outside, and air from the shops drawn in to take its place, fresh air taking up the vacant place in the shops. In other words, there would be ventilation, or air in motion. This is done at Mr. Grindley's, of Tunstall, in the steam-heated stoves of the flat-pressers' shops.

There is yet another cause of this unhealthiness of potters' shops, and that is, the neglect of cleanliness. This is a matter even more in the hands of the workers than of the employers. Shops being hot the clay dries quickly, and is then easily powdered into fine dust, which covers benches, floors, shelves, and the clothes of the workers. The rooms should be sprinkled and swept out *once a day*, also the steps and stairs leading thereto, and all dust and dirt removed; and all benches and shelves washed down at least once a week. In a very few potteries, the employers engage men to do this at night after work has ceased, but in most it is supposed to be done by the workpeople themselves. I think each worker should be responsible for the cleanliness of the part of the shop in which he or she works.

Soon after china and earthenware works were placed under the Factory Act in 1864, special rules were authorised and enforced making the workpeople responsible for this duty, and although the special rules were done away with in 1878, yet their influence lingers still, for as soon as it is known that the inspector is on the premises, brooms and brushes are set to work in the hope that by the time he gets there, the shop will look as though it had been swept that day. The consequence is that the inspector is generally greeted with clouds of dust, and proof is afforded that the shop was not properly swept at the proper time. I append a draft of "Special Rules," which I think might be put into force with advantage.

One other point deserves consideration, viz., whether the temperature and humidity of potters' shops could be controlled by some such regulations as those in "Cotton Cloth Factory Act, 1889."

**Lead Poisoning.**—In the departments of potteries where lead is used as a glaze or colour, the workers are liable to plumbism, in the shape of dropped wrist or paralysis, colic, constipation, and poisoning. Dr. Arlidge estimates that "only one-twelfth of the artisans employed in potteries are exposed to lead poison," these being the mixers of glaze and colours, dippers, dippers' assistants, glost placers, ground layers, and majolica paintresses. Lead-glaze is composed of white lead, borax, flint, whiting,

&c., is often "*fritted*" (i.e., fired and fused and made into glass) and then ground; but manufacturers have a habit of adding more raw white lead to it before use, in order to make it softer, more brilliant, adhere more readily to the ware, and dry quicker.

The dipper dips the ware into the tub of glaze, his assistants carry it away, the ware-cleaners fettle it when dry, and the glost-placers put it into saggars for firing. All these persons handle white lead either in a liquid or dry state, their hands and clothes get covered with the dust of it. I have seen many cases of paralysis of the wrist, and heard of numerous cases of sickness and death in consequence. I very much fear that there is not much improvement in this matter of late years. In 1882 I ascertained at the North Staffordshire Infirmary that amongst the in-patients in 1879, 29 were suffering from lead poisoning; in 1880, 22; and in 1881, 23. I regret to find that the numbers for 1890 are 21, for 1891, 21, and for the present year, 22. The number of males affected shows a slight preponderance over females. The numbers of out-patients were much larger. Of course some persons are more susceptible than others to the influence of lead poison, and whilst there are instances of men working at dipping for 30 or 40 years without injury, others are maimed or invalidated for life, or even die in six months. Cleanliness, or otherwise, of person, dress, and habits, has also much to do with it.

In making inquiries this week as to any remedy, my attention was first directed to the manufacture of *glazes without lead*; then to the plan (that of Mr. Campbell, to which you directed my attention) of *fritting all lead before use*, thus rendering it (probably) insoluble; and finally, to measures to be adopted in case the lead glaze now in use is continued. At the same time, I made inquiry as to majolica colours, which are composed of a very large percentage of raw white lead, mixed with the required colour. I do not think I can represent the matter to you more concisely than by the following account of my interviews with various gentlemen.

Mr. Geo. Guest, High Street, Tunstall, is a manufacturing potter. He says glaze can be made without lead, and has been so made and used since 1876 by his brother at the South Wales Pottery, Llanelly. He himself is now making trial of some, and has induced other potters to do likewise. He has confidence that it will do for white or printed ware, but is doubtful whether it will do for ware which is to be enamelled in colours.

Mr. J. Pickin, miller at Portland Flint Mills, Stoke, says that for 20 years he has been trying to make a glaze without lead or anything poisonous. He claims to have succeeded, and is making a glaze (of which the principal ingredient is borax) which is cheaper than ordinary glaze. He showed samples of white ware, half of which had been dipped in his glaze and half in lead glaze, and fired, and to the eye of a non-practical man his glaze appeared as good and bright and hard as the other.

Mr. W. J. Furnival, 101, Bucknall New Road, Hanley, is a clay, lead, and colour merchant, and makes a glaze which he claims to be innocuous. In his glaze he uses a sulphide of lead instead of carbonate of lead; in other words, he uses lead ore instead of white (precipitated) lead. He will not say absolutely that it is non-poisonous, that is a matter of experience, but he believes it is. His glaze would do for majolica colours, especially if fritted before use, and would have the advantage of being non-injurious to the mixer. Asked whether if all the white lead in ordinary glaze were fritted before use it would be insoluble, he is doubtful.

Crystal Glaze Company, Burslem. This is carried on by Mr. W. Owen, the Secretary of the Operative Potters' Association, in partnership with others. They make a leadless glaze, which Mr. Owen claims to be effective, and also cheaper in use than ordinary glaze, because it goes farther. He does not think that at present it would do for majolica colours; and, indeed, acknowledges that in some of his glazes, for particular kinds of ware, he puts a small percentage of lead. He promised to send me a description of the glaze, which I will append when received.

Mr. John Campbell, of the Campbell Tile Company, Stoke, for two years past has had all glaze used at his large works fritted before use, and thereby, as he contends, rendered insoluble and non-poisonous. He finds it answer better than ordinary glaze, it being cleaner, harder, and equally brilliant in effect, and easy in use. He acknowledges that it is somewhat dearer, owing to the loss by evaporation in fusing, but thinks that this is compensated by a smaller quantity answering the same purpose. Asked whether it is really *insoluble*, he says the greatest authority as a potters' chemist, viz., M. Arnoux, of Minton's, asserts positively that it is. He says that if a tube of fritted glaze is compared with a tube of glaze to which raw lead has been added, the water that collects at the top of the former will be quite clear and non-poisonous, whereas that at the top of the latter will be yellow and poisonous. He further says that Minton's, Limited, are adopting the same process.

Mr. Leason, managing director of Minton's, Limited, says that they use a much smaller per centage of lead in all their glazes than most potters; that nearly all their glazes are fritted before use, turning them into glass, then ground, and used without any further admixture of lead. This is done with Majolica colours also, and he would have no objection to the prohibition of the use of raw lead. He also says it is possible to make glaze and colours without lead, but they would not do for decorated or coloured ware.

Mr. J. Aidney, colour maker of Hartshill, near Stoke, makes glazes as well as enamel colours, and says that glaze can be made without lead, but it will not do for decorated ware, as it spoils the colours. But he is of opinion that the very best glaze is that which is all fritted before use, and thinks manufacturers should not be allowed to use any glaze or majolica colours in which all the lead has not been previously fritted or fused. He says that chemical tests could be adopted by which an inspector could test the glaze or colours, and tell whether the lead had been fritted or not. He acknowledges that fritted glaze would be a little dearer, but says that it is mainly habit which causes the manufacturers to add more raw white lead before use; and that the addition of some of the other ingredients, or of vinegar, would have the same effect. He gave me a sample of *fritted glaze* with lead in it, which I shall be pleased to send to the Home Office, if you care to have it tested by a chemist to see whether the lead is insoluble or not.

Dr. J. T. Arlidge, J.P., certifying surgeon for Stoke and Longton, is probably the best authority on potters' diseases. I had a very long and interesting interview with him. He is of opinion that there has been a great improvement in the potteries since introduction of Factory Act, and that the following further steps might be taken. He would prohibit children under 14 from working in the dipping house, dipper's drying room, or at ground-laying, or majolica painting. There are *very few* children so employed, but Dr. Arlidge thinks they are much more susceptible to lead poisoning than older people. He would prohibit *adult males* from having their meals in the dipping house or drying room, as women, young persons, and children, are now prohibited. He

has had his attention drawn to glazes without lead, and thinks such could be made available for white ware. He is afraid that fritted lead would still be poisonous, and thinks a trial of fritted glaze should be made by competent chemists to try this question. In his opinion all persons working in dipping, glost-placing, ground-laying, or majolica painting, should wear overall suits and caps. Also that it would be well if they would wear respirators. That fan ventilation with down draught is necessary in towing and china scouring, and fan ventilation to draw away dust and change the air in hollow-ware pressers', flat-pressers', turners', and all shops where clay or plaster is used. Where hot steam-pipes are used to dry the ware, the air becomes very stagnant, and requires mechanical means to constantly change it. Improved ventilation is also required in painting and printing shops. He advocates a special rule about sweeping potter's shops once a day, and removing all scraps and dust. He is further of opinion that girls under 16 should be prohibited from turning the thrower's wheel, which is too heavy, and from working the treadle of turner's lathes, as this constant up and down motion causes uterine diseases. He also suggests that the sifting of flint, or colours, or lead, should be done in an enclosed shaft, outside of which the worker could stand. I am glad of this opportunity of placing Dr. Arlidge's views before you.

Pottery manufacturers have, of course, no interest in using raw lead in glaze if it could be done without, but each one naturally considers that he knows his own business better than anybody else can teach him, and, moreover, he possesses certain recipes for making glaze, which are trade secrets, and he believes his own to be better than any other.

Although it is proved that a leadless and non-poisonous glaze can be made, and answers for some kinds of ware, it does not follow that the use of lead could be prohibited. It would be too great an interference with trade.

Mr. Campbell's plan of using a smaller percentage of lead, and of *fritting all lead* before use seems more reasonable, and has stood the test of two years' trial. It might, with advantage, be universally adopted, but I question if it could be enforced by law.

Mr. Owen, the operatives' representative, thinks that manufacturers might be prohibited from using more than a certain percentage of lead in glaze or majolica colours, say 5 or 10 per cent., instead of the variable quantities from 20 to 70 per cent. now used.

I am unable to recommend any of these courses, the objections on the part of manufacturers would be too great. For instance, Mr. Walmsley, Her Majesty's inspector of the district, interviewed on my behalf a majolica manufacturer and one of the principal china and earthenware manufacturers. The former says, "He had not tried leadless glaze; sure it would not do for majolica. Could not say whether fritted lead would answer, but it would cost too much. Competition with German ware very keen, another 5 per cent. extra cost would close the works. Considers a prohibition against raw lead would upset all trade, require fresh experiments, and mean great loss." The latter said, "He has not tried fused or fritted lead, but has tried the Crystal Glaze Company's glaze, and Mr. Furnival's 'Dipper's Friend,' neither of which gave satisfactory results. He will institute experiments as to possibility of adoption or success of 'fritted' lead."

There remains, therefore, a resort to "special rules" tending to minimise the evil. I append proposed rules, which have for their object the observance of cleanliness of person, of dress, and of the workshops.

*Recommendations.*—With reference to the question generally, I think much good would be done by the issue of a circular from the Secretary of State or Her Majesty's Chief Inspector of Factories to all potters, drawing their attention to the deplorable results of dust inhalation and lead-poisoning, suggesting the use of mechanical means for removal of dust and for ventilation of shops and stoves, urging a much stricter compliance with ss. 3 and 36 of Factory Act, 1878 (sections to be quoted), and noting that leadless glaze is made and in the market; that good results have followed from a two-years' trial of fritting all lead in the glaze before use; and suggesting that in any case a smaller quantity of white lead might be used; or *THIS Report* might be printed and circulated amongst potters, and interest thus aroused in the question.

The attention of the inspectors should be directed to ss. 3 and 36, and they should be instructed to require the provision of mechanical fan ventilation in all cases where dust is generated by the processes carried on, and for the ventilation of all potters' shops and stoves.

The prohibition in section 39 as to taking meals or remaining during meal times in dipping house, dippers' drying room, china scouring room, or majolica painting room, to be extended—by order of Secretary of State or by special rule—to *male adults*, as well as to women, young persons, and children. (I am sorry to say that dippers (men) generally take their meals in the dipping house or drying room, and it is a great temptation to the boys to stay there also.)

As to special rules, I suggest that the Secretary of State be asked to certify that, in his opinion, the processes of china and earthenware making are injurious to health, and that the provision for admission of fresh air into potters' workshops is not sufficient, and that the quantity of dust generated or inhaled therein is dangerous or injurious to health.

### SPECIAL RULES.

#### *Duties of Occupiers.*

1. They shall not allow any child under 14 to be employed in the dipping house, dippers' drying room, or in the processes of ware cleaning after the dippers, glost-placing, china-scouring, ground-laying, or majolica painting, or in any process in which lead is used.

2. They shall provide suitable overalls and head-coverings for all workers employed in the places and processes referred to in No. 1.

3. They shall not allow any person (adult males included) to have any meal or to remain during meal times in the dipping house, dippers' drying room, china scouring room, or majolica painting room.

4. They shall adopt measures in all dusty processes for the removal of all superfluous dust, either by the use of mechanical fans or other efficient means.

5. They shall provide brooms, brushes, and all other necessities for the daily sweeping of floors of shops, and of such stoves as are entered by the workers, and for the cleansing of work-benches and shelves and of stairs leading to workshops, and shall arrange that all workrooms are sprinkled and swept out every day, and the scraps and dirt removed, and that all work-benches and shelves (not used for storage) and stairs are washed down and cleansed at least once a week.

6. They shall provide washing conveniences, with a sufficient supply of water, soap, nail brushes, and towels, for all workers employed in the places and processes referred to in No. 1.

*As to Persons Employed.*

8. Every person to whom is supplied an overall suit or head covering shall wear the same when at the special work for which such are provided.

9. Every person employed in dipping, carrying ware from the dipper, cleaning ware after it has been dipped, glost-placing, ground-laying, or majolica painting, shall carefully clean and wash hands and face before meals and before leaving the works.

10. Every person employed in the processes referred to in No. 9 shall, during meal-times, leave the shops in which those processes are carried on, and shall not eat any food therein at any time.

11. The measures taken by the employers for the ventilation of the various workrooms and stoves, and for the removal of dust, shall not be in any way interfered with by the workpeople, without the knowledge and concurrence of the employer or manager of the works.

12. Every male or female worker over 18 years of age employed in any shop in which clay—whether in moist or dry state—is used, and in the printing and painting shops, shall be responsible for the cleansing of that portion of the room which he or she occupies, and shall see that the floors of shops and of such stoves as are entered by the workers are sprinkled and swept, and the dust, scraps, ashes, and dirt removed every day, and that the work-benches and the shelves not used for storage are washed down and cleansed at least once a week.

If some such rules as the above were adopted and enforced, they would tend to bring all potters' shops up to the level or standard of the best of them, and they would interfere very little, if any, with what are now model potteries.

I am, &c.,

(Signed) WM. DAWKINS CRAMP,  
H.M. Superintending Inspector of Factories.

R. E. Sprague Oram, Esq.,  
H.M. Chief Inspector of Factories,  
Home Office.

On this report I consulted Captain May, who has had special experience of the Potteries, and his reply was as follows:—

Wakefield,

SIR,

November 25, 1892.

I AM much obliged to you for permitting me to see the report from Mr. Cramp, which I now return.

I can add nothing to the exhaustive descriptions given by Mr. Cramp of the operations in potteries, and I fully agree with most of his recommendations, including his draft special rules; but I cannot concur in the suggestion that fans should be imposed in "all shops in which flat-pressers, hollow-ware pressers, turners, ware cleaners, &c. are employed," and also in all china scouring rooms.

In many of the old earthenware works the difficulty of applying the fan system throughout would be almost insuperable, and the expense very great even where steam power already exists; and in a large number of china works, where there is still, I believe, no power, its provision in any shape with the requisite shafting, fan, &c. would involve a cost which I should be sorry to impose on the small and struggling manufacturers who usually occupy such factories.

The strict enforcement of the special rules now in contemplation, as to cleanliness and ventilation, would do much to mitigate the evils which undoubtedly exist; and I cannot refrain from pointing out that if the

workers themselves—the china scourers, for example—could be persuaded to wear the respirators which most employers would gladly provide, and I vainly offered to many of them at my own cost, 25 years ago, the mischief would be greatly reduced on these grounds. I should deprecate, at present, any more stringent measures than those suggested in Mr. Cramp's draft rules.

I append a copy of amended special rules drawn up by myself in 1871. It may be observed that though the special rules under the Act of 1864, section 5, were for the regulation of workers only, they were established, after much discussion, with the concurrence of employers, workers, and inspectors.

The very important question of leadless glaze had not come to the front when my long connexion with North Staffordshire came to an end, and I can only say that the removal or reduction of the lead would be an immense boon. It could not, I think, be enforced at present.

I will only add my opinion that any arrangement which would abstract the whole, or nearly the whole, of the moisture from the air of a potter's shop, loaded as it must be, under the most favourable circumstances, with a considerable quantity of dust, would be prejudicial rather than otherwise. In a flat-presser's or hollow-ware-presser's shop—not, of course in "towing," where the clay is dried till nearly white, and the dry dust then violently thrown off towards the "tower's" face—the greater part of the dust arises from the scrap clay dropped on the floor, and then *trodden* into dust. Hence the need for daily *sprinkling* and sweeping; and if the atmosphere of the room were too much dried, the dust thus engendered would rise more easily, to be inhaled.

I am, &c.,

(Signed) SAM. W. MAY,

H.M. Superintending Inspector of Factories.

R. E. Sprague Oram, Esq.,  
Home Office.

Mr. Cramp's report was forwarded to the North Staffordshire Chamber of Commerce, and to the Manufacturers Association, of which Mr. Arthur P. Llewellyn, of Hanley, is Secretary, and they appointed a special committee to consider the subject.

It was also sent to a representative committee of working potters in Staffordshire, of which Mr. W. Owen is Secretary.

I hope in my next report to publish the recommendations received from these representative bodies and the special rules finally adopted.

Copies of the report were also sent to some of the leading manufacturers for their observations.

#### vii *Chemical Works.*

Mr. Richmond, H.M. Inspector for the Liverpool district, has forwarded a report on chemical works, and his suggestions are now in the hands of experts for consideration. I hope to be able to insert in my next annual report a copy of the special rules adopted.

#### viii. *Quarries.*

Similarly quarries have been reported on, and the subject is having anxious and careful consideration, with a view to the

framing of special rules or taking such other measures as may be found expedient.

On these last two industries I may quote the following from Mr. Richmond's report :—

“Accidents through scalding at chemical works have been frequent, and I would earnestly call attention to the defect in Act of 1891, which entirely repealed the clause as to fencing of pans, &c., without substituting any provisions in its place: I would urge the advisability of special rules being issued, under section 8 of the Act of 1891, for chemical works, &c., to remedy this serious omission. Out of the 294 accidents reported to me, 66, or nearly one quarter, came from the chemical works of St. Helens and Widnes. I would call special attention to the structure of caustic pots, &c.; these are too often formed so as to allow of footing on the brickwork, and are frequently of insufficient height. I consider that there should be a clear space right round pots or pans, which should stand at least three feet above the ground or platform; whilst the pots themselves should present a smooth slope without any footing either on the top or the sides. If to this were added a dome-shaped lid with an aperture at the top to let the steam escape, the chances of accidents would be greatly reduced. In some instances already such lids, save for the aperture at the top, are in use and are readily lifted when necessary by means of a chain and pulley. Within the last few days I have attended two inquests where men were killed at works belonging to the United Alkali Co., by falling, in the one case, into a caustic liquor pot, and in the other into a vitriol cistern; in the first the man was passing on the brickwork from one pot to another, whilst in the second a plank, one of four forming a platform *across* the cistern, broke. These accidents invariably occur from the workmen being above or nearly on a level with the pans; hence the necessity of the construction and height mentioned above.

“About two-thirds of the fatal accidents, which occur annually in my district, happen either in quarries or chemical works; both are “dangerous to life and limb,” and I should much like to see “special rules” for both established under clause 8 of the Act of 1891. During past years several attempts have been made to bring in a Quarry Bill without success, but special rules might be established without much difficulty or delay. Quarries were placed under the Factory Act in 1878 without a single rule being inserted with regard to their proper working. I have myself called the attention of quarry proprietors to certain necessary rules for safety, based upon my own observation whilst inquiring into accidents, and on the regulations carried out at the best managed quarries; *vide* circular enclosed. Many of the quarries are developed in a most dangerous manner without any regard for safety, but merely for economy. *Managers* of quarries should be required to have practical knowledge: I know of many who have scarcely seen a quarry until they became managers. The North Wales Quarrymen's Union have for sometime been urging the appointment of practical inspectors, but therein, in my opinion, they entirely miss the mark: *Practical managers* are absolutely essential for proper and safe development, and should be insisted upon.

“1. *Accidents through blasting*.—Sufficient proper shelters should be provided, and steps taken to enforce their use; there being a tendency in many quarries to neglect this precaution. Blasting should be at fixed and stated intervals.

“2. *Accidents through falls*.—Steps should be taken to enforce the use of ropes, many cases having been observed of neglect.

"3. *Accidents through falling of stones, &c.*—Great care should be taken to see that the tops of quarries and galleries are well cleared back; all loose stones and rubbish being removed, and nothing allowed to overhang.

"4. There should be a clear space of at least  $3\frac{1}{2}$  feet between the rails of tramways and the edge of galleries, &c., so as to prevent both the falling of stones from the waggons to the gallery below, and the fall of the men themselves whilst pushing the waggons.

"5. Galleries should be of sufficient breadth in comparison with their height to ensure safety as far as possible.

"6. In quarries, such as those of Nantlle Vale, where waggons ascending and descending on wire ropes, are in use.

(a.) Great care should be taken in properly securing the wire ropes both at the top and bottom of the quarry, and also the blocks fixed on the ropes.

(b.) No one should be allowed to work under the waggons whilst the engine is in motion.

(c.) Except in the case of absolute necessity, and then only under the sanction of the manager by his personal presence or a written permission, should "Tablemen" be allowed to lower or draw up men in the waggons. Rules to this effect should be posted up at each "table," and instant dismissal should follow their infringement."

I consider that quarries and everything connected with mining operations, whether underground or not, should be subject to the jurisdiction of the Inspectors of Mines and not as at present partially under that of the Inspectors of Factories.

### III. WORKSHOPS AND SANITARY AUTHORITIES.

The Factory Act, 1891, placed the sanitary regulation of workshops under the direct control of the local sanitary authorities instead of that of the inspectors of factories.

The Local Government Board have called the attention of the London sanitary authorities on the 30th November 1891, and the town councils and other urban sanitary authorities on the 30th September 1891, to the provisions of the Factory and Workshop Act, 1891, and in particular to the enactment that if any child, young person, or woman is employed in a workshop and the medical officer of the sanitary authority becomes aware of it he is required to forthwith give notice of the fact to the inspector of factories of the district. It was further pointed out that section 2 of the Act of 1891 provides that where an inspector of factories has given notice to the sanitary authority under section 4 of the Act of 1878, of any sanitary defect in a factory or workshop and proceedings are not taken within a reasonable time for punishing or remedying the act, neglect, or default referred to in the notice, the inspector may take the like proceedings for this purpose as the sanitary authority might have taken and will be entitled to recover from the sanitary authority all such expenses as he may incur and are not recovered from any other person, and have not been incurred in any unsuccessful proceedings.

The Local Government Board likewise drew attention to the fact that the 75th section of the Factory and Workshop Act,

1878 (which requires notice to be given to an inspector of factories of the occupation of a factory), is to apply also in the case of a workshop, and that on receiving notice of the occupation of a workshop, the inspector of factories is to forthwith forward the notice to the sanitary authority of the district in which the workshop is situate.

The Local Government Board remarked, "It will be seen that " new and important duties will devolve upon sanitary authorities " and their officers under the Act, and the Board trust that every " effort will be used to ensure their being satisfactorily discharged."

With a view to give greater publicity to the provisions of the Act of 1891, the Secretary of State directed that the following notice should be printed, and with the co-operation of the Postmaster General and the heads of the police in the United Kingdom, 32,100 copies were exhibited at the various post offices and police stations.

#### FACTORY AND WORKSHOP ACTS, 1878-91.

##### SPECIAL NOTICE.

*Attention is called to the following requirements of the Factory and Workshop Acts, 1878-91*

Every person shall within one month, after he begins to occupy a factory or workshop, serve on an inspector a written notice containing the name of the factory or workshop, the place where it is situate, the address to which he desires his letters to be addressed, the nature of the work, the nature and amount of the moving power therein, and the name of the firm under which the business of the factory or workshop is to be carried on, and in default, shall be liable to a fine not exceeding five pounds.

All complaints with respect to danger from fire to factories or with respect to the sanitary condition or overcrowding of workshops to be made to the sanitary authority for the district.

All complaints with respect to overwork or dangerous machinery or processes in factories or workshops, or with respect to overcrowding, bad ventilation or the sanitary condition of factories to be made to H.M. Inspector for the district;

Or to F. H. WHYMPEK, Esq.,  
H.M. Chief Inspector of Factories,  
Home Office, London, S.W.

Any complaints sent to H.M. Inspectors of Factories will be considered confidential.

Home Office, Whitehall, 1892.

#### IV. OUTWORKERS.

Under Section 27 of the Factory Act, 1891, the late Home Secretary required all occupiers of factories and workshops, where wearing apparel is manufactured, to keep lists of out-workers, and on the 31st October 1892 the following Order was issued, extending this requirement to certain other industries:—

(No. 44.)

FACTORY AND WORKSHOP ACTS, 1878-91.

ORDER of SECRETARY OF STATE requiring OCCUPIERS of certain FACTORIES and WORKSHOPS to keep LIST of OUTWORKERS.

WHEREAS by section 27 (1) of the Factory and Workshop Act, 1891, it is enacted that :—

“The occupier of every factory and workshop (including any workshop conducted on the system of not employing any child, young person, or woman therein), and every contractor employed by any such occupier in the business of the factory or workshop shall, if so required by the Secretary of State by an Order made in accordance with section 65 of the principal Act, and subject to any exceptions mentioned in the Order, keep in the prescribed form and with the prescribed particulars lists showing the names of all persons directly employed by him, either as workman or as contractor, in the business of the factory or workshop, outside the factory or workshop, and the places where they are employed, and every such list shall be open to inspection by any inspector under the principal Act, or by any officer of a sanitary authority.”

Now I, the Right Honourable Herbert Henry Asquith, one of Her Majesty's Principal Secretaries of State, by this Order, made under section 65 of the Factory and Workshop Act, 1878, and section 27 of the Factory and Workshop Act, 1891, require the occupier of every factory and workshop (including any workshop conducted on the system of not employing any child, young person, or woman therein), and every contractor employed by any such occupier in any of the businesses mentioned in the schedule hereunder, to keep in the form and with the particulars hereunder prescribed, lists showing the names of all persons directly employed by him, either as workman or as contractor, in the said business outside the factory or workshop, and the places where they are employed, and every such list shall be open to inspection by any inspector under the Factory and Workshop Act, 1878, or by any officer of a sanitary authority.

The order of the 18th July, 1892, under the above recited enactments, is hereby revoked.

This Order shall come into effect on the twentieth day of November, 1892, and shall continue in force until revoked.

HERBERT H. ASQUITH.

Whitehall 31st October, 1892.

SCHEDULE.

The manufacture of articles of wearing apparel.  
The manufacture of electro plate.  
Cabinet and furniture-making and upholstery work.  
The manufacture of files.

<p>OUT-WORKERS. <i>Form for use of Occupier.</i></p>
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FORM PRESCRIBED BY THE SECRETARY OF STATE.  
Factory and Workshop Act, 54 & 55 Vict., c. 75, s. 27.

(*Out-Workers.*)

Address of Factory or Workshop \_\_\_\_\_  
Name of Occupier of Factory or Workshop \_\_\_\_\_  
Business carried on \_\_\_\_\_

Names of persons employed by the Occupier outside the Factory (or Workshop) in the business of the Factory (or Workshop), and places where they are employed, viz. :—

A. Persons so employed as workmen.

Christian and Surname.	Place where employed.

B. Persons so employed as contractors.

Christian and Surname.	Place where employed.

*Note.*—In order that these lists may be correct lists of persons employed at any given time, it will be necessary that the name of any person newly taken into employment should be immediately entered, and the name of any person ceasing to be employed should be immediately struck through.

OUT-WORKERS.  
Form for use of Contractor.

FORM PRESCRIBED BY THE SECRETARY OF STATE.

Factory and Workshop Act, 54 & 55 Vict., c. 75. s. 27.

(*Out-Workers.*)

Address of Factory or Workshop \_\_\_\_\_

Name of Occupier of Factory or Workshop \_\_\_\_\_

Business carried on \_\_\_\_\_

Names of persons who are employed outside the Factory (or Workshop) in the business of the Factory (or Workshop), by A. B.,  
a Contractor with the Occupier  
and places where they are employed, viz. :—

A. Persons so employed as workmen.

Christian and Surname.	Place where employed.

B. Persons so employed as Contractors.

Christian and Surname.	Place where employed.

*Note.*—In order that these lists may be correct lists of persons employed at any given time, it will be necessary that the name of any person newly taken into employment should be immediately entered, and the name of any person ceasing to be employed should be immediately struck out.

Printed copies of this order were exhibited at the various police stations in the United Kingdom; copies were sent to the leading newspapers, and the order was published in the Board of Trade Journal; in all, 21,800 copies have been distributed, including those circulated by the Local Government Board and H.M. Inspectors of Factories.

In November the Local Government Board forwarded a letter to the local sanitary authorities drawing attention to the requirements of the order in the following terms :—

“ The Order, which comes into effect on the 20th instant, requires the occupier of every factory and workshop (including any workshops conducted on the system of not employing any child, or young person, or woman therein), and every contractor employed by any such occupier in any of the businesses above mentioned to keep, in the form and with the particulars prescribed by the Order, lists showing the names of all persons directly employed by him, either as workman or contractor, in the business of the factory or workshop outside the factory or workshop, and the places where they are employed.

“ Every such list is to be open to inspection by any inspector of factories or by any officer of a sanitary authority.

“ The Secretary of State informs the Board that he considers it of great importance that all practicable means should be taken to make known this Order to all those who have to comply with it, or are affected thereby. He is anxious that the sanitary authorities should give full publicity to the Order in their districts and follow it up by active steps for the inspection of the workshops and houses in which the outworkers are employed, in order that full effect may be given to the object which Parliament had in view when passing the enactment under which the Order is issued.

“ The Board trust that the sanitary authority will co-operate in this matter to the utmost of their power. They should at once take measures to secure that the Order is made known to those whom it affects, and the Medical Officer of Health and Inspector of Nuisances (or sanitary inspector, as the case may be), should be instructed from time to time to examine the lists, so that they may become aware of the places in which outworkers in the trades in question are employed.

"It is especially desirable that frequent inspection should be made of these places, so that prompt measures may be taken to deal with any sanitary evils existing in them.

"Three copies of the Order are enclosed; and further copies will be supplied, if the Board are informed that they are required."

The general public and especially the local authorities have been thus made well acquainted with the Order.

In some places the local authorities have met the requirements of the Act in a liberal spirit and there with the hearty co-operation of H.M. Inspectors, I hope the alteration in the law will be attended with great benefit. Elsewhere, unfortunately, they do not appear to be alive to their responsibilities, and in this respect the Act remains to a great extent a dead letter. It cannot, however, be reasonably expected to have its full effect during the first year of its operation, and it is my earnest hope that as time goes on, the advantages anticipated by the legislature will become more and more apparent in the places where "sweating" is most commonly carried on.

The evidence taken by the House of Lords Committee on sweating showed that an immense proportion of the work done in connection with certain industries is done through the medium of middlemen whose names and addresses it is difficult to ascertain; and on this point there can be no doubt with anyone who is at all acquainted with the subject. For instance Mr. George Shipton, the Secretary of the London Trades Council, which embraces 50 separate and distinct trades, having made inquiries of each of them as to how far the system of sweating affected them, considered that it existed principally among the tailors, boot and shoe makers, and cabinet makers. Mr. Arnold White said that the cabinet making trade is much scattered, sub-contracted and transferred to a large extent from competent hands into sweating shops. The impulse given to the sweating system by these sub-contracts is accelerated by the habit of employing *boy labour* in operations involving merely mechanical skill. Mr. Waltham, the secretary of the London Upholsterers' Society, said that men stand idle while boys in the sweaters' shops are set to do the work.

Mr. Henderson, H.M. Superintending Inspector for Scotland, observes:—

"I think it very desirable that the order with respect to outworkers should be extended so as to include the manufacture of furniture, furniture hangings, and upholstery work. In London particularly" (he was formerly H.M. Inspector for London) "from what I recollect of the work of inspection there, I think such an extension very necessary. Contagious and infectious diseases may be communicated quite as readily by the stuffed cushions of a chair or sofa as by apparel which is to be worn on the person, and it is quite as necessary that the manufacture of them should be supervised with the same care in respect to sanitation. In country towns so far as I am aware the practice of giving out upholstery work to outworkers does not obtain to any great extent, but in large towns such as Glasgow or Edinburgh there may be more of it than we known of, and the workrooms in which it is done ought certainly to be inspected as carefully as where wearing apparel is manufactured."

*Electro Platers.*

Captain Smith, R.N., H.M. Inspector for Sheffield, says "A good deal of 'burnishing' in the electro plate trade is taken home by workers who have already worked legal hours in a factory or workshop. I think therefore that electro plate manufacturers should keep lists of outworkers."

Such home work, is a plain evasion of the Factory Acts, and while much good will no doubt be effected by the Secretary of State's order, it may be worthy of consideration whether in any amending Act it should not be made illegal to give work to women, young persons, and children who have been working during the day in a factory.

Captain Smith has seen women who have worked the full time allowed by law in the factory, take work home to finish from one of the largest factories in Sheffield, and he thinks a list such as is prescribed by the Secretary of State's order will enable H.M. Inspectors to trace these workers.

*File Cutting.*

Captain Smith remarks that file cutting is done not only in private houses but in small workshops scattered over the country; doubtless many of these are at present not inspected and lists of outworkers will be useful in enabling the Factory Acts in this respect to be more efficiently carried out.

In the report of the committee of the House of Lords it is stated, paragraph 125:—"In the file cutting trade, which is one of the staple handicrafts of Sheffield, and in which thousands of men, women, and young persons are employed, there is said to be a great deal of sweating. In almost every court-yard or passage, there is a little shop where men, women and boys are employed cutting files by hand. The bulk of the shops in the file trade are the same identical shops that men worked in possibly 100 years ago. Many of them are in a dilapidated condition and very crowded."

As illustrating the general question of the employment of outworkers, as well as the relations existing between H.M. Inspectors and the local sanitary authorities, the following extracts from reports made to me by various Inspectors may be of interest.

Mr. Blenkinsopp, H.M. Inspector for Bedfordshire, whose district includes the seats of the straw hat and bonnet industry, observes:—

"Various important subjects have, as you are aware, exercised the minds of many people this year. One is the question of outworkers. In both the boot and straw hat trades, an immense amount of work is 'put out.' Even very large manufacturers with large factories and workshops put work out, while in both trades there are warehousemen or 'agents' who have no work at all done on their premises.

"In the straw hat trade there are first the large manufacturers who have outworkers and contractors, next the warehousemen who have no work on premises, then there is a class that work at home. These do not work for anyone in particular, but buy straw and make hats on their own account, and at their own risk. You will see them going about with huge bundles, going from factory to factory, warehouse to warehouse, to sell their goods to the highest bidder. Even the large and best manufacturers buy their common stuff in this way. They can get it thus cheaper than they could make it on their own premises. And though this third class 'get up' work so cheaply, it does not necessarily follow that they work under unhealthy conditions or for long hours, or are 'sweated.' They have not the heavy rates and taxes of the large establishments, and by the division of labour among the members of one family, the work can be done cheaply. Thus, one grown-up daughter works the sewing machine, the father 'blocks,' the mother 'stiffens,' another daughter finishes and puts the labels on. I do not mean to say that all this work is always healthy and well paid, and I quite agree with Miss Potter that it would be better if all work could be done in large healthy factories and workshops, in which proper control and responsibility can exist. As Miss Potter says, by the system of home-work the virtual employer escapes all responsibility; and, unfortunately, as the law stands at present the warehouseman or agent avoids even the keeping registers of out-workers. Manufacturers in Luton have often said to me that were it not for the 'George Street Warehouses' (*i.e.*, places where no work is done on the premises) it would be much easier to comply with the regulations of the Factory and Workshop Act."

Mr. Hamilton, H.M. Inspector for the North-East of England district, remarks:—

"The regulations as to out-workers are becoming generally known among the occupiers of factories and workshops, to which they apply. I have had many applications for information on the subject, and generally find that some attempt has been made to keep the required register."

Mr. Hine, H.M. Inspector for the Leeds district, reports:—

"List of out-workers—The order at present applies principally to manufacturers of wearing apparel in my district and as it has not been in force very long, I have not as yet had an opportunity of visiting all such manufactories owing to the great number of clothing and boot factories and workshops in Leeds. In the majority of cases I have found lists kept, if not in the prescribed form, yet such as would enable anyone to trace the persons taking work to their homes or workshops."

Birmingham.

With reference to Birmingham, Mr. Knyvett remarks:—

"The main feature of our work here, and until this year, a feature fraught with great difficulty, is the constant supervision of small masters; of people living, in a trading sense, a hand-to-mouth existence, with little capital, and less fixity of abode; who might alternately be within or without our jurisdiction a dozen times in the year.

"Hundreds, nay thousands, of such people in Birmingham, had, so far as their observance of reasonable hours of employment and as the maintenance of their workshops in a healthy state was concerned, been under the supervision of three inspectors only—of three inspectors whose power to discover their whereabouts was feeble in the extreme, who could only with difficulty exercise any check on overtime, and who

in addition, were responsible for the safety of the machinery in nearly Birmingham three thousand factories.

"The Act of 1891 has changed all this, and I think that it may be of interest for you to learn what has been the effect of that Act in a city, under conditions which have greatly aided its development.

"It would, perhaps, have been expected that Birmingham, with its tradition of thoroughness, would carry out the new duties of workshop inspection with efficiency; but the result is none the less gratifying on that account.

"The steps taken by the Health Committee have been as follow:—

"The work of inspection is carried on by the Inspector of Nuisances, having under him a Superintendent Inspector of Workshops, and 19 assistant sanitary inspectors. The Inspector of Workshops accompanies the latter inspectors (who are primarily responsible for the workshops in their respective districts) in turn; and he confers with the Medical Officer of Health once in every week or oftener.

"The regulations which are enforced as to limewashing and cubic space, are those which obtained when the Factory Department administered the Act; limewashing being required once in every 14 months, and space of 250 cubic feet being held to be necessary for each person employed.

"The results of the visits paid are entered in an excellent register, a page of which I forward for your inspection, and in which it will be seen, that with regard to each workshop, a record is kept of the size of its workrooms, as to the dust or fumes generated by manufacture, of the cubic capacity as to numbers, the number of gas jets, fire-places, windows and ventilators, of the dates of limewashing, the condition whether cleanly or reverse, the presence of Workshop Act Abstract, appliances or means of escape from fire, number and nature of hands as to sex and age, water supply, privies, urinals, structural defects and requirements, and dates of visits. This register is most carefully kept, and is always open to the inspection of my colleagues or myself.

"The Medical Officer of Health, Dr. Alfred Hill, whose kindness, together with that of Mr. Parker, and of the other officers of the Health Department, I desire most gratefully to acknowledge, has sent me a summary of the work done during the year, which I am confident you will consider to be most satisfactory."

#### "CITY OF BIRMINGHAM.

"Health Department, The Council House,  
December 5th, 1892.

"DEAR SIR,

"I BEG to forward a summary of the work done by this department from January 1st to September 30th, 1892, under the Factory and Workshops Act, 1891:—

" No. of visits to workshops	-	-	-	-	3,829
" Ashpits and privies removed from under workshops	-	-	-	-	36
" Ashpits and privies reconstructed to water-closets	-	-	-	-	14
" Water-closets provided for females	-	-	-	-	91
" Water-closets cleansed and repaired	-	-	-	-	16
" Soil pipe of water-closet removed from workshop	-	-	-	-	1
" Urinals provided	-	-	-	-	41
" Drains trapped	-	-	-	-	24
" Drains removed from workshops	-	-	-	-	10

## Birmingham.

"Sink drain in workshop disconnected -	-	-	-	1
"Ventilation provided -	-	-	-	18
"Workshops limewashed -	-	-	-	329
"Workshops repaired -	-	-	-	3
"Overcrowding of workshops -	-	-	-	5
"Workshops closed -	-	-	-	5
"Dangerous workshops reported -	-	-	-	2

"I am, &amp;c.,

"S. H. Knyvett, Esq.

JOHN PARKER."

"The Town Clerk by the request of the Health Committee has taken steps to publish the requirements, as to the keeping of lists of outworkers in certain trades, and has prepared forms for such lists, which can be procured at the Council House for a nominal sum.

"Inspections have been carried out by an officer, specially appointed under the city surveyor, in 265 factories, resulting in satisfactory means of egress, in case of fire having been provided in 166 cases, while alterations are in progress in 46 other instances.

"Such, sir, are the steps which have been taken by the Birmingham Corporation in this matter; and so far as I have been able to test the results, these are eminently satisfactory. I review periodic lists of the workshops, wherein women or young persons are employed; and the members and officers of the Health Committee render me most valuable assistance in every way in their power."

The following is a copy of a page of the Register kept by the Medical Officer of Health in Birmingham:—

## FACTORY AND WORKSHOPS ACT, 1891.

Register No.	Name of Occupier and Address.	Name of Owner and Address.	Trade carried on.	If Dusty.	Fumes Perceptible.	No. of Work-rooms.

Dimensions.	Cubic Capacity in Feet.	No. of Gas Jets.	No. of Fire-places or Stoves.	Area of Windows clear of Sash Frames, Sup. Ft.	Area of Ventilators, Sup. Ft.	No. of Doors acting as Ventilators.	Condition of Rooms.	When last Lined.

Government Regulations Posted up.	Means of Escape in case of Fire.	Fire Appliances.	No. of Men Employed.	No. of Women Employed.	No. of Girls Employed and Ages.	No. of Boys Employed and Ages.	Water Supply

Birmingham.

Number and kind of Privies.	Separate Accommodation for Sexes.	No. of Urinals.	Structural Defects.	Sanitary Requirements.	Dates of Visits.

Mr. Knyvett informs me with reference to Aston Manor, which adjoins Birmingham:—

“I have just received a letter from the medical officer of health for Aston Manor. Aston Manor, which is virtually a portion of Birmingham, in which he informs me that during the latter part of the year he has supervised a house to house visitation of workshops within the Manor, and that he has received reports from his inspector upon 22 workshops and 87 retail bakehouses. He has issued 24 notices of requisition for lime-washing, and a register is being prepared, modelled on the plan of the one in use in Birmingham.

Major Roe remarks:—

“As my colleague Mr. Knyvett is reporting on the work done in Birmingham under the new Act with reference to the sanitary inspection of workshops, and the means provided for escape from factories in case of fire, by the medical officer of health's department, I will not touch on these points, except so far as to say that I have received every help from those authorities in the cases I have brought to their notice.

“Since the 1st January last I have reported as insanitary or dirty 93 workshops in Birmingham to the medical officer of health, and have found that the defects have been remedied in so far as he has the power. This work which I have carried on in connexion with the medical officer of health for now nine years has resulted in the removal of many objectionable middens, pan closets, &c., and water-closets with proper connexion with the sewers are now becoming the rule in this city.”

Mr. H. S. Richmond remarks with respect to Liverpool:—

Liverpool.

“One of the most important features of the Factory and Workshop Act of 1891 was the new departure as to sanitary provisions in workshops. Sections 3 and 33 of the Act of 1878 have ceased to apply to workshops, wherein sanitation is now to be enforced by the local sanitary authority. In some places, notably in Liverpool, the local

Liverpool.

authorities cheerfully undertook their new duties, whilst in others but little has yet been done. In Liverpool work was at once commenced with the new year. I furnished the medical officer of health with a list of all registered workshops in the city, and he has regularly kept me notified of any additional ones discovered. A register of all workshops as they are visited is kept at the sanitary office. Workrooms are all measured, and a card showing the cubic space and number of persons allowed is hung up in each. I forward a specimen of the card alluded to, as well as specimen headings of the registers kept, one being a daily record and the other a permanent register. I also enclose specimen of the register to be kept under the Shop Hours Act, which will be taken up in Liverpool at the commencement of 1893. Three inspectors have been appointed to carry out the provisions of the two Acts. Several other towns have taken up the sanitary provisions, more or less, and the coming year will no doubt see much more done. I think, however, a provision making it compulsory on local authorities to keep a complete register of workshops with prescribed particulars would greatly assist the due observance of the Act. This register should be produced to H.M. Inspectors whenever called for. With such a provision I have no hesitation in saying that the provisions of the Act could be thoroughly supervised and made a reality by H.M. Inspectors in their districts.

## FACTORY AND WORKSHOP ACT, 1891.

Name \_\_\_\_\_.

Street \_\_\_\_\_.

Number of Workpeople allowed, and Cubic Space of Rooms.

ROOM No. 1.		ROOM No. 2.	
Cubic Space.	No. of Persons.	Cubic Space.	No. of Persons.
ROOM No. 3.		ROOM No. 4.	
Cubic Space.	No. of Persons.	Cubic Space.	No. of Persons.

Municipal Offices,  
Liverpool, \_\_\_\_\_ 189 .GEORGE J. ATKINSON,  
Town Clerk.

INSPECTION OF WORKSHOPS.

Liverpool.

FACTORY AND WORKSHOPS ACT, 1891.

Daily Record.

Date.	No.	Street.	Name.	Business.	Limewashing.	
					Walls.	Ceilings.
Cleanliness.				Ventilation.	Overcrowding, No. Em- ployed.	
Floors.	Urinals.	Water- closets.	Lavatories.	Inlets for Fresh Air, Outlets for Foul Air, Gases, Vapours, &c.		
Condition of Water-closet, Urinal, and Drains.	Is List of Employés kept?	Are Rules Posted up as required.	Date and Form of Notice.	Date of Informa- tion.	Date Abated.	Remarks.

REGISTER.

INSPECTION OF WORKSHOPS.

Factories and Workshops Act, 1891.

No.	Street.	Name.	Business.	No. of Work- rooms.	Size.			
					Height.	Length.	Width.	Net Cubic Space.

Liverpool.

Description of Persons Employed.		Description of Premises.	Description of Ventilation.	Situation of		Date of Notice to Factory Inspector.	Remarks.
No. Allowed.	Protected or not.			Water-closet.	Urinal.		

## SHOP HOURS ACT, 1892.

## DAILY RECORD BOOK.

Date.	No.	Street.	Name.	Business.	No. of Young Persons Employed.

Time.		Is Notice Posted up?	Re-visiting.		Remarks.
Commencing.	Finishing.		Date.	Result.	

Leeds.

Mr. J. A. Hine remarks with respect to Leeds:—

"I have much pleasure in reporting that in Leeds, which is my centre and the largest town in my district, a very excellent example has been set. I understand that just previous to the appointment of the House of Lords Committee on sweating, the number of sanitary inspectors in Leeds was raised from 19 to 24. Now one inspector is told off to do nothing but work connected with the Factory and Workshop Acts. Already I have noticed that the workshops, especially those occupied by the Jews, are repeatedly visited and cleanliness together with other sanitary matters enforced."

I received from the Leeds Medical Officer of Health, as before mentioned, notices of workshops where women and young persons are found to be employed.

The sanitary department consists of—

Medical Officer of Health, Chief Sanitary Inspector, two Superintending Sanitary Inspectors, one Workshop Inspector, five Smoke and Meat, &c., Inspectors.

The following table shows the sanitary condition of workshops visited Leeds. during 1892.

Date.	No. of visits made to work shops.	Employees.			Ventilation.		Condition of premises.				No. of occupiers noticed for dirty premises.
		Males.	Females.	Total.	Good.	Defec- tive.	Rooms.		Closets.		
							Clean.	Dirty.	Clean.	Dirty.	
52 weeks ended Dec. 31, 1892.	*678	7,100	15,592	22,692	460	218	522	156	416	217	156

\* These do not include a rapid course of visits, which the inspector pays every Friday to a certain class of workshop, to see that the closets are kept in a cleanly state.

Mr. Hine remarks that attention has been given to the worst class of workshops in the town and to seeing that the necessary alterations are made in them, that the work has been done very thoroughly and that the registers kept are most comprehensive, giving full particulars of each workshop as to its size, number of people employed, ventilation, arrangement of closets, drains, &c.

At the present time a great number of workshops have not been visited, such as those used by dressmakers in private houses, but the Chief Sanitary Inspector informed Mr. Hine that he hopes all these will be visited early this year.

Captain Bevan remarks with respect to Nottingham :—

Nottingham.

“The sanitary authority of Nottingham have taken the sanitary clauses of the Factory and Workshop Act, 1891, very thoroughly in hand. A lady inspector of workshops has been appointed, who is most energetic in her duties, and the question of overcrowding and absence of cleanliness is receiving attention.

“They have circulated an Abstract, of which the following is a copy :—

### BOROUGH OF NOTTINGHAM.

#### THE FACTORY AND WORKSHOP ACT, 1891.

*Notice is hereby given,*

That the provisions of this Act came in force on the 1st January 1892.

This Act, in conjunction with the Factory and Workshop Acts, 1878 and 1883, confers upon the Corporation the following powers :—

- As to Workshops :—*
- To see that every workshop is kept in a cleanly state, and ventilated so as to render harmless any gases, dust, or other impurities arising from the work carried on therein.
- That no overcrowding is allowed.
- That all workshops are kept free from effluvia arising from drains, closets, &c.
- That all workshops are limewashed, cleansed, and purified.
- That due notice is given to the factory inspector of any child, young person, or woman employed in a workshop.
- That the above duties are carried out by the medical officer of health and inspectors duly appointed.

Nottingham.

*Note.*—"Workshops" within the meaning of the Factory and Workshop Acts may be broadly described as any premises, room, or place, in which or within the close, or curtilage, or precincts of which any manual labour is exercised by way of trade or for purposes of gain in or incidental to the making, altering, ornamenting, finishing, or adapting for sale of any article.

*As to Retail Bakehouses :—*

To see that no bakehouse has any closet or ashpit within or communicating therewith.

That every cistern supplying water to a bakehouse is separate from any cistern supplying water to a water-closet.

That no drain or pipe for carrying fœcal or sewage matter has any opening within the bakehouse.

That all bakehouses are kept in a cleanly state and free from effluvia arising from drains, &c.

That no bakehouse is overcrowded, and that all bakehouses are properly ventilated.

That all walls, ceilings, &c., are painted and varnished, or lime-washed.

That no place forming part of a bakehouse is used as a sleeping place, except under special conditions.

That the above duties are carried out by the medical officer of health and inspectors duly appointed.

*As to Factories :—*

To see that all new factories in which more than 40 persons are employed are so constructed as to provide means of escape in case of fire from all stories above the ground floor.

That all factories existing at the date of the Act coming into operation are provided with similar means of escape in case of fire.

Any further information with reference to the provisions of the Act can be obtained on application at my offices.

Notice is hereby given that the powers above set out will in due course be acted upon by the committees of the council, to whom such powers are delegated, and all persons owning or occupying premises coming within the scope of the above provisions are recommended to see that the requirements of the Acts are at once strictly complied with.

By Order,

SAM. GEO. JOHNSON,  
Town Clerk.

Guildhall, Nottingham,

January 7th, 1892.

"The following forms are used by the workshop inspectors :—

NOTTINGHAM CORPORATION.

HEALTH DEPARTMENT

*Daily Report of Workshops' Inspectors.*

Workshops visited,

Date \_\_\_\_\_

Signed \_\_\_\_\_,  
Inspector.

*Workshop Inspectors' Report of Alterations and Limewashing required.*

Nottingham.

Situation of Workshop.	Name of Occupant.	Name of Owner.	Trade carried on.	Alterations required.

Signed \_\_\_\_\_,  
Inspector.

Captain Bevan encloses a form, of which the following is a copy, and observes that Messrs. Jessop and Son, drapers, of Nottingham, have had it drawn up and printed, a copy being posted in each of their workrooms. It seems to me a form that might well be adopted officially by the local authorities in all cases where there is a liability to overcrowding :—

**FACTORY AND WORKSHOP ACT, 1891.**

The cubic air space in this room is——feet.

Not more than——persons may be employed therein.

When overtime is worked under the special exception not more than——persons may be employed.

The Nottingham local authority have prepared an admirable form, foolscap size, on which occupiers can enter the names of out-workers, of which the following is a copy :—

**FACTORY AND WORKSHOP ACTS, 1878—1891.**

The manufacture of articles of wearing apparel.

The manufacture of electro-plate.

Cabinet and furniture making and upholstery work.

The manufacture of files.

**OUT-WORKERS.**

[Form for use of occupier.

*Form prescribed by the Secretary of State.*

Factory and Workshop Act, 54 & 55 Vict. c. 75. s. 27.

(Out-Workers.)

Address of factory or workshop \_\_\_\_\_

Name of occupier of factory or workshop \_\_\_\_\_.

Business carried on \_\_\_\_\_.

Names of persons employed by the occupier outside the factory (or workshop) in the business of the factory (or workshop), and places where they are employed, viz. :—

A.—Persons so employed as workmen.

Christian and Surname.	Place where Employed.

Nottingham.

## B.—Persons so employed as contractors.

Christian and Surname.	Place where Employed.

*Note.*—In order that these lists may be correct lists of persons employed at any given time, it will be necessary that the name any person newly taken into employment should be immediately entered, and the name of any person ceasing to be employed should be immediately struck through.

Sheffield.

Captain Smith, R.N., H.M. Inspector, reports with respect to Sheffield that he has received a few notices from Dr. Littlejohn, the Medical Officer of Health at that town, from whom he has received cordial support in sanitary matters.

Captain Smith remarks, "very much remains to be done, but I fear no really satisfactory reform can be hoped for until some licensing system is introduced, and until, with a sufficient staff, the work can be done on a system and not in a hap-hazard manner."

The following is a copy of a return received from the Medical Officer of Health, showing the result of inquiries made on the complaint of Captain Smith.

*Nuisances, &c., in connection with Workshops.*

Date.	Situation.	Complaint.	Action taken.	Result.
1892. Feb. 9	No. 1 -	1. Defective ventilation. -	Notice to ventilate.	Ventilated.
		2. Insufficient privies -	Promised to increase accommodation.	
Mar. 17	No. 2 -	Dirty -	Notice to limewash.	Limewashed.
April 12	No. 3 -	Offensive urinal near No. 2 room.	Notice to remove urinal.	Urinal removed.
July 1	No. 4 -	Dirty -	Notice to limewash.	Limewashed.
July 18	No. 5 -	Insufficient privies -	Notice to increase.	Providing one additional water-closet.
July 27	No. 6 -	1. Dirty -	Notice to limewash.	Limewashed.
		2. Insufficient privies -	In borough surveyor's hands.	
Aug. 5	No. 7 -	1. Insufficient and offensive privies. -	Notice -	Three new [water-closets.
		2. Filthy urinal -	-	New urinal.
		3. Offensive leakage -	-	New drains.
Aug. 5	No. 8 -	1. Defective ventilation -	Notice -	Ventilators provided.
		2. Offensive water-closets and broken.	-	Two new water-closets.
		3. Offensive unscreened urinal	-	New urinal.
Aug. 5	No. 9 -	1. Insufficient privies -	-	-
		2. Insufficient ventilation for gas stove.	Notice -	Ventilation for gas stove.
Aug. 29	No. 10 -	1. Insufficient privies -	Notice -	Privies provided.
Sep. 2	No. 11 -	-	-	-
Sep. 3	No. 12 -	Insufficient privies -	-	Promise to increase.

Date.	Situation.	Complaint.	Action taken.	Result.
1892. Sep. 6	No. 13 - -	1. Insufficient privies for females. 2. Dangerous chimney 3. Damp and dirty shops	Notice - - - - - - - - - -	Females use caretaker's. Taken down and rebuilt. —
Sep. 12	No. 14 - -	Dirty? if suitable - -	- - - -	Receiving attention.
Sep. 12	No. 15 - -	Watercloset under workroom Offensive effluvia - -	Notice - - - - - -	Water-closet removed. New one provided.
Sep. 13	No. 16 - -	Defective ventilation in burning shop.	Notice - -	—
Sep. 17	No. 17 - -	? if suitable - -	- - - -	Not now used as workshop.
Sep. 26	No. 18 - -	Filthy surroundings - -	Notice - -	Rubbish, &c., being removed.
Sep. 24	No. 19 - -	No water-closet accommodation.	Notice.	—
Oct. 27	No. 20 - -	Insufficient privies - -	- - - -	To provide water-closet.
Nov. 24	No. 21 - -	Workshop over stable - -	Notice to discontinue using stable and to provide water-closet.	—
Nov. 21	No. 22 - -	No ventilation - -	- - - -	Ventilation promised.

## Complaints, 22—

Improved ventilation	-	-	4
Workshops limewashed	-	-	3
New water-closets	-	-	8
Notices served -	-	-	15

It is satisfactory, Captain Smith observes, to report that the Sheffield authorities have taken immediate action to enforce section 7, which relates to provision against fire. An inspector has been specially appointed, and good results are already apparent from his visits.

The following letter furnished by the Town Clerk of Sheffield shows the number of visits paid by this Inspector, and the number of cases in which action has been taken :—

## “Factory Workshop Act, 1891, section 7.

“DEAR SIR,  
Borough Surveyor's Office,  
Bower Springs, 14th December, 1892.

“I SEND you herewith the return of factory inspections made by my inspector.

“Total of factories inspected up to yesterday - - 600

“Number of exemptions on account of less than 40 persons being employed - - 362

“Number of exemptions through whole of hands being employed on ground floor - - 162

— 424

“Number of factories inspected and not exempt - 176

“34 of these latter have been found to require further means of egress.

“I am, &c.,

“J. W. Pye-Smith, Esq.,  
“Town Clerk.

CHARLES F. WIKE,  
Borough Surveyor.”

Portsmouth.

Mr. Bowling remarks with reference to Portsmouth:—

“As an instance of how the work constantly increases, I may cite the case of Portsmouth. Here, owing to the public spirit of the sanitary authorities, and the energy of the Medical Officer of Health, a systematic and thorough inspection of workshops has been conducted since I brought the matter under notice on October 13th, with the result that reports have been sent to me of 112 workshops, where protected hands are employed, which as far as I have been able to sift them, are not on my registers, and have not been previously inspected, and where no Abstracts or Notices are exhibited. The sanitary officers, of course, report also many others already on my registers, and where the necessary papers are exhibited. I am sure that wherever sanitary officers do their work as thoroughly as in Portsmouth, a corresponding increase in the number of workshops will be found.

“Dr. Mumby, the Medical Officer of Health in that town, has set to work with a will, to carry into effect the provisions of the Factory and Workshops Act and Public Health Act of 1891, and has rendered me very courteous and ready assistance. I attach a form on which this officer reports to me weekly the results of his workshop inspections. This is very complete, but of course it entails no small amount of extra work for me.

“In reply to a letter I sent him, Mr. Bowling writes:—I cannot do better than enclose you a letter from Dr. Mumby, Medical Officer of Health at Portsmouth, with regard to the steps he has taken, to ensure the sanitary inspection of workshops. So heavy has the work proved, that an officer has been appointed to perform this duty only, and I enclose the forms he uses for the purpose. These speak for themselves, as showing how thoroughly the work is being done. The form on which reports are made to me is one which I drew up for the purpose, and Dr. Harris, the Medical Officer of Health for Southampton, has promised to adopt it in this town. I shall be glad to give you any other information you may require.

“I may add that in Bridport, the school attendance officer has been appointed to act as Workshop Inspector under the Medical Officer of Health, and steps have been taken in other parts of my district to ensure the sanitary inspection of workshops, and I have in several cases supplied lists of workshops to the local authorities.”

“MY DEAR SIR, “The Town Hall, Portsmouth, January 9th, 1893.

“In accordance with your request, I find that the inspector appointed by the Urban Sanitary Authority for duties under the Factories and Workshops Act, 1891, has paid 743 visits. He has served 157 notices; these have been mostly requiring the occupiers of workshops to reduce overcrowding and calling upon them to cleanse the workshops. A few notices have been served for other sanitary requirements. Of the total number of notices served, 143 have been complied with. No prosecutions have as yet been instituted.

“In the list of workshops kindly sent by you, there were 656 workshops in various parts of the town; these have all been visited by the Sanitary Inspector, and besides that 248 workshops have come to the notice of the authority, of which I have made you acquainted, week by week, and they have all been visited by the Sanitary Inspector.

“I beg to enclose a page out of the Register book, and also a page with counterfoil of the book for notifying to you new workshops, as they come to the knowledge of the sanitary authority.

“I am, &c.,

“C. R. Bowling, Esq.,

B. H. MUMBY, M.D.,

“H.M. Inspector of Factories,

Medical Officer of Health.

“Southampton.”

## REGISTER OF WORKSHOPS.

## BOROUGH OF PORTSMOUTH.

Notice to Inspectors of  
Factories and Workshops.

Health Department,  
Town Hall, Portsmouth.

DEAR SIR,

189 .

THE following facts have come under my  
notice during the week ending \_\_\_\_\_

I am, &amp;c.,

Medical Officer of Health.

Date \_\_\_\_\_ 189 .

Name of Occupier \_\_\_\_\_

Address of Workshop \_\_\_\_\_

Nature of Work \_\_\_\_\_

No. of Women employed \_\_\_\_\_

No. of Young Persons \_\_\_\_\_

No. of Children (if any) \_\_\_\_\_

Is Abstract of Factory and

Workshop Acts, 1878 to 1891,

exhibited in the Workshop? \_\_\_\_\_

## REGISTER OF WORKSHOPS.

Name of Occupier \_\_\_\_\_

Address of Workshop \_\_\_\_\_

Nature of Work \_\_\_\_\_

No. of Women employed \_\_\_\_\_

No. of Young Persons \_\_\_\_\_

No. of Children (if any) \_\_\_\_\_

Is Abstract of Factory and Workshop Acts, 1878  
to 1891, exhibited in the Workshop? \_\_\_\_\_

To C. R. Bowling, Esq.,

H.M. Inspector of Factories and

Workshops, Southampton.

## REGISTER OF WORKSHOPS.

Name of Owner.	Name of Occupier.	Situation of Workshop.	Nature of Work Carried on.	Date of Examination of Factory or Workshop.

Name of Room.	Size of Room and Cubical Contents of Room.	Whether any Over- crowding.	Whether any Ventila- tion speci- fying Nature of Ventilation.	Number of Persons Employed in Room, stating whether Men, Women, Young Persons, or Children.			
				Men.	Women.	Young Persons.	Children.

Whether in a cleanly state, and free from Effluvia from any Drain, W.C., Privy, Urinal, or any other Nuisance.	Water-closet Accommodation.		Are W.C.'s Venti- lated into open Air?	Is Ab- stract of Work- shops Act Ex- hibited?	When Lime- washed.	Action taken and Remarks.
	For Males.	For Females.				

Mr. Bignold, H.M. Inspector for the Norwich district, remarks:—

“My attention has, throughout the year, been mainly given to facilitating the transfer of the sanitary inspection of Workshops, from H.M. Inspectors of Factories to the Local Authorities, which is now in course of being carried out, and I have been in frequent communication with the town clerks and medical officers of health in the principal towns, I am glad to be able to say that the town councils of Norwich, Ipswich, Colchester, Cambridge and Yarmouth are taking up the matter in earnest and are preparing to incur the necessary expenditure, for the want of which almost nothing has been done with respect to the sanitary inspection of workshops since 1872, when the inspection of over 100,000 workshops was added to the already onerous duties of the factory inspectors with a very small addition to their staff.

“I look upon the Act of 1891, as a decided step forward in this matter of the sanitation and due inspection of workshops, and, when the factory inspectors are relieved from a duty, which only the local authorities can at all fitly perform, I anticipate the most favourable results, and I have reason to believe that early in the spring local sanitary inspectors of workshops will be busily engaged in their new duties, but how the excessive hours, believed to be worked in garrets and home workplaces, are to be checked is a question of some difficulty.

“In Norwich the staple industry is now the manufacture of boots and shoes, and at Ipswich and Colchester there are also very largely wholesale boot factories. It is estimated that twice as many as work in the factories are employed as out-workers in their own homes by the large factory occupiers and by the class known as garret masters, and it is said that more than 5,000 out-workers are so employed in Norwich, in many cases in *insanitary* rooms, for *longer hours* than are worked in the factories and workshops under Government inspection, and at a *lower rate of wages*. The same state of things exists on a smaller scale in the tailoring and out fitting industries, in Norwich, Ipswich, and Colchester, in which latter place some of the large East End of London tailors have branches.

“Considerable progress has been made in preparing lists of *out-workers* in the form ordered by the Secretary of State in the Gazette of November last.”

Colonel Meade-King, H.M. Inspector for the Worcester district, remarks:—

“The transfer of the sanitary supervision of workshops to the local authorities is of necessity a process which no one could have expected to see characterized by extreme rapidity. It imposes new duties and additional work on corporate bodies as well as individuals. No person willingly submits to an increase of work unless he is compensated by increased

remuneration, and no corporate body hastily sanctions an increased expenditure of the public monies, intrusted to its care, until convinced of the advantage to its constituents of the proposed cause of expenditure. All this takes time, and hence it is not altogether surprising that the result of this transfer of supervision should, after one year's trial, appear disappointing.

"Speaking generally with regard to the five counties, which are wholly or partially comprised in this district, very little seems to have been done by the sanitary authorities in compliance with the provisions of the Factory and Workshop Act, 1891.

"There are of course exceptions. In Worcester the medical officer of health has done excellent work, and visited, with many beneficial results, a majority of the workshops in the city. In Cheltenham there is evidence that the workshops have not been neglected by the sanitary authority. In Kidderminster the supervision of the sanitary condition of workshops has been thoroughly carried out by the sanitary inspector appointed by the Health Committee. I am favoured with a copy of his annual report, submitted on the 19th October last, in which he says that he has not only visited the whole of the workshops, of which he had received from me a list, but that he has been able to add 31 to the list.

"In smaller towns and villages, and in the country generally, I have no evidence to show that any notice has been taken of the transfer of supervision. Much however may have been done, of which I know nothing.

"Sub-section 3 of Section 3 of the Act of 1891 appears as yet to be a dead letter.

"I have not received a single notice, under that sub-section, from any medical officer of health since the Act came into operation."

Major Roe, H.M. Inspector of Factories for the Birmingham, Tamworth and Warwick district, remarks:—

"The Borough Surveyor of Tamworth has reported to me that he has visited all the factories in his district under Clause 7 of the Act, and has taken steps in three cases (one having been brought to his notice by me) to have further means of escape provided.

"Warwick has only one large factory, and that has ample means of escape in case of fire.

"I have duly placed myself in communication with the various sanitary authorities of my district, but the small towns and rural parts appear to have no officials who are charged with visiting workshops.

"The Medical Officer of Health for Tamworth for instance informed me that he had personally visited many places, but had no subordinate to help him, and the Medical Officer of Health for rural Aston, which includes Sutton Coldfield, &c., is apparently in the same position.

"Again on writing to the Medical Officer of Health for the Mid-Warwickshire combined district, which includes Warwick, I heard from him " 'The obligation enjoined by Section 3 (3) of the Factory and Workshop Act, 1891, to which you refer, has been made known to 'the Sanitary Inspectors, and any cases which come under my notice 'will be reported to you.' "

"But I have received no notices of such workshops except in Birmingham."

Mr. J. Henderson remarks:—

"The Factory Act of 1891 attempts to deal with one of the most difficult problems we have to face in the work of administration, and

that is the inspection of workshops. By section 3 of that Act the enforcement of the sanitary provisions of the general Act of 1878 was transferred to the local authority. A sort of dual inspection was thus established, and there was some expectation, I believe, that the work of H.M. Inspectors of Factories would be reduced so far as workshops were concerned. This expectation, so far as I can judge, has not been realised, and this section to a large extent has proved a failure. I am satisfied that it would be much more satisfactory to have the administration of the Workshops Act concentrated under one authority. It could be done either by the factory department or by the local sanitary authorities much better than it is done now when both share the responsibility. That it can be done efficiently by the local authorities is proved by the experience of a few places during the past year. The great majority of the local authorities in my division have simply ignored section 3 of the Act of 1891, and I do not wonder at it. The section throws a good deal of extra work on the local medical officer of health and the sanitary staff without making any arrangement or suggestion about additional remuneration. Many of the local medical officers, possibly I might say the majority of them, have already duties imposed upon them which are out of proportion to the salaries paid, and they may be reasonably excused from showing any particular anxiety to add only to the former. That the Workshop Regulation Act can be efficiently administered by the local authority is proved by the fact that it is already done in two important cities in my division, Glasgow and Dundee. In the latter city under power given to them by a private Act of Parliament, the police commissioners impose regulations with respect to workshops which are more stringent, so far as their sanitary condition is concerned, than the sections of the Workshops Regulation Act itself, and a system of regular inspection is enforced by Mr. Kinnear, the chief sanitary officer. In the city of Glasgow, Dr. Russell, the able medical officer of health, has given full effect to the third section of the Act of 1891. Mr. Fyfe, the chief sanitary inspector, has obtained the authority of the health committee of the city council to add to the staff of inspectors to enable him to have every workshop efficiently inspected. The broad and liberal spirit in which the municipal affairs of both of these cities are administered is well known, but outside of them, so far as I am aware, but little has been done to give effect to the Act of 1891 in respect to the more efficient inspection of workshops."

Mr. W. D. Cramp, H.M. Superintending Inspector of Factories, observes:—

"In a few towns, such as Birmingham and Nottingham, the work has been undertaken by the city councils and officers appointed to visit the workshops, but in the vast majority of towns and villages nothing has been done by the local authorities. The fact that the sanitary inspection of workshops will be well done by a few progressive municipalities, such as Birmingham, only renders more flagrant the injustice of a penal law being strictly enforced in a few towns, rarely enforced in others, and not enforced at all in the majority."

Very little has been done by the local authorities in London, but I hope in my next report to be able to write much more favourably of the metropolis, as I have no doubt the arrangements you have made for the appointment of a number of inspectors' assistants under the superintendence of Mr. Lakeman, who has had such a long acquaintance with the sweaters in the East End, will assist the local authorities in moving in the matter; they have

not attended to what was within their own jurisdiction, on the plea that they could not tell when examining out-workers books what to do with those who resided out of their boundaries.

This difficulty will be met by Mr. Lakeman and his assistants making notes of names and addresses of those who live outside the district, and informing the proper local authority, but not in any way interfering with the proper duties of the local authority in whose district they happened to be visiting.

Notices of sanitary defects will be forwarded to the local authorities, who it is scarcely to be expected will compel you to exercise the powers you possess under the Factory Act of 1891, to direct the evils to be remedied at the expense of the local authority in the event of their neglect.

Those assistants residing north, south, east, and west will, whenever necessity arises, be enabled to concentrate their energies on a particular district.

It is impossible for the medical officers of health to carry out their new duties without a competent staff of sanitary inspectors.

In the report from one vestry it is remarked, "It will be impossible to spare an officer of the Public Health Department for the purpose of inspecting and making copies of the out-workers' lists."

I consider that the new arrangement as to inspector's assistants gives the necessary power to grapple with the evils of the sweating system in London, and anticipate that much good will result.

## V. LICENSES FOR WORKSHOPS.

There is a very general demand for the *effective* registration of all workshops.

The present regulations by no means meet the case. The Act of 1891, which by section 26 requires a notice of the opening of every workshop, as well as of every factory, to be sent to an inspector, was a great advance in the right direction, but I do not think it will accomplish the object aimed at without a *system of certificates or licenses granted by the local authorities*. Recommendations for registration come from all quarters, trade societies, masters' associations, and inspectors of factories, all agreeing with the remarks in Lord Dunraven's draft report, par. 9: "In times of great pressure of work, houses of considerable eminence seem to be occasionally driven to the employment of sweaters. In compulsory registration and the rigid enforcement of sanitary regulations can alone be found the means of effectually coping with an evil which may at any time set an epidemic raging in the heart of London, or one of our great towns."

Compulsory registration of workshops is now part of the law, but I think the main points aimed at would be better secured by a provision requiring all workshops to be licensed or certificated. The granting of such certificates, I consider, could be easily carried out by the appointment of a registrar by every local authority. All workrooms should be licensed, except those

where only one woman or a man and his wife are employed. My only doubt is with respect to domestic workshops, where only a man's family is employed, the younger members only of which are at present under regulations with respect to the hours of work.

Dr. Russell, who has had considerable experience in the ticketed houses of Glasgow, and who recommended to the Committee of the House of Lords the registration of places where work is carried on, except those where the family alone are employed, observes—"One hardly sees how it could be made to comprehend more than the case of the *employment of labour*, because really taking work to do by the family alone is so common, being a matter of private arrangement of the family, that I question whether it would be practicable to bring it thoroughly within the scope of a regulation as to registration."

If the local authorities of Glasgow can register 24,000 houses, and give each a ticket specifying the number of inmates to be allowed, the cubic feet required being settled by the local byelaws, there is no reason, I consider, why workrooms elsewhere should not be similarly registered and licensed. Dr. Russell said that he had frequently to close houses as being unfit to be used as workshops or habitations (Evidence before Lords' Committee, 26,343-4). I will quote his words, as applicable to the question of licensing workshops: "In reference to the association of labour with the home life, we have the analogy in the Lodging Houses Act, of the clauses by which people must intimate their intention to add this business of keeping lodgings to their ordinary family economy, get registered, and put themselves under supervision."

My recommendations are very similar to those made at the conclusion of my labours as travelling secretary to the Committee on Sweating, in connexion with which office I had conferences with the local authorities, trades unions, employers and employed in various parts of England and Scotland.

1st. I suggest that the occupiers of workshops should be required to obtain a certificate or license from a registrar to be appointed by the local authority, for which they should pay a small fee, say sixpence.

2nd. Within three months from the granting of the certificate the workshops should be visited by the sanitary officer of the local authority, and the license signed by him to show the date of his visit.

3rd. If the workshop should be found not to be in such a sanitary condition as is required by the Public Health Act, the Medical Officer of Health should be empowered to take proceedings at once against the owner of the property.

4th. That not only occupiers of factories and workshops, but all contractors and shopkeepers who employ outworkers should keep lists of such outworkers, and be only permitted to employ those who occupy licensed factories or workshops. If the name of any outworker be omitted from the list, or if any person is

employed as an outworker whose workplace is unlicensed, the employer of such outworker to be liable to a substantial penalty.

5th. That the sanitary officer of the local authority shall report to the Medical Officer of Health such places as employ females, young persons, or children, whose hours of labour are restricted by the Factory Acts, and lists of such places *only* should be forwarded to H.M. Chief Inspector of Factories, Home Office.

If it should be deemed desirable to limit the proposed regulations *at first* instead of making them applicable to all branches of business, I would suggest that as has been done in the case of outworkers, it might be confined to the *manufacturers of wearing apparel*, amongst whom the greatest evils connected with sweating exist.

Mr. C. R. Bowling, H.M. Inspector for Southampton, remarks :—

"I can see no reason why here, as in Australia, factories and workshops should not be registered and licensed, the occupiers of such places paying a small fee, increasing in proportion to the number of persons employed. The terms of the license should be that the place shall be conducted in accordance with the Factory and Workshops Acts regulations. It might be made a penal offence to do any work, or to put out any work to be done in any but a licensed factory or workshop. I believe this would strike a heavy blow on the sweating system and would make the administration of the Acts much easier."

Captain Smith, R.N., H.M. Inspector for Leeds, writes as follows :—

"I have for long advocated a system of obtaining a license to employ hands in a workshop, whereby we might be certain that all such places would be in a proper sanitary condition and much done to stop what is known as the "sweating system."

"Slight alterations in the existing law would, I feel sure, give effect to my suggestions.

"Much, very much remains to be done, but I fear no really satisfactory reform can be hoped for until some licensing system is introduced, and until with a sufficient staff, the work can be done on a system and not in a haphazard manner."

Mr. W. D. Cramp, H.M. Superintending Inspector remarks :—

"If it were made a penal offence to occupy a workshop without a *license*, such license to be issued by a competent authority, and to certify that the workshop is fit for occupation, has been limewashed and is properly ventilated, has the necessary water closet accommodation, and contains cubic space for—persons; and further containing the conditions under which it may continue to be occupied, such as annual limewashing, period of employment, ages of children and young persons, &c. I think a good deal of the subsequent work of inspection would be saved, and ignorance could not be pleaded as an excuse for overcrowding or other insanitary conditions."

Writing on the question of licenses Mr. Seymour H. Knyvett, H.M. Inspector, Birmingham, remarks:—

“The license is I presume intended to apply to the premises, and not to the house, that is to say, that certain premises are to be licensed as fit for workshops; just as they might be for common lodging houses.

“I think this is an excellent system, but I think that the person who should *procure* this license in the first instance should be the owner, and that *if it is possible* under any existing Act to compel him to pay for a license, that he (and not the occupier) should pay for it.

“I think that the tenant should be required to keep on the premises either the license or a certified copy thereof.

“I think that the *main point* about the license should be that it guarantees certain premises irrespective of the occupants, and therefore that, while it would be unnecessary for licenses to be taken out by every fresh tenant, it would be eminently desirable that fresh licenses should be taken out by the owner in every third year, irrespective of the tenancy.

“I have already had the honour of suggesting to you that in my opinion it will be far more efficacious to deal with the owners of workshop property than with the uneducated, poor, and badly trained tenants, and I think that a grant of periodical licenses to the former would be most beneficial.

“I would, however, make it penal for a tenant to use an unlicensed workshop.”

Alderman Cooke, the Chairman of the Health Committee, submitted Mr. Knyvett's views to the Health Committee, and wrote as follows:—

“I have submitted to the Health Committee your proposition that owners of workshops should be made responsible for the registration thereof every third year. They think the proposition is a very good one, and are of opinion that it will meet the difficulty which, owing to the migratory habits of the occupants, is at present experienced in obtaining a complete list of workshops.”

Mr. Beaumont, H.M. Inspector for Bradford, observes:—

“Only yesterday, speaking to the secretary for this district of the Master Tailors' Association of Great Britain and Ireland, he said, “No good will be done with regard to the inquiry as to the sweating system without the licensing of every workshop.”

Mr. Johnston, H.M. Inspector for Bristol, writes with reference to workshops being licensed:—

“I think it very desirable that this should be made compulsory. It seems necessary that some means should be devised for ascertaining that clothing is not made up in fever dens and other centres of contagion from whence infection may be spread broadcast, and a system requiring all outworkers to have a license would ensure that the sanitary authorities are doing their duty in the matter of supervision of “workshops” and other places where work is done at home.”

Colonel Meade-King, H.M. Inspector for Worcester, remarks:—

“That occupiers of workshops should be required, either by Act of Parliament or bye-laws, to obtain licenses from the local authorities of the places in which the workshops are situate is a suggestion which I urged, when present with Mr. Redgrave at a conference with the mayor

and town clerk of Manchester in May 1888. Increasing difficulties experienced in the discovery of small workshops have enhanced the importance of this suggestion. The payment of a small fee for the license would cover the cost of registration, which would be most valuable. There are, too, reasons for thinking that workshop occupiers would be far more likely to comply with the regulation suggested than with the present law which requires them to give notice of commencement of occupation. To many it would be *easier* to obtain a license than to give the written notice required at present."

Mr. J. A. Hine, H.M. Inspector for Leeds, remarks:—

"I think the idea of requiring a license is very excellent and I believe would meet with very little opposition and would be much appreciated by most manufacturers."

Mr. J. T. Birtwistle, H.M. Inspector for Blackburn, writes with reference to licenses:—

"I am certainly of opinion that some other mode or form of notice of commencing is desirable, and think the suggestion a good one."

Mr. George Sedgwick, H.M. Inspector for Walsall, writes:—

"Occupiers should obtain a license upon registering a workshop, but without fee."

Mr. Hoare, H.M. Inspector for Wolverhampton, whilst considering that licenses should be obtained, makes a special suggestion, viz., that the occupiers of workshops should obtain a license or certificate bearing a registered number, but that such document should be issued by the District Factory Inspector; this he considers would insure greater uniformity than if issued by a local authority, and ensure the regulation being carried out. The license would be on an approved official form, and to prevent any confusion in numbers each inspector's district should be distinguished by a letter. The fee of sixpence would compensate the inspector for the extra work and sending lists to the local authorities.

Mr. R. W. Cooke Taylor, H.M. Inspector for Coventry, remarks with reference to certificates:—

"The suggestion of a certificate is a good one providing it certifies explicitly to the fitness of the place, but in order to do so it is necessary that the workshop be visited by the sanitary officer *before* not *after* its being granted."

Mr. R. P. Arnold, H.M. Inspector for Ashton-under-Lyne, writes:—

"I do not think it would be right to put a tax on the occupiers of workshops. I think it would be a good thing to make it possible to proceed against the owner of the property as well as the occupier."

Mr. H. S. Richmond, H.M. Inspector for Liverpool, remarks with reference to the obligation to obtain a license on payment of a small fee:—

"I think that *certain classes* of workshops should be licensed, but a general obligation on *all workshops* would prove most unwieldy, as the term workshop embraces such an enormous number of places."

Major Roe, H.M. Inspector for Birmingham, observes:—

“Considering that workshops are now being systematically visited by the authorities, under the Medical Officers of Health, and are under the obligation of reporting themselves on commencing at or removing to a fresh workshop, I do not consider this registration is necessary, but at all events, a fee, however small, would be vexatious.”

Mr. John D. Prior, H.M. Inspector for Huddersfield, who is very much opposed to the transfer of workshops to the local authorities, remarks:—

“I cannot favourably regard the proposal to license workshop occupiers. I look upon it as one likely to be very unpopular if introduced, and ineffective if it becomes law.”

## VI. PARTICULARS CLAUSE, SEC. 24, FACTORY ACT, 1891.

Mr. Thomas Birtwistle, who was specially appointed on account of his knowledge and experience an inspector to superintend the bringing into operation the 24th section, reports as follows:—

“I have the honour to submit my report of the working of section 24 of the Factory and Workshop Act, 1891, from the date of my appointment, June 24th, 1892.

“I am unable to give the exact number of weaving establishments that come under this section, but in Lancashire alone there are over 1,300, and in the United Kingdom 2,550. From this it will be seen that it will be some time before I can cover once over the whole area, as up to this date I have only been able to make some 363 visits, but this does not by any means include the number that I have by letter and otherwise, induced to supply full particulars to their workpeople, but after they have all once been got in to order I expect to be able to visit a considerably greater number in the same time, as in nearly every case on a first visit a lengthy explanation is necessary.

“I am pleased to be able to report that I have met with the greatest courtesy and readiness on the part of employers generally, most of whom were personally well known to me previously, especially those located in Lancashire, to supply the particulars necessary to comply with the Act. Of course a few make objection, but they are only a few, and their objections seem to me to be of a very flimsy character. Some contend that if they supply the particulars necessary to enable the worker to ascertain the price they are entitled to be paid, it will open up a channel by which their competitors may ascertain how they make their goods, but there seems to be little danger in this so far as the weavers are concerned. If any competitor desires to know how any special cloth is made he either goes to an overlooker, or obtains a piece of the cloth which he desires to imitate, which is almost always obtainable either in the market or elsewhere, from which an expert can obtain more information than is required by section 24 to be supplied to the worker, as he can find out exactly how and from what the cloth is made.

“A few contend that it is only necessary to give the particulars verbally, but this would be of no use in the bulk of the cotton factories in Lancashire, as the price to be paid for the work might be affected by an alteration of any of the following particulars, viz., width of loom, width of cloth, counts of reed, picks or shots per inch, length of piece,

counts of twist or weft, as it is impossible for a weaver with a different make of cloth in each loom to remember all these particulars, different in some respects in each loom, and varying, except width of loom, with almost every fresh warp that is put in. This is, however, above an average case. I should say two sorts in four looms would be the majority, although I very often find three and four. In the worsted or woollen trade the particulars regulating the price to be paid are not so numerous, consequently the difficulty in this respect is not so great.

"I can see nothing in the particulars the employers are asked to supply that can give the remotest idea as to how the cloth is made, nor what it will be when it is made ; it may be a plain, a stripe, a check, a flower, or other figures, or the material may be cotton, worsted, woollen, silk, jute, or other textile fabric, so far as any person can ascertain from the particulars above. As to pattern or material, or as to whether it be woven in a plain, box, dobby, jacquard, or other loom, every weaver knows this without being told, and I do not see that we have any right to ask except for those particulars that it is difficult or impossible for the workers to ascertain."

## VII. ACCIDENTS.

Mr. Henderson, H.M. Superintending Inspector, remarks :—

"One of the most important amendments made by the Act of 1891 was that which aimed at the

### BETTER PROTECTION OF MACHINERY,

and the prevention of accidents causing loss of life and limb among the men, women, and children, employed in factories. I am free to say that so far as my experience has gone the additional authority thus given to H.M. Inspectors has proved in practice very valuable and far reaching in its results. We can now speak with authority with regard to the fencing and covering of 'all dangerous parts of the machinery' and much good work has been done in enforcing the more efficient protection of machinery throughout the whole of my division during the past 12 months. As a rule I find employers ready to listen to any suggestion that may be offered for the better protection of their work-people against accidents, and it is not often that we have occasion to resort to compulsion in order to get this done. Over familiarity with danger, however, frequently begets indifference to it and carelessness, and we have ever to be on the watch to guard against this. It is no uncommon thing for an inspector when he points out a dangerous engine or an exposed shaft to be told, 'Why, sir, that has been running for years in exactly the same condition and no accident has ever occurred,' forgetting all the while that an accident might occur at any moment, and that an ounce of prevention is worth a pound of cure in such a case. The additional responsibility placed upon occupiers of factories under the Employers Liability Act adds much weight to the representations of an inspector in regard to unfenced machinery, and as I have already said it is not often left undone. It may be some time before the influence of the additional precautions now enforced for the protection of dangerous machinery shows itself in any sensible reduction in the number of accidents reported from factories because the much greater attention which has been given to the question has warned employers of their responsibility and induced them to be more careful in reporting accidents when they do occur.

An increase in the number of accidents reported to the department under these circumstances does not necessarily point to the fact that the number of such accidents have increased, but simply that the law itself is being more stringently enforced or observed."

Mr. Cramp, H.M. Superintending Inspector, reports :—

#### *Accidents.*

"During the year ended October 31, 1892, 1,515 Accident Reports have passed through my hands, of which 88 related to fatal accidents. These *fatal* accidents were mostly caused by falls of persons from scaffolds, or platforms, or other heights, or falls of metal, clay, or wood on persons; some by explosion of metal or steam, and others from shunting of railway trucks. Two were caused by the breaking of grindstones, and two by the bursting of emery wheels. Of the 1,515 accidents, only 175 occurred to females, and only 13 to children of both sexes, thus showing a great contrast to the accidents in the textile districts. Circular saws are responsible for 108 of the accidents, and steam stamping presses for 140. It is much to be desired that some effective and practicable guards could be devised which would prevent worker's fingers from slipping on to saws or being crushed between die and bed of stamping presses. The guards hitherto invented are either in the way of the worker, hinder the work, or are only partially effective, and workers generally object to them even when supplied. The material being cut or stamped must come into contact with the tool, and often by pure accident, but more generally through carelessness, the fingers of the operator follow the material. In a case heard recently before the County Court Judge at Wolverhampton, a girl of 18 who had all the fingers of both hands cut off whilst working a stamping machine, was awarded 78*l.* and costs under Employers Liability Act. In this case the defence was that the machine was in good order, had been in use seven years, and that the accident happened through the carelessness of the girl. In addition to the accidents from circular saws and presses a good many are caused by the tools or cutters of other machines, the workers' fingers getting where the material being operated upon ought to be. These accidents are difficult to provide against, safety depending mainly on the care and caution of the workers. Special inquiry has been made by H.M. Inspectors into all those accidents which were apparently due to the want of fencing, and much fencing has been done to the cog-wheels of drilling machines, lathes, milling machines, and in-gathering cogs of machinery generally; and also to unfenced or not securely fenced horizontal shafts running under work benches and the like.

"The new provisions of the Act of 1891 (section 6) as to "safety" are a real amendment upon the Act of 1878, and proceedings have been taken for not securely fencing 'all dangerous parts of the machinery' which could not have been taken before."

Mr. Beaumont, H.M. Inspector for Bradford, reports :—

"With regard to accidents, I am glad to say the minor ones connected with factories have again this year decreased, but against that fact there have been some terrible disasters; two chimneys have fallen, involving great loss of life and immense suffering, and at the very time of the fall, each was undergoing repairs; hoist accidents too are not uncommon, and only the other day a hoist fell from a great height containing at least 14 persons, which was adjusted only to carry eight, killing a number outright. I have greatly directed my attention to the

fencing of all machinery, and I am glad to say the machine makers of this district are ever ready to listen to a suggestion to this end, and if practicable to act upon it.

"I regret to say accidents from flying shuttles continue to be reported, and I do not hesitate to say I know of three guards at the present time to be seen at the Technical School in Bradford, which would in a very great degree protect the weaver. I have the very hearty co-operation of the school board authorities, and there are but few complaints in spite of the extremely large number of half timers employed in Bradford especially (about 9,000). I think the order as to outworkers and the names and addresses of such workers which are to be kept is well ventilated here, and my thanks are due to some of the master tailors in my district who have helped in this matter.

"Explosions still continue to happen in the willeying process for shaking the dust out of carbonized rags, which danger would not occur if the rags thus treated were washed before shaking."

Mr. Bowling, H.M. Inspector for Southampton, reports as follows:—

"*Accidents, and Guarding Machinery.*—In this matter again the increase of work falling on the factory inspector is painfully shown; the number of reported accidents having increased from under 100 last year to 143 in this one. I do not attribute this increase to any increased neglect on the part of the occupiers of factories to comply with the requirements of the Act as to fencing, but to a greater attention to the regulations with regard to reporting accidents. I am glad to be able to state that the large majority of these accidents were not serious, and that in only 40 cases did it seem necessary to me to make them subjects of special investigation.

"These cases included:—

Fatal accidents	-	-	-	-	2
From vertical spindles and cutters	.	-	-	-	2
Planing machines	-	-	-	-	5
Low running pulleys and straps	-	-	-	-	2
Power presses	-	-	-	-	5
Feeding rolls	-	-	-	-	3
Circular saws	-	-	-	-	6
Set screws	-	-	-	-	3
Cogged wheels	-	-	-	-	9

"The two cases of fatal accidents were both very shocking, and in my opinion were preventible. In the first a lad passing under a revolving shaft in a flour mill, put up his hand and caught hold of the shaft, unfortunately a loose belt was hanging on it; this lapped round the boy's hand and bound him to the shaft; had the belt rested in a strap hook instead of on the shaft, or had the shafting which was running over a gangway been cased in, no accident could have occurred. The machinery in this mill had been reconstructed since my previous visit, and, as is the case in almost all flour mills, the overhead shafting and pulleys are not sufficiently high up to be safe.

"In the second case of fatal accident the same fault existed, and in my opinion was the cause of the death of the poor man. Here a shaft and powerful pair of bevil wheels were revolving about a foot above the edge of a vat, over which edge a man had occasionally to look to see how the process within the vat was progressing. No one saw how the man was caught, but he was found crushed up in the bevel wheels and dead. My view of the matter was that while standing on a plank

to look over the top of the vat, he had been in the habit of resting his hand on the shaft; on the night in question he must by mistake have placed his hand between the bevel wheels. These wheels looked at from the floor, and without the knowledge that a man was in the habit of getting on a plank to look into the vat, were apparently safe.

"Of the minor accidents I have investigated, none had any special features of interest, those caused by cogged wheels again head the list; in some of these cases the wheels were so placed as not to present any appearance of danger; others were caused by guards being removed, and the machinery put in motion for cleaning purposes. The lesson to be learnt from these frequent accidents in cogged wheels is, that all such wheels should be regarded as dangerous, and that although from their position they may be thought to be out of harm's way, wherever it is possible, they should be covered by a guard, which will not only make them safe, but is generally found useful in keeping dirt out of the wheels.

"I would again strongly urge the necessity of all projecting set screws being counter-sunk, or where that is not practicable of being protected by a light shield of tin or other metal. All projecting keys, or bolt heads, especially on couplings for shafting, should be covered up or done away with, as these are a very prolific source of accidents.

"There is only one other point touching these accidents to which I would refer, and that is the danger of cutters on vertical spindles and planing tables. Where vertical cutters are running, as they often are in the middle of a joinery shop, or when they are so placed that persons passing might, if they stumbled, come in contact with them, the back of the cutters behind the guide plate should be protected by a stout open wire guard; the guard must be made open enough to allow of the shavings being thrown off. With regard to planing tables guards should always be so fitted as to leave exposed only so much of the cutters as the job requires. I have seen a man passing a three or four inch job over the table, and having several inches of the revolving cutters exposed between him and his job. The extreme danger of this needs no demonstration."

With reference to the same subject, Mr. Hoare, H.M. Inspector for the Wolverhampton district, remarks:—

"During the year I think accidents have been on the whole of a less serious nature than formerly, but it is simply incredible the foolish risks workpeople will run in dealing with machinery, and how, instead of doing their best to keep fencing in its place, they will throw it aside or render it useless, many of them preferring to run serious risk rather than take a little extra trouble in having the fencing where it is needed; if any accident arises from this carelessness they look to the employer for compensation."

Mr. Tinker, H.M. Inspector for Bolton, reports:—

"The 627 accidents that have been reported to me during the year have caused me much anxiety. However, I have good reason to believe that in my next report the number will be very considerably reduced. Of the above number no less than 160 accidents have happened to little piecers and others by being caught by the scroll bands and carriage wheels of self-acting mules. I am pleased to say that through the recommending of guards and the ready manner in which employers have put on such guards I am already finding that accidents of this nature are gradually becoming less. I cannot leave this subject without tendering my best thanks to Messrs. Dobson and Barlow, Limited, and their managers for the very kind manner in which

at all times they have been ready to make designs and castings for the purpose of carrying out suggestions as to making new guards for different machines."

Major Roe, H.M. Inspector of Factories for Birmingham, remarks:—

"The total number of accidents reported to me in my district during the last 12 months has been 130, an increase of 35; this increase I consider is due entirely to the fact of a few convictions for not so reporting having been secured, and also that the time has by the Act of 1891 been extended for us to lay informations for the offence of not reporting such accidents.

"The fatal accidents have been four in my district, the same as last year, and of these but one was caused by machinery in motion, the others being, one from apoplexy, one from a fall from roof through a skylight, and one from scalds through falling into a hot water bosh. That which was caused by machinery in motion was to an engine-driver, who mounted a ladder which he had placed over his engine, and it slipped, and he fell over the iron rail fencing the fly wheel, and his head was struck by the fly-wheel."

Mr. Cameron, H.M. Inspector for the Eastern Metropolitan District, observes:—

"In my district, I have made a point of insisting, so far as possible, on the protection of the underground shafting, pulleys, &c., which frequently exist at sawmills; and there is perhaps no matter in connection with fencing which is so questioned by occupiers. There are doubtless difficulties, and there is always the allegation that entrance to these regions is strictly forbidden to anyone save the engineer, and that the latter descends only at meal times when the machinery is silent. Were this really so, and the entrance locked, and the key kept with the manager or in the office, we could scarcely interfere; but in my experience, close examination of the engineer generally results in an admission that he descends to test bearings, &c., at various hours, and independently of any cessation. He is always careful to impress on me that no one else descends, and that he would be unable to do the work were fencing put up; and an assurance from me that his life is in our eyes as the life of another entirely fails to remove his prejudices.

The prejudice is from habit, and in my general experience, once a new condition is created, that condition is received; and any relapse, after a sufficient interval, would be alike resented."

Mr. Richmond, H.M. Inspector for Liverpool and North Wales, reports:—

"During the year I have received reports of 294 accidents, of which 42 proved fatal: The latter are divided among—

Quarries	-	-	-	-	19
Chemical Works	-	-	-	-	7
Glass Works	-	-	-	-	2
Engineering Works	-	-	-	-	2
Ship Yards	-	-	-	-	3
Corn Mills	-	-	-	-	2
Biscuit Works	-	-	-	-	1
Clog Sole Works	-	-	-	-	1
Pottery	-	-	-	-	1
Bricks	-	-	-	-	1
Saw Mills	-	-	-	-	1
Soap Works	-	-	-	-	2

Only five fatal accidents can be directly attributed to machinery: two being caused by flywheels of engines; one by a steam hoist; one by a pulley; and one by an elevator.

"I should like to revert to the desirability of special rules for quarries in connection with fatal accidents which I have recently had to inquire into. I have this week attended the adjourned inquest on a man killed, whilst working at the bottom of Messrs. Raynes & Co's. lime quarries, Llysgaen, by a stone falling from above.

"When I went to inquire into the accident, and whilst standing at the bottom with the manager, I pointed out what I considered the dangerous state of the quarry from overhanging surface ground and loose stones lying on ledges on the surface of the rock: I had hardly spoken when a fall of stones occurred from the surface to the danger of the men working beneath; whilst within five minutes, a second and worse fall right in their midst, caused the men to run for their lives. I requested the manager to stop work there till the surface was properly cleared away. I enclose an account of the inquest, from which will be made evident the large amount of interest taken in the matter.

"The other two accidents occurred in the Nantlle district, and were of somewhat similar character. Both occurred through men being lowered in wagons from the tables at the surface down into the quarries some of which are 300 feet deep."

Mr. Lewis, H.M. Inspector for South Wales, reports:—

"The total number of accidents reported to me during the year is 262, whereby 274 persons sustained injuries, being 12 less than in the previous year. Of these, 44 resulted in death, as compared with 55 deaths in the previous year.

The fatal accidents were as follow:—

Nature of Accident.	Number of Deaths.
Killed on works, railways, and sidings - - -	10
Falls in steel, iron, and copper works - - -	7
Caught by overhead shafting - - - - -	6
Suffocated by gas - - - - -	4
Falls in stone quarries - - - - -	3
Burns and scalds - - - - -	3
Crushed at hydraulic lifts - - - - -	2
Blows from tools and pieces of metal - - -	2
Caught in rolls of dusting machine - - -	1
Bursting of grindstone - - - - -	1
Falls in shipyards and fuel works - - -	2
Explosion of chemicals - - - - -	1
Collapse of boiler tube - - - - -	1
Struck by steam crane - - - - -	1
Total - - - - -	44

"I attended coroner's inquests touching 14 of the above-named accidents, but in many cases I received no notice of the inquest.

"Referring to the death caused by the bursting of a grindstone, I would remark that risk of accident might be considerably minimised were the discs, or 'washers' used for 'tightening up,' more in proportion to the size of the stone, and the practice, in vogue at many works, of drilling holes through the stone, and fastening the same to the discs by rods and nuts, totally discontinued.

"The accident at the dusting machine was, at the time of the occurrence, but slight, lock-jaw, however, ensued with fatal consequence. The operative, a young woman, 20 years of age, got the fingers of one hand caught by the rubber rolls of the machine. The use of machinery for finishing tin-plates is becoming very general, and much girl-labour is thus displaced, but the adoption of machinery has introduced additional elements of danger into the manufacture. I find that in addition to this accident, 13 minor accidents have also been caused by these machines during the year.

"The makers would, doubtless, send out the machines guarded in accordance with Section V. of the Act were purchasers to request them to do so, and, having regard to the increased liability of occupiers under Sub-section (3) of Section V. of the Act of 1878, as amended by Section VI. of the Act of 1891, this precautionary measure appears to be very needful, as, in pursuance of the amendment referred to, occupiers are now under a statutory obligation to fence 'all dangerous parts of the machinery.' Recent prosecutions ordered by you have had a salutary effect in my district, the attention of occupiers having been called thereby to their obligations in this respect.

"Out of the six deaths caused by overhead shafting, two were due to the action of the deceased men mounting ladders, and thus coming into contact with the revolving shaft, and two more were due to a similar cause, namely, mounting upon tinning sets in tin-plate works.

"The other two fatalities from overhead shafting occurred at a printing works, one to an errand boy who got entangled in a piece of cord which he had thrown over the shafting, intending to swing upon it. The cord, winding upon the revolving shaft, dragged him up, and he was carried around between the ceiling of the room and the shaft, and was killed almost instantaneously.

"At the same works a young man who had, a few moments before, thrown the belt of his machine off the overhead pulley, was about to hang the belt upon a hook fixed in the ceiling of the room, when his legs became entangled in the loose belt, and he was immediately pulled up to the shaft, and his brains dashed out by contact with the ceiling. This machine was fitted with a loose pulley and a rigger-guard; it was therefore unnecessary to throw off the belt, but it had been the rule at these works to do so each night, and to replace the belt in the morning. This practice has since been discontinued.

Of the 218 non-fatal accidents, 13 were due to dusting machines in tin-houses, as previously stated; 40 were caused by explosions of metal and by burns and scalds, and five by tin-stamping machines and nail-heading machines.

"The remaining 150 were attributed to a great variety of causes, such as falls and blows from tools (46), occurrences on railway sidings (23), cuts at shearing and sawing machines (16), &c., &c., further tabulation of which in this report would not, I think, serve any useful purpose. A few of the accidents reported appeared to have been due to neglect on the part of the occupiers, and by your instructions, prosecutions were instituted in these cases. Convictions were obtained in all, save in one, in which the bench decided that the shafting in question, though unfenced, was so situated as not to be dangerous to the workers, and that the accident was due to the negligence of the injured girl.

"In two cases the amount of the fines imposed under Section 82, were, by order of the Secretary of State, applied for the benefit of the injured lads."

## VIII. OVERTIME.

This is a subject which has recently attracted much public interest. It is no doubt out of the question to aim at abolishing overtime altogether, but it appears to me worthy of consideration whether *the number of days in a week* in which apprentices and young persons, if not women, should be permitted to work 14 hours, including meal times, should not be restricted. Ladies and others taking charge of evening classes for recreation and instruction wonder at finding the absentees detained at dress-making, &c., until 10 o'clock at night, and think it is in consequence of laxity on the part of H.M. Inspectors of Factories.

Mr. Bignold, H.M. Inspector for the Norwich District, remarks:—

“I desire to draw your attention to the question of legalised *overtime* in the wearing apparel industries generally, and to the great evils which seem to me inseparable from the system. If this were abolished the effect would certainly be favourable in reducing the numbers of the ‘*unemployed*’ in slack times.

“*Out-workers* and *overtime-workers* are the two great causes of *out-of-workers*, and in this matter I venture to draw your attention to the evidence given by myself before the Royal Commission on Labour on 3rd December 1892, and to the statistics then submitted by me to Mr. Mundella, both of my own collection and in the name of several of my highly respected colleagues, who concurred in my view and authorised me to say so.”

Mr. C. R. Bowling, H.M. Inspector for the Southampton district, reports as follows:—

“Trade has, throughout the last 12 months, been fairly good in my district; I have met in no case with pressure, nor with any serious depression, consequently I can report that the Factory and Workshop Act has been fairly observed. I have, of course, had to conduct several prosecutions, as there will always be some people who do not know how to refuse orders however little they may be prepared to execute them, and who expect their workpeople to help them out of the difficulty by working excessive hours, and there will always also be careless and negligent people who cannot by the force of any persuasion be led to see the necessity of observing the law, or what they are pleased, with a very wide interpretation to call, merely ‘technical’ points.

“The most serious offenders are still the dressmakers and milliners, who despite the fact of the special sanction which they have under the law to work exceedingly long hours, are not satisfied, and frequently exceed the more than liberal legal allowance. This brings me to the subject of overtime, on which I feel it to be my duty to express myself very strongly, both because my conviction of the injury it is doing is very strong, and because I have often promised many sufferers from it, that I would on every occasion raise my voice against it, and I cannot but consider that an annual report is one of the few channels open to me through which I may make my opinions known. I trust, therefore, that the following remarks may be allowed to see the light:—

“As the law at present stands there is nothing to prevent a child of 13 who is armed with a certificate of educational proficiency from being employed in certain classes of factories and workshops for 14 hours a

day, less meal times. This extended period of employment may be made use of on five days in the week, provided that on the sixth day the child shall have the benefit of the half-holiday enactments of the Act; in other words, a child of 13 may, with the sanction of the Factory and Workshops Acts, work  $77\frac{1}{2}$  hours in one week—less meal times!

“The sanction for this excessive amount of labour is not restricted to a few exceptional trades or departments of trades, in which it can be conclusively shown that such a tax on the strength of the young people is indispensable, but is conceded in so lavish a manner that in my district where I have the supervision of nearly 9,000 factories and workshops, fully half that number can, under one heading or another, claim this extraordinary license of the law.

“Among those trades to which this overtime privilege has been thus conceded, are some that in my experience must prove most exhausting to the immature powers of young people, such, for instance, as dress-making, printing, job-dyeing, almanack making (in which much bronze powder is often used), and by an order gazetted January 1st, 1891, buffing, polishing, and burnishing in the electro plate trade.

“As far as this district is concerned, the only demand for this overtime comes from an inconsiderable minority of manufacturers. This is shown by the fact that although there are more than 4,000 of them who could claim to make it, not more than about 200 of that number *apparently* do so. I say *apparently* because I only receive notices of overtime from about that number; there are probably some others who work overtime without notifying me, but I do not think there are many.

“I am persuaded that in the majority of instances in which overtime has been made by these 200 employers, it has been brought about either by the greed, tyranny, or incompetence of the managers or employers.

“I believe that much of the apparent necessity for working overtime is simply the result of want of forethought and organisation on the part of employers and their managers. A striking instance of this comes to my mind. When I was engaged in putting into force the Act of 1867 I came across a very large firm employing several hundred workpeople on work of an exceptionally important and public nature. It had been the custom in the works at the end of each month to keep all hands, young and old, at work for two days and nights.

“I had an interview with the managers and told them that as far as the young persons and women were concerned such work could not be allowed to go on. They replied that their arrangements could not possibly be interfered with without causing such serious public inconvenience as would lead to the law being at once altered. I answered that I would allow them two months to rearrange their system of working. I would then inspect the works at night, and if I found any protected hands illegally employed, I would take the matter before the magistrates. Before the two months were over I met the manager of the works who said that my visit had been the best thing that had happened to them for years, that the strain of working under the old system had been almost unbearable—as much to the managers as to the workpeople—that since my visit, they had gone carefully into the whole matter, had laid the facts before their customers, and had so re-arranged the system of working that they could commence their undertakings early in the month, and that there was now no further any necessity for the great strain at the end. If such a change as this could be brought about in a case of such apparently exceptional difficulty, it is fair to assume that most of the seasons of pressure which beset certain trades

can be provided for by forethought and arrangement, but I am afraid that such forethought and arrangement will never be exercised while the mischievous expedient of overtime is made so easy.

"I am prepared to admit that in the case of a few exceptional trades evidence may be brought to show conclusively that overtime is absolutely necessary, but if the recurrence of seasons of pressure is to be admitted as sufficient evidence of such a necessity then it seems to me that there are very few industries in the country for which such a plea could not be urged, and the only logical course to pursue would be to sanction a certain amount of overtime under very stringent conditions to all trades alike.

"Where the absolute necessity of overtime is established I would suggest that it might be sanctioned in the case of male young persons over 16 and females over 21. I would make it conditional on the certifying surgeon having examined all such persons and having certified that they are physically fit to bear the strain of overtime; this seems to me a far more reasonable thing than the present very limited demand for certificates of fitness for certain young persons in factories *only*, before they may be allowed to work during the *ordinary* hours of employment. I am further of opinion that the certifying surgeon should certify that the factories and workshops where overtime is to be made are fit for such work. It should always be borne in mind that in the majority of cases where overtime is made, the work is especially trying, and the rooms stuffy, ill-ventilated, and the air rendered very impure by the large quantity of gas required to be burned.

"Perhaps no class of work is more enfeebling than dressmaking, and the making of other various articles of wearing apparel, and it has always been a puzzle to me, why at one large sweep the privilege of working overtime was extended to all such work.

"I have never heard any arguments in favour of this concession except the well-worn ones of pressure to meet wedding or funeral orders, but even these reasons cannot be fairly urged with regard to such industries as the making of corsets, boots and shoes, leather gaiters, and a number of other handicrafts exercised in the production of articles of wearing apparel.

"The plea for overtime on account of wedding or mourning orders should in my opinion be firmly resisted in any measure having for its object the protection of women and young persons. Why should the law sanction so evil a thing as the employment of a young girl of 13 for 14 hours a day in one of the most unhealthy of occupations in order that some dilatory, thoughtless, or ambitious bride may gratify her vanity by ordering three times more articles of apparel than are necessary for the occasion, utterly regardless of the fact, that all these things cannot be produced in time, without sapping the strength of many an overworked dressmaker or sempstress? Or again, why should the law which is supposed to protect such workers approve of a 14 hours day, in order to enable people to gratify the morbid and unhealthy taste which leads them to advertise their bereavements, not only by ordinary loads of mourning for themselves, but even for the whole of their domestics, to whom the family bereavement is not necessarily an occasion for woe?

"As I have previously said, if the plea of recurring seasons of pressure is to be admitted as justifying a certain amount of overtime, this may be more or less urged with regard to the vast bulk of manufacturing industries in the country, and if under a law framed for the protection of young people from an undue strain on their physical

powers, you are going to sanction any overtime at all, I confess I do not see where, without great injustice, you are going to draw the line.

"If there is so sudden and large a demand for ladies' stays at certain times of the year, as to necessitate a large number of young girls being employed night after night till 10 p.m., and then turned out into the streets of such a town as Portsmouth, is it not as reasonable to suppose that after a stress of heavy weather in the channel, there may also be a sudden and large demand for ships' stays and rigging; and yet if a girl should be found in a flax-weaving or rope-making factory after 6 or 7 p.m., as the case may be, the employer of such a girl would be brought before the magistrates and fined. Such contrasts as these can be freely multiplied, which go to prove how arbitrary has been the selection of trades to which overtime has been conceded, and how impossible it is that it can be otherwise.

"This leads me to the following conclusions:—

"If it can be demonstrated that some overtime ought to be sanctioned under the Act, it never can, without injustice, be limited to certain trades. I think, however, that it may be conceded, that in the manufacture of perishable articles of food, reason can be shown for the extension of special privileges.

"Further, that if overtime is to be conceded, the concession should be guarded in such a manner as to prevent, as far as possible, the evil results, which I think every one will admit, follow on excessive hours of labour, especially in the case of young persons.

"How little actual demand there is for overtime on the part of protected hands, I think the return from this district will show. Out of nearly 9,000 occupiers of factories and workshops, only about 200 apparently avail themselves of the permission to work overtime; but then these 200 have between them made overtime on 2,000 occasions during the year. The larger number again of these firms have only done so to a very small extent, but some of the more greedy and exacting of them have claimed the full allowance of the law.

"I have discussed this matter with numbers of all classes concerned; even with some of those, who are at present availing themselves to the full of the concessions under the law, and, with hardly any exceptions, they have agreed that if we, as factory inspectors, could ensure that nowhere should the unprincipled be able to steal a march on those who observed the law, and all overtime abolished, they would be more than satisfied. They freely admit the evils resulting from overtime, and these can be spoken to by all my colleagues, and I think in all large towns by the police.

"Our experience as factory inspectors goes more to the question of physical evil, and I have seen many a girl toiling away in a workroom, where the gas has been burning for five hours, upon whose face it did not want the eye of a doctor to discover the traces of the irremediable mischief which was going on.

"I admit that there are cases where some overtime may be necessary, but I think the time has come when the whole question should come under careful consideration, with the view of cutting down to the lowest possible limits all legalised overtime.

"My suggestions on the point are:—

- "1. Concession of overtime in the manufacture of perishable articles of food.
- "2. Overtime in all trades to women over 21, and male young persons of 16 years and upwards, to be restricted within the narrowest possible limits.

"3. That before it shall be made lawful for any protected hands to be employed on overtime, the occupier of the factory or workshop must be in possession of a certificate of fitness for the person to be so employed, and for the place of such employment.

"I have written strongly on this subject, for it has weighed upon me for several years, and I have felt that a certain amount of responsibility in the matter rests upon me in my position of a factory inspector."

Mr. Cramp, H.M. Superintending Inspector, reports:—

Section 14 (Act 1891), requiring notice of overtime to be sent before 8 p.m., and a record of the same to be kept affixed, acts as a check on unscrupulous employers who would otherwise exceed the number of times in which overtime is allowed in a year; but I become year by year more convinced that all the overtime modifications, except those relating to fish and fruit, might be abolished without detriment to any one, and with great benefit to the women and young persons employed as milliners, dressmakers, bookbinders, boxmakers, warehouse hands, &c. Whilst *men*, who work about nine hours a day, are agitating for an eight hours day, they allow their wives, sisters, and daughters to work 12 hours, less one and half for meals, and on 48 days in a year for 14 hours, less two hours for meals. I am convinced that there is no necessity for this overtime; the season trade work or the press of orders would be executed just the same if overtime were illegal (as it is in the textile and many of the non-textile trades); the work would only be spread over a longer period or mean the employment of more hands. Much of the good done by the Factory Act is undone by allowing delicate women and girls to work from 8 a.m. to 10 p.m. for two months of the year."

Captain Smith, R.N., H.M. Inspector for Sheffield, observes:—

"Again I venture to advocate the abolition of the 'overtime clauses' except to preserve perishable food. No real necessity seems to justify 14 hours in a workshop on numerous days in a year. Much of this overtime is done in the clothing trades by young persons sometimes only 13 years of age—they are called improvers or learners receiving no wages, and they are discharged when wages are asked for. In certain tailors' workshops much of the work is done on this system."

Mr. Knyvett, H.M. Inspector for Birmingham, reports:—

"In 1882, the year in which I first took charge of the district, the total of overtime notices was 476: whereas in the year ending October 31st 1892, the total was 1,847 coming from 146 firms. This increase cannot be accounted for by the condition of trade, and is a sure sign that owing to the new rules as to overtime notices, the law is being more strictly obeyed than formerly. The overtime is made almost entirely by tailors, dressmakers, and printers, warehouse work claiming but a very small share."

Major Roe, H.M. Inspector for Birmingham, observes:—

"As my district embraces the jewellery district of the town, I may be allowed to mention that there is frequently brought to my notice the very late and long hours females are kept in jewellers' factors' warehouses. As these warehouses are not attached to manufacturing premises, they come under neither the provisions of the Factory or Workshop Acts: but manufacturing jewellers complain that so long as the factors keep open to such late hours, there is a strong temptation to go on manufacturing to supply their orders."

Colonel Meade-King, H.M. Inspector for the Worcester district, writes :—

“The alteration of the conditions subject to which overtime may be worked, seems to have been fairly well complied with. Nearly all the notices I have received bear the postmark of the day on which the “overtime” was worked : if otherwise, *i.e.* of a later date, I have called the attention of the senders to the irregularity. Sub-section 2 of section 14 of the Act of 1891, relating to the overtime ‘record,’ seems to be scarcely understood yet. It is to be hoped that this useful safeguard may speedily be found in every workroom in which work is continued over time by women and young persons. Some allowance must be made for the difficulty of grasping at an interview all the explanation which has now to be given to occupiers of workshops, desirous of availing themselves of this special exception for the first time and seeking instruction from an Inspector as to the necessary course of procedure.”

Mr. Johnston, H.M. Inspector for Bristol, remarks :—

“I would briefly allude to the employment of females and young persons in overtime.

“If eight hours can be properly considered the time for adult males to work, how can it be right to allow females and young persons (and it must be remembered that a child of 13, qualified by education, is a ‘young person’) to be employed 14 hours?

“I would urge that it is time to reconsider this question, and I feel confident that an examination of it would result in its being found both unnecessary and injurious.

“It has also the further disadvantage of rendering the enforcement of the Act far more difficult for the limited staff of inspectors, so that its abolition would, in my opinion, obviate the necessity of so large an addition to the staff, as would otherwise be required for the effectual working of the Act.”

## IX. COTTON CLOTH FACTORIES ACT, 1889.

Mr. Osborn, who has the special superintendence of works under this Act, reports as follows :—

“In submitting my report for the year upon the Cotton Cloth Factories Act, I have to acknowledge the value of the new arrangements (foreshadowed by Mr. Whympster last year), by which two inspectors have been appointed to assist in the work, and of the special modifications you have secured in the departmental regulations, which now greatly facilitate rapidity, and better enable us, where necessary, to make our visits with less possibility of irregularities being concealed before they can be observed—an important consideration in the case of an Act which involves so many special points.

“Thanks to this valuable aid in inspection, I have been able to devote to the monthly schedules the careful attention and scrutiny they require, to better organise ventilation, and to investigate thoroughly such cases of irregularity as from time to time occur ; and I would here observe that the diminished need for prosecutions may be regarded, as in a large measure, due to the increased efficiency of inspection, with the consequent opportunities of checking many minor shortcomings, before they have had time to develop into chronic and serious default. There can also be no doubt that the prosecutions of last year, which dealt with the more salient forms of irregularity, dispelled any illusions that previously existed, that considerable latitude would be allowed, and the Act be perfunctorily administered. The lesson has needed little supplementing

in this direction, I am glad to say, and though of course cases have occurred where the technical ground for proceedings was solid enough, the contraventions involved were not such as affected the welfare of the workpeople, but mainly had reference to the care of instruments, the recording of readings within prescribed periods, and delays in providing satisfactory ventilation, or improper interference with some part of the means for ventilation; sometimes to my own knowledge, originating with operatives themselves, who do not always appreciate, because they do not always understand the invisible benefit of a purer air to their physical vigour. On the other hand, in districts where the general intelligence is more advanced in these matters, requests for improved ventilation and complaints of its stoppage have been made to me, and promptly remedied. But in the main there have been very few complaints; but wherever investigation has shown them to be well-founded, the necessary representations have been made to the firm concerned, accompanied with the statutory notice of contravention of the Act under section 13, which, combined with the substantial and irreducible penalties, gives us, in my opinion, most valuable leverage in enforcing the law; as these notices being addressed to the occupier, with the necessary detail, managers and other subordinates are generally made to understand pretty clearly their responsibility, should the offence be repeated within the probationary 12 months; and indeed in some instances, the person responsible for the offence having been committed, has been immediately discharged. As the Act has now been in force sufficiently long for everyone to know its scope, any minor form of contravention is at once dealt with by the cautionary notice, so that, as may be supposed, a large number of firms are at all times under probation, some for more than one class of irregularity.

“As a rule, the hygrometers are now better understood, and kept in better working order, occasionally a novice is set to attend to them without adequate knowledge, and we find them wholly or partially out of order, but invariably give the necessary instructions for keeping them continuously efficient. The schedules too are in general well and faithfully entered up. A few sporadic cases have occurred of the contrary, mainly originating in the above causes, for where instruments are clean and working correctly, and the ventilation is in operation, excesses of humidity cannot easily occur. In one instance, where the wet-bulb tube had been broken some days, a speculative manager had constructed an imaginary record of humidity out of his own consciousness; and in a few cases a dust-encrusted and dried bulb, reading the same degree as the dry bulb, has been summarily bathed into temporary action, to relapse into inefficiency within half an hour. Perhaps the most intentional ‘dodge’ has been in respect to the ventilation at Peel Mill, Blackburn, where the fans were in motion and ostensibly doing their work as seen from inside the shed, but, on going upon the roof, Mr. Williams found the valves had been carefully fastened to prevent egress of air, by the manager acting, as he averred, upon his employer’s instruction. This episode is noteworthy as being in strong contrast to the straightforward spirit in which our requirements are usually met.

“From the schedules of readings, and from personal observations, I am satisfied that humidity is being now more reasonably used, and where it is produced by steam, is infused in more moderate volume, and at less pressure than formerly. The chief defects of the system were the use of the large heating pipes for the purpose in summer, or of small uncovered pipes, which necessarily gave out much heat, and when the steam was being introduced at boiler pressure, practically dried the atmosphere faster than it was moistened. Two cases which

came under my notice will serve to illustrate this stupid method. In one, where only about a quarter of the shed needed conditioning, and only three or four jets were in use, the whole system of uncovered 3-inch pipes was filled with steam, and the manager pointed out he could not get within three degrees of what was allowed, while he was practically drying the air as fast as he could. In the other case, I found the temperature of the incoming steam close to the nozzles to be  $125^{\circ}$ ; here also the  $1\frac{1}{4}$ -inch pipes were uncovered, and therefore giving off at least an equal heat, and the steam coming in at nearly boiler pressure, and the general temperature was  $80^{\circ}$ , so that with so large a margin as  $45^{\circ}$  between heat of shed and steam, condensation was almost immediate upon the roof, and the expenditure was practically wasted. Perhaps the most wasteful use of steam I have seen was at the Great Western Cotton Works, Bristol, which I visited with Mr. Johnston, by your direction.

"We endeavour to impress managers that to use steam to advantage, the pipes should be covered with non-conducting materials, some of which are very good, and a reducing valve should be fitted to control the amount of steam allowed into the pipes to a force sufficient to permit a mild escape at the farthest point, under which conditions the air will only take up what it can, and will be better diffused by the circulation set up by the ventilators, while there will be less condensation in the conducting pipes. Thus with 12 lb. or 15 lb. pressure in lieu of 60 lb. or 70 lb., a better result is obtained at the expenditure of about a quarter of the previous quantities of steam, which being the most infinitesimally divided form of vapour, to speak unscientifically, mixes better with the air than the more condensed sprays, which fail in diffusion, because they gravitate naturally as the introducing force is exhausted. I am glad to notice that there is very much less dust now in these sheds, owing to the more skilful management of the sizing, which also saves material; a manager of a large shed, where the size is heavy, informed me he had made alterations in his mixing which gave better results in the cloth, less disengaged dust, and required less humidity to weave, and was equivalent to a saving of 250*l.* on the year. An occupier of two sheds where some 460 persons are employed told me as an interesting fact from a medical point of view, that a preparation of eucalyptus is constantly used in the boilers to prevent scale, and out of the large number of weavers employed, there had been no cases of influenza (then prevalent), and this they attributed to the inhalation by the workers of the eucalyptus vaporised in the steam, *valeat quantum*. A few firms have withdrawn from the operation of the Act, one at Ashton, where the atmosphere was detestable, to avoid ventilation; others similarly at Burnley; another at Bolton, after going to the expense of a spray humidifier, in dudgeon at being required by the Act to record the readings of the two hygrometers in each of three sheds. On the other hand, more have placed themselves under the Act, and some who do not humidify have asked for and have applied information on our system of ventilation; among these an extensive foreign firm who sent me plans of their mill and sheds to prescribe for, which I was happy to do, though I doubt if the instructions have been yet carried out.

"I hope Schedule A., with a fourth column showing percentage of moisture, may ultimately be issued, as it would serve more as a guide to managers than the column showing grains of moisture, which is practically misleading to the unscientific mind for the reasons adduced last year, to which may be added the known fact that humidification is more difficult the higher the temperature, a further reason why it would be contrary to a skilful manufacturer's interest to increase temperature needlessly.

"To arrive at some estimate of the relative value of apparatus professing to largely reduce summer temperatures, I compared the records of a number of sheds for three consecutive days in June, when the solar heat ranged from 100° to 102°, and the sheds were not below 80° in consequence. It appeared there was no greater difference than 3° or 4°, whether they were using steam, spray, or any other apparatus, or no steam at all.

"It is impossible not to feel some sympathy (and gratitude) for disappointed occupiers who have been induced by the roseate promise of patent drummers to allow their sheds as 'corpora vilia' for futile experiment.

"In my report last year I quoted the opinion of many managers that they got their best weaving at 'about 1½, 2, or 2½ degrees below the humidity legally attainable.' To this statement the Blackburn and District Association of managers took exception, and passed a resolution affirming that they got the best weaving at the permitted limit. Copies of this resolution were forwarded to the Home Secretary, the Chief Inspector, and myself. Though these dissentients only represent a small number of the total factories under the Act, they are a very intelligent and inquiring body, who take a very great interest in all these questions, and I was therefore glad any statement of mine should be challenged if not in accordance with facts, and accordingly to ascertain how far their practice was in accord with their theory, I took the Blackburn schedules for July then coming in, and tabulated the readings for the hottest and coldest days in the month over 83 sheds, including all the leading firms, and found only 15 had worked up to the limit, while the average degrees below the limit were 2½. This result I communicated in due course to my correspondents (and a copy of my reply was also sent to the Home Office). As rejoinder they reaffirmed their resolution, and explained that fear of infringing the law led to this wide margin, which, as I have heard no complaints of bad weaving under the circumstances, must I think be counted to the credit of the Act.

"But from the hygienic point of view, the improvements effected directly and indirectly by the ventilation clause are the most valuable outcome of the Act. It has involved much persistent effort, but by dint of persuasion, protest, and in a few cases, of gentle pressure, a great reform has been brought about, and by the end of this year I hope we shall be able to present a complete list of what has been done in each factory under our supervision. In some few places we have had to be content with temporary arrangements, owing to expiries of tenancies, and pending negotiations for new leases, but these delays are being gradually overcome. Also by noting carefully the working of the system, we have been enabled to obtain improvements in the fans, so as to lessen the resistances to the free egress of air, &c. The personal interest taken in the Act by Mr. Matthews, and his unexpected visit to Bury, where he had the opportunity of contrasting the improved atmosphere of some 'reformed' sheds with the unpleasant state of an illventilated cardroom, was in my opinion a useful aid to the work; which from the general satisfaction at the result, has led to the system being already voluntarily adopted in cardrooms and spinning rooms, in the latter of which, as you may be aware, the temperature is raised from 10 to 18 degrees by the friction of machinery, as might be expected with the high velocities of the newest spindles (10,000 revolutions per minute).

"Bury deserves mention as the first district to complete satisfactory arrangements, and Dr. Barr, the experienced certifying surgeon, and medical officer to the rural authority there, in his report last year to his

Board, drew attention to the improved condition of the cotton cloth sheds in his district, and from my knowledge of his scientific accuracy, and his skill in matters of public health, I urged him to carry out on a more extended scale a comparative analysis of air.

"This he has done in 12 spinning rooms, 12 cotton cloth sheds, 12 weaving sheds not under the Act, and 12 elementary schoolrooms; and kindly allows me to make use, in anticipation of his report, of the general average of carbon dioxide ( $\text{CO}_2$ ) in each class.

"I may premise that in the case of each room, he took the mean of three careful tests by Pettenkofer's method, and I subjoin the table.

Average No. of parts of carbon dioxide ( $\text{CO}_2$ ) per 1,000 parts of air in

12 Spinning Rooms.	12 Cotton Cloth Sheds.	12 Dry Weaving Sheds.	12 Schoolrooms.
·95	1·16	2·34	2·35

The normal ratio of  $\text{CO}_2$  to the atmosphere is taken as ·4 per 1,000 parts; and the quantity present in any atmosphere is generally accepted as a rough index of its quality—to fully test which, of course, requires the micro-organisms to be analysed by the microscope and gelatine plates.

"From the above table, it will be seen that spinning rooms, as might be expected from the smaller numbers employed in them, have the best air; while the dry sheds and schools show worst. It is, of course, never fair to push 'average' to extremes, though it is the idol of the statistician; and I therefore give the best and worst example in each class.

—	Spinning Rooms.	Cotton Cloth Sheds.	Dry Sheds.	Schoolrooms.
Best - -	·65	·64	1·35	·64
Worst - -	1·55	2·08	3·64	6·15

From which it will be seen that the worst humidified shed is thrice as good as the worst schoolroom; which must be described as simply shocking, and a sharp contrast to the advance in America in these matters, where, as in Massachusetts, 30 cubic feet of fresh air per minute is the statutory quantity for each child. It may be observed that these tests being taken at the time of year when the ventilation of the dry sheds is not closed as in the winter, these are presented under their most favourable conditions; while in some of the humidifying sheds ventilation was impeded by neglect to clean or keep open the self-acting shutters of the fans: points which inspection must keep continually in view, as well as the ignorant and illegal tendency to stop the ventilator in cold weather, many managers as well as operatives being under an erroneous notion that cold foul air is not as injurious as a warm polluted atmosphere; and also not understanding that the morning coldness and bad weaving in winter arise from the sheds becoming starved during the night, and the warps that are first coming

into weaving being consequently out of condition, while the fans will quicklier circulate the warm air from the *heating* pipes, and bring it into condition. Time and intelligence will cure these errors; meanwhile it is gratifying to receive continually expressions of satisfaction at the evident amelioration in the health of the workers during the last two summers particularly, and this often from those who strongly opposed our plans in the beginning. At one large shed, containing over 2,000 looms, and some 1,300 persons, the manager specially requested me to wait while he brought all the overlookers to tell me what they had already told him, viz., that they had been all struck by the very unusually small number of persons who had been 'off sick' during the two last summers since the new ventilation had been in use, and they also stated that everyone was much brisker at work, and far less tired at the day's end. At this place, when built, some 600*l.* had been expended on 'self-acting' ventilation, which had proved 'non-acting' in summer; and in winter simply produced down draughts, and so had to be stopped entirely. It is now ventilated by 19 18-inch fans, with the above result. In some factories, as many as 12, 15, 18, 20, and 25 of these small fans are running the year round; and as an example of what had been achieved generally, it may be interesting to state that in the Blackburn district alone there are already quite 1,200 fans to (approximately) 36,000 operatives. From which ratio it may be calculated that in the most favourable weather, when outside currents are not interfering with the outflow, probably each worker is getting the benefit of about 1,000 cubic feet of fresh air per hour, a strong contrast to the time when the air was probably not changed in these sheds once in the day.

Such very erroneous ideas are current as to the cost of this ventilation, that I have procured from a firm of ventilating engineers the actual prices paid them for work I know to be thoroughly satisfactory and good.

					£
1.	717 looms—12 fans	-	-	-	66
2.	1,051 „ 16 „	-	-	-	88
3.	514 „ 6 „	-	-	-	33
4.	300 „ 4 „	-	-	-	22
5.	2,540 „ 26 „	-	-	-	143

"These costs include fixing, and everything but strapping, which may be taken at about 5*s.* extra per fan.

"It will be seen that these fans have thus cost from 6*l.* 5*s.* 0*d.* to 5*l.* 15*s.* 0*d.* apiece, everything included. Some makes are more expensive, 7*l.* to 7*l.* 10*s.*, and, for the pennywise, no doubt pound-foolishness is as usual duly provided by the 'commercial spirit.'

"The goodwill with which we have been met by the employers in this task is evidenced by the fact that it has all been done without any need of resort to the penalty clause, which seems fair cause for congratulation.

"In the course of our work we have been able indirectly to further the sanitary state of many places.

"It was essential to prevent any effluvia from closets, &c. being allowed to come into the sheds, with the principle of ventilation adopted, and especial regard was given to this point, for often the conditions were deplorably bad, and forced themselves upon our notice. Sometimes the closets opened directly into the weaving shed and had no other ventilation: elsewhere the stench was perceptible all over quite a large shed. The remedy has been either closing the old, and

building new ranges of accommodation outside, or having a small disconnecting lobby to prevent any contamination of air, and here too, as might be expected, we have been met with readiness to make improvements we thought desirable; but it is impossible not to observe how repugnant to the modesty and increasing refinement of our female workers of to-day these arrangements very often are, which satisfied a coarser age, and medical men have mentioned to me cases where serious injury to health has ensued from natural dislike to conditions that offend decency.

“To quote instances, reported by Mr. Williams, of inadequate accommodation, he notes: ‘In Blackburn, one closet for about 60 female weavers, and to reach this they have to pass in front of a male weaver. There is no other closet for females, and the winders and warpers go to a neighbouring shop. In Darwen, one closet for about 70 female weavers, opening direct into shed. No accommodation for winders and warpers, who go to neighbouring houses. In Great Harwood, in one mill about 144 women to three closets, two of which open into the shed, and are avoided by the bulk of the women; in another only two closets for about 160 women.’

Local authorities appear to have laid down no rules as to due proportion of closets to numbers or sexes, and as in too many other matters of public health, medical and other officers of local bodies hold their positions on too precarious a tenure to permit them to risk a zeal for improvements which may result in summary extinction when the period for reappointment comes round.

“In the report of our inquiry in 1883, Dr. Bridges and myself pointed out the desirability of the outer clothing of the weavers being hung outside the weaving shed so as to be free from dust and moisture during the hours of work: and from my long acquaintance with the climate of Lancashire, and study of the people, I am more satisfied than ever that the absence of drying closets or cloakrooms is a serious defect of mills and schools, as frequently workers and children get soaked on their way to work and school, and have to resume their cold, wet clothing to return home, a most fertile source of neuralgia, rheumatism and chronic colds, and provocative of phthisis and other lung affections. For several years Messrs. Greenwood, of Infirmary Mills, Blackburn, have had a cloakroom heated with steam-pipes to meet this want; and it has been used and valued by their people: and I am glad to say Mr. Williams has induced Mr. Fred Baynes of Furthergate Mill, Blackburn, and Messrs. J. Dugdale and Sons, of Higher Audley Mills, Blackburn, to contrive and fit up similar cloakrooms for their weavers, who now find their shawls and outer clothes dried and warm to put on when they leave work—a pleasant and healthy change they thoroughly appreciate. It is to be hoped this example will spread: some employers have imagined from the failure of mill dining rooms, such places would not be used if provided, but there have always been social distinctions and feelings of pride among the various classes of workpeople, which have disinclined them to take their meals together but which do not come into play in this case. Elaborate arrangements are not necessary; and the experience of large drying-rooms shows that a steam coil at one end and a fan to draw the hot air through will dry clothes far more rapidly than a range of steam-pipes; so that where space is small, the garments could be dried in batches during the time of work; or in some circumstances, the heat over the boilers, might be drawn through a filtering screen of cotton wool and be made available for the purpose.

“In the course of my visits I have met with a very cheap, moveable, simple, and efficient shuttleguard, which requires little trouble to fix and

keep in order, and can be used safely with the steel roller-templates, which render the stiff or fixed barguards dangerous. It can be fixed for a cost of about two shillings, and is the invention of Mr. Timothy Yates, 33, Victoria Street, London Road, Preston, who is in the employ of Messrs. Swainson and Birley, Fishwick Mills, Preston, where it is used as well as at other factories in the town.

"I have recently received from Messrs. Davis and Sons, of Derby, the well-known makers of scientific instruments, one of their new anemometers, which records the velocity of air per second, and dispenses with the aid of a watch, which is a very troublesome adjunct to tests by the ordinary instrument, and leads often to inaccuracies. The same firm have also produced an excellent hygrometer, in which the glass of the tube magnifies the mercury-column, so as to render the errors in taking the readings, which arise from the ordinary thread-like columns, impossible with ordinary sight.

"The death rate of Blackburn fell for 1892 to 20·8 as compared with 24·9 for 1891, and with an average of 24·1 for the last seven years. The rate for Great Harwood for 1892 was only 16·4 as compared with 20·6 the previous year. "*Post hoc*" is not always "*propter hoc*," but possibly improved ventilation has had a share in these betterments."

## X. PROTECTION OF CHILDREN ACT.

Return of licenses granted under section 3 of the Prevention of Cruelty to and Protection of Children Act, 1889, forwarded to the factory department during the year ended 31st October, 1892.

Licenses granted to Theatres, &c.	-	-	63
"          " for School Entertainments, &c.			
continuing more than one evening	-	-	4
Licenses granted for School Entertainments, &c. for			
only one evening	-	-	5
			<hr/>
Total			72
			<hr/>

Mr. Cramp, H.M. Superintending Inspector reports:—

### "Protection of Children Act, 1889.

"Nineteen licences under section 3 of this Act, were granted by magistrates in various midland towns during the year, and inquiry duly made by H.M. Inspectors, whether conditions of licence were obeyed. In one case, proceedings were taken (by Captain H. P. Smith, R.N., at Sheffield), for breach of condition of licence, by detaining the child at the theatre after 10 p.m., and a fine of 20s. and costs was imposed. In this case, the licence to employ the child was granted to the proprietor of a travelling company, and it was only with great difficulty that his whereabouts could be discovered and the summons served. It would be well if magistrates would only grant such licences to responsible lessees of theatres or music halls."

### “THE STATE OF TRADE.

With reference to the existing state of trade, Mr. James Henderson, H.M. Superintending Inspector, writes as follows:—

“During the greater portion of the past 12 months, trade in Scotland and the North of England has been in a very unsatisfactory condition. The volume of work done has not been so great as during the previous year, as is evidenced by the falling off in our exports of British manufactures, and this has tended to increase the competition for what was left, and to reduce profits. There has been a substantial reduction in the quantity of pig-iron manufactured, both in the Cleveland district, and in Cumberland and in Scotland, but fortunately stocks have not increased. Shipbuilders have been fairly well employed, until towards the close of the year; the tonnage built coming close up in gross results to that of last year. In the spring and early summer the manufacturing industries of the north-east of England were seriously dislocated by the long strike of the Durham miners, over a proposed reduction of 10 per cent. in wages. The dispute lasted three months, and affected nearly every branch of industry in the district. The men were ultimately constrained to consent to the reduction and return to their work, but even now, six months after the termination of the dispute, the effects can be traced among the dense population of Durham and South Northumberland. Thousands of families were reduced to beggary, and hundreds of small shopkeepers and retail dealers were made bankrupt. While I write, a very similar experience is making itself felt on the western side of the island in Lancashire, where our chief textile industry, the cotton manufacture, is now prostrated by a similar dispute, but for a smaller amount. The question at issue there, is a proposed reduction in wages of five per cent. The experience of the cotton industry in Lancashire this year goes far to emphasise what I said on the subject last year in my report. The trade is in a critical position, beset with difficulties at home, and crushed in foreign markets by a competition which is very largely of our own creation. I am not inclined to take a pessimistic view of the future of the cotton trade in this country, for we possess many advantages in climate and other circumstances, which give us a considerable pull over our competitors, but these advantages may be counterbalanced by our own folly. There is something to be said for the argument about over production, which is now urged by the representatives of the operatives. That the spinning industry in Lancashire has been unduly stimulated there can no longer be a doubt. We are now feeling the consequences of the wild speculation in co-operative companies, which has added millions to the spinning spindles of Oldham, and created an artificial demand for spinners. The Oldham mills crushed out the old-fashioned little factories which thronged the picturesque valleys of Lancashire, and now in their turn they are being crushed out by the spinners of Bombay. What I fear has to be faced now in the Lancashire cotton industry, is not merely an over-production of a temporary kind, arising out of an overstocked market, but a permanent supercession of our products in foreign markets. Our export trade in coarse yarns for the East, is going rapidly from us, year by year, and our only hope of holding our own is to go in for the production of a finer quality of goods, and for the opening up and cultivation of new markets. The present position of the spinner in the cotton industry, at the present moment, is not an enviable one. His numbers have been unduly increased by the unhealthy stimulation of the spinning

industry at Oldham, while his work is being diminished, not only by competition in India for heavy counts of yarn, but by the general introduction of ring spinning frames for much finer counts in this country. On the ring spinning frame the work is all done by women, and the spinner or self actor minder is dispensed with. Under such circumstances it is worth consideration whether it is advisable to dislocate the trade of Lancashire over a question of a five per cent. reduction in the wages of a class of operatives, who are likely to diminish in numbers. The cotton industry, it is acknowledged on all hands, has been very unprofitable this year. If money can be made in cotton spinning, it should be by the Oldham mills, and yet it is authoritatively stated that the balance sheets of the spinning companies in Oldham show that the return upon the capital invested would not amount to more than 7s. 8d. per cent. Outside Lancashire, the cotton industry during the year has been carried on under much the same unsatisfactory conditions. The price of the raw material has fluctuated greatly, and manufacturers have found it extremely difficult to obtain prices for their cloth, which afforded a reasonable margin of profit. In Glasgow, early in the year, an effort was made to induce the operative weavers to work more on the conditions which prevail in Lancashire, by attending to a greater number of power looms. In Lancashire, a weaver will take three or even four looms, when weaving the plainer qualities of cloth, but in the west of Scotland the custom has been to restrict the number to two. The earnings in Scotland are correspondingly small, being just about one-half of the amount earned in England. The attempt to force the Glasgow weavers to take more than two looms proved a failure. There was a long strike against the employer who made it, and ultimately the weavers returned to their work on the old conditions. The indifference of the Scotch workpeople in cotton factories to making a big wage is difficult to explain. As I mentioned in my report last year, although the Glasgow manufacturers actually pay more for their weaving than those of Lancashire, yet the operatives do not earn more than half the wages. The same experience is found in cotton spinning. There is now a large and well-equipped cotton spinning mill in Glasgow, which is managed by a gentleman from Oldham. He tells me that a Scotch factory hand is content when she makes about half the wages that would satisfy an Oldham lass. As both are paid by the piece, this practically means that only about one-half of the amount of work is done by the Scotch, compared with the English girl. Towards the close of the year, some improvement took place in the weaving trade in the west of Scotland, which it is to be hoped may continue. This has been more conspicuous in the manufacture of mixed goods, and particularly where silk yarn is largely used.

In the flax and jute industries in Scotland, business has been fairly well maintained during the past year. In Dundee the jute factories have been well employed, although business has fluctuated a good deal. Last year a reduction of five per cent. was made in the wages in Dundee when trade was depressed, and although there has been some agitation for its return, up till now it has proved unsuccessful. In Dunfermline, the linen factories have been well employed during the year, and notwithstanding the McKinley tariff, largely on American account. The proposed establishment of linen factories in the United States, appears to have proved a failure, nothing but the coarsest fabrics having been produced up till now. Several important additions are now being made to some of the Dunfermline factories, and with the prospect before us of a modification of the United States tariff, the future of this industry seems to be established on a very sound foundation."

Mr. J. D. Prior, H.M. Inspector for Huddersfield, remarks:—

“In my district the past year has been a very trying one for both employers and employed. It is true that we have not had large numbers of unemployed workpeople perambulating our streets, but manufacturers have found it very difficult to obtain sufficient orders to keep their machinery regularly running; and, as the result, employment has been intermittent, the earnings of the workpeople have diminished, and many pleasures and comforts have thus been necessarily foregone. Notices from firms commencing to work short time have of late been received by me in unusual numbers. Some of these are a result of the struggle now going on in the Lancashire cotton industries; but after making full allowance for that disturbing element, ample evidence remains to show that our staple trades are, and have for some time past been in an unusually depressed condition.

“At the time when I write this, early in December, some apparent indications of reviving trade are beginning to manifest themselves. For several weeks past, orders have been coming in more freely; our American trade is slowly, but gradually recovering from the stagnation which followed the introduction of the McKinley tariff; and a great improvement is reported in the business done with the European continent. The prices of raw materials are advancing, a more hopeful feeling is generally being expressed, and there are, I think, reasonable grounds for anticipating that before the issue of your annual report the state of trade in my district may have materially improved.

“The condition of affairs which I have reported has naturally led those who are most immediately concerned to indulge in speculations as to its cause, and thus in Huddersfield a controversy has arisen which perhaps may not be altogether devoid of interest.

“Our manufacturers assert that they are being driven out of the markets for certain kinds of plain cloth by the refusal of their weavers to work more than one loom, whilst the hands employed on similar classes of goods by their competitors in Bradford and elsewhere are each working two looms. They state that were the two-loom system adopted the earnings of the weavers would be increased, whilst the cost of production would be so far lessened as to enable them to meet their competitors on more equal terms.

“The operatives reply by alleging that trade is no better in Bradford than in Huddersfield; that the remedy proposed would be attended with much loss and suffering to those who would be permanently thrown out of work, and would have to seek some other mode of earning a living, or fall back on the ratepayers for a maintenance; that Huddersfield has not gained her reputation by the cheapness, but by the excellence of her productions; that to divide between two looms the attention which the weaver now concentrates on one would tend to depreciate the quality of the manufactured goods, and to reduce them to the standard of the cheap imitations which are now offered as substitutes for them; and that the true remedies for the evil complained of are to be found in altering the system of long credit now given by Huddersfield manufacturers, and in increasing the speed of the looms to equal the average speed of Bradford looms.

“It has been suggested by the Huddersfield Chamber of Commerce that the consideration of this question should be referred to a joint committee of employers and workmen; but a difference of opinion having arisen relative to the composition of this committee, nothing has yet been done.

“On the merits of the question at issue I have nothing whatever to say; my only aim is to state as accurately and fairly as I can the

arguments I hear used by those whom I daily meet in the performance of my official duties.

"Some of my friends appear to fancy that when trade is not in a prosperous condition the factory inspector has very little to do. If they could only fairly estimate the amount and nature of the work with which our staff have had to grapple during the year which you are reviewing, their views would very soon be greatly modified.

"The introduction of the Act of 1891 has made this by far the most busy year of my official life. Verbal explanations of the effect of amended laws have materially lengthened the time usually devoted to inspections, and the correspondence which has poured in by every postal delivery has been simply overwhelming. But the pressure is gradually passing away, and as the new Act has now been for nearly a year in operation, it will perhaps be desirable that I should say something of what has been done to give effect to its provisions.

"In order that the transfer from our department to the local sanitary authorities of the supervision of the regulations relating to cleanliness, ventilation, periodical limewashing, and the prevention of overcrowding in workshops might be thoroughly understood, I have not restricted myself to the mere performance of the duty imposed on me in the new Act, that of forwarding to medical officers of health all notices of opening new workshops which I receive. I have supplied to each medical officer in my district a complete list of all the registered workshops situate within the boundaries which limit the sphere of his operations. The receipt of these formidable looking lists have usually had the effect of directing attention to the important nature of the duties to be performed, and I am glad to say that on visiting workshops I have often heard of visits having recently been paid by sanitary inspectors, and of improvements effected in accordance with their instructions.

"Very few new factories have been built in my district during the year, and I have not heard of any measures being taken by a sanitary authority to enforce the requirements of the new Act for the provision of means of escape in case of fire.

"The new regulations for recording and giving prompt notice of overtime employment being but imperfectly understood, I have fully explained them when making my first visits after the Act came into operation. Whenever I have had an opportunity of making a subsequent visit, I have found that the law's requirements are being complied with.

"H.M. Inspector, Mr. Thomas Birtwistle, will doubtless report fully to you on the operation of Section 24 of the new Act, and I anticipate that he will inform you that in my district there is generally manifested a disposition to supply to pieceworkers all the particulars required by law to be given.

"My colleague and myself have endeavoured to visit every firm employing outworkers in the trades named in the order of the Secretary of State and have insisted on lists of persons so employed being kept in conformity with law."

With reference to the state of trade, Mr. Hoare, H.M. Inspector of Factories, reports as follows :—

#### WOLVERHAMPTON DISTRICT.

"The principal manufactures carried on in this district are the making of iron, pumps, tubes, hollow-ware, machinery, edge-tools, fencing, agricultural implements, cycles, bricks, tiles, china, glass,

chains, nails, locks, keys, Welsh flannel, woollen goods, clothing, bone-manure, &c., &c., also japanning, galvanizing, enamelling of metal goods, and the grinding of flour.

"In the winter of 1891 there was a fair prospect of manufacturers being busy during 1892, but as the year advanced one and all found orders slack in coming and, but for small quantities, trade became decidedly bad, and has made no spurt since; various reasons are given for this—the general election, the McKinlay tariff, high railway rates, dear fuel, and the depreciation of silver, no doubt all have a share, but the remedy is not easy to find.

"The Welsh woollen trade feels the effect of the wretched prices which farmers are getting for their cattle and grain.

"The small miller is pushed out of the market by the foreign flour.

"The chain and nail makers are getting a better price for their labour, but cannot get sufficient work to keep them fully employed, but the evil of women occupiers working long hours continues and tends to keep prices down.

"The lock makers are and have been for a long time complaining. Among them are so many small masters that they are at the mercy of unprincipled buyers. I think too that in calculating the cost of production they allow no margin to cover the invisible expenses, which a more experienced manufacturer of course will do."

Mr. Blenkinsopp, H.M. Inspector of Factories for the Peterborough district, remarks as follows on the state of trade in his district :—

"Trade generally has been dull, the boot trade in particular, which occupies a great part of one side of my district, has been exceptionally bad. Besides the general depression, other causes I think are accountable for this. The extraordinary increase of large factories and workshops in this trade must have necessarily overstocked the markets, and a period of dull trade must be expected in consequence.

"As so much of my duty lies in agricultural districts, it is impossible for me to shut my eyes to the existing state of affairs, and I must be excused if I again refer to the wretched state of everything connected with land. As long as this lasts there can be very little sound home trade, and the whole country suffers more or less, and, of course, still more so when, as at present, there is a falling off in general exports. At the same time a good deal of new roller-machinery is being put up in flour mills, and constant attention to fencing is required.

"The straw hat manufacturers have not, on the whole, had a very good season, the demand for the common kinds of hats has been dull throughout, but there appears to have been a short season in the spring of a very good demand for the best goods, and a very large number of overtime notices were sent in at that time. In Luton, manufacturers are making a vigorous and laudable effort to establish a business in felt hats, but this, too, suddenly fell off, owing to the fashion changing in favour of hats made of velvet. In order to make these hats, buckram is required to back up the velvet, and as no one in Luton can make buckram (the manufacture of which is, I am told, entirely confined to London), the hat trade fell off altogether. I do not think that in any preceding autumn I have ever seen Luton so dark at nights as this year."

Mr. R. Tinker, H.M. Inspector for the Bolton district, remarks :—

"The cotton trade, which is the principal industry, has been fairly good. I have heard few complaints except as to severe competition

and low prices. At some of the firms disputes between employer and employed have taken place about quality of work and payment for same, and in some departments the workpeople have resorted to a strike; but in no case do I know a firm where the employès have all been on strike at the same time. I attribute this to a great extent to the good feeling that exists between the secretary of the operatives on the one part, and to the secretary of the masters on the other. These officers whenever a dispute takes place meet and discuss the question, and if a settlement cannot be arrived at they call their respective committees together, which form a board of conciliation and arbitration, and in few cases do they fail to effect a compromise satisfactory to those concerned.

“Another sign of the trade of the district is the number of overtime notices sent by those who have the special privilege of so working. Those are principally occupiers of workshops, who have sent 1,266 overtime notices as follows:—

November 1891	-	-	-	-	57
December „	-	-	-	-	72
January 1892	-	-	-	-	49
February „	-	-	-	-	45
March „	-	-	-	-	46
April „	-	-	-	-	200
May „	-	-	-	-	279
June „	-	-	-	-	186
July „	-	-	-	-	107
August „	-	-	-	-	41
September „	-	-	-	-	66
October „	-	-	-	-	118
Total	-	-	-	-	1,266

“Showing that half the overtime is worked in this district during the months of April, May, June, and July.”

Mr. W. A. Beaumont, H.M. Inspector for Bradford, reports:—

“The year ending on October 31st, 1892, has been for Bradford and several other parts of my district a disastrous one. Speaking first of Bradford, the collapse of several very large old-established firms during this year, would show that even in a very important way of trading the results have not been satisfactory, whilst the very considerable number of those in smaller works who have succumbed, would tend to show that large and small have suffered alike; and when one of the largest trading communities in the kingdom, also in this district, has failed only recently to pay a dividend, inquiry is roused as to why this state of things should exist. From what I can learn, the McKinley Bill very hostilely affects the productions of this part, and besides this, the fashion of the present is much against the real and easily adapted fabrics for which this district was specially famous. The trade in yarns has not, I believe, suffered in a similar degree. In the heavy woollen district things have gone on in a more even way, and perhaps the cheapness of cotton in certain classes of manufacture has helped in competition with other countries.”

Mr. Johnston, H.M. Inspector for Bristol, reports :—

“Trade in general has been fairly good in the past year, and the boot trade continues to expand, it being estimated that over 20,000 persons are engaged in it in Bristol, whilst at Street, near Glastonbury, there is also a considerable industry and a promising beginning at Swindon.

“At this latter place 7,000 persons are employed by the Great Western Railway Company in their locomotive and rolling stock works. Although no tinplate is produced in the Bristol District, it has not altogether escaped the depressing results of the McKinley tariff, as packing boxes for tinplates are made in the sawmills all over the country, there being a good supply of elm and other suitable timbers. The manufacture of chocolate and confectionery is very prosperous, the latter being favoured by the artificial cheapness of sugar produced by the sugar bounties of foreign countries ; and compensate in some degree for the ruin which fell upon the sugar refineries of Bristol owing to the same cause.

“There are now only two refineries in operation ”

Mr. Hamilton, H.M. Inspector for the North-East of England District, reports :—

“The early part of this year was marked by the strike of the engineers throughout the district which lasted for about 12 weeks. The Durham colliers ceased work about the time that this strike ended, so that during the first four months industrial matters were practically at a standstill. Throughout the year business has been bad and there seems little prospect of an early improvement.”

Major Roe, H.M. Inspector for Birmingham, writes as follows :—

“Trade has appeared to me to have been much depressed throughout the year, but there are signs of a revival, although not yet very pronounced. A strike in the building trade of several weeks’ duration at the commencement of the year undoubtedly caused a shrinking in the demand for certain wood and metal work and has reacted to the prejudice of many Birmingham trades.”

Captain Smith, R.N., H.M. Inspector for Sheffield, remarks :—

“The question of wages is of course outside my duties, but it has been with regret that during the last year I have read of a prolonged strike by the men employed in the largest cutlery factory in Sheffield, Mr. J. Furniss Atkinson the present Master Cutler is attempting to form a permanent ‘Board of Conciliation’ of a representative character, and it is to be hoped in these days of keen foreign competition, hostile tariffs, and other circumstances affecting our trade, that his effort will succeed.”

Mr. J. H. Walmsley, H.M. Inspector for North Staffordshire, reports :—

“The condition of the earthenware and china industries is very depressed, especially where the firms are dealing with the United States and the Australian Colonies.

“About 40 failures have taken place during the past 18 months.

“The accompanying comparison of prices for materials used in the manufacture of china, has been placed at my disposal by one of the employers.

"LIST of MATERIALS used by CHINA MANUFACTURERS.

Showing Prices in 1886 and 1891.

	1886.	1891.	
	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	
Liquid gold - -	—	—	No change.
Coal, per ton - -	0 6 9	{ 0 9 9 0 10 10 }	51 per cent. rise.
Slack „ - -	0 3 9	0 5 10½	54 „
Best bone, per ton (hard) -	10 5 6	13 0 0	26 „
Bone ash „ - -	7 6 6	10 10 0	45 „
Stone „ - -	1 18 0	2 10 10½	32½ „
Whiting „ - -	—	—	No change.
Flint „ - -	2 5 0	2 10 10½	12½ per cent. rise.
Borax „ - -	25 0 0	31 0 0	22½ „
Lead „ - -	16 0 0	19 0 0	17½ „
Plaster „ - -	2 0 6	2 1 9	3½ „
Cobalt, per lb. - -	0 9 0	0 10 0	10 „
Wad clay, per ton - -	0 4 6	0 6 6	47½ „
Saggars marl „ - -	{ 0 3 9 0 2 0 }	0 4 3	50 „
China clay - -	—	—	No change for over 20 years.
Local fire-bricks, per 1,000	1 15 3	2 7 6	35 per cent. rise.
Bastard bricks „ - -	1 0 0	1 3 0	15 „
Bricklayer, per day - -	0 6 0	0 6 8	11 „
Labourer „ - -	0 3 10	0 4 4	11 „
Stourbridge squares, per 100	2 13 9	2 14 6	2 „
Stourbridge broad backs „	4 11 3	4 0 9	11 per cent. decrease.

The above represents an average increase in cost of about 33 per cent per oven.

“ I have to call your attention to an important industrial experiment :—

“ THE BROWNFIELD GUILD POTTERY SOCIETY, LIMITED.

“ This society is taking over the works and stock-in-trade, &c., of the long established firm of W. Brownfield and Sons, china and earthenware manufacturers, Cobridge, Staffordshire. The share capital is 20,000*l.* in shares of 1*l.* each.

“ The founder (Mr. Arthur Brownfield) takes 6,000 shares.

“ The new society will start on its undertaking at the beginning of 1893; the whole of the capital, or nearly so, having been subscribed.

“ There will be a committee of 16 principal workers, who are responsible to Mr. Brownfield, as “chief worker,” for the economical fulfilment of their allotted duties.

“ Mr. Brownfield is convinced that the system of guild proposed will be successful when those who make the money have a chance to share in the fruit of their labour.

“ Each worker having a full and fair wage, having besides, an interest and a risk in the general success, will have every incentive to urge his energies to their utmost development of skill both in quality and quantity.

“ The workpeople regard the enterprise with enthusiasm, and have subscribed for 2,000 shares.

"The staple trade of Stone, boot and shoe making, is now in a deplorable condition. About 300 of these workers are without employment, and the prospects for winter are gloomy.

"Much of the trade done is with the colonies, and the depression is due, not only to the bad state of things in almost every part of the Australian colonies, but to the tariffs which are so enormous as to almost exclude boots and shoes. The tariffs are about 45 per cent. on all kinds of leather.

"The following is a comparison of past and present duties for one of the Australian colonies :—

Size.	Present Duty, Per Doz.	Old Duty.
	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
Men's, 6's and upwards - - -	3 0 0	2 5 0
Youth's, 2's to 5's - - -	2 2 0	1 10 0
Boy's, 7's to 14's - - -	1 10 0	1 3 6
Women's - - -	2 5 0	1 8 6
Girl's, 11's to 2's - - -	1 16 0	1 2 0
Girl's, 7's to 10's - - -	1 4 0	0 15 6
Children's 4's to 6's, and slippers -	0 8 6	0 6 0

With uppers of lasting and other material not being leather, with or without leather toe-caps, but not goloshed or vamped with leather, 1*l.* 10*s.*, old duty, 19*s.*; slippers, 7's to 12's, 12*s.* per doz., old duty, 9*s.*; ditto, not otherwise mentioned, 18*s.* per doz., old duty, 12*s.*

"In Stafford, as a large boot and shoe centre, the trade is not quite so bad."

Mr. A. Lewis, H.M. Inspector for South Wales, reports as follows :—

"Turning from statistics to the general aspect of trade, I regret to have to report a very unsatisfactory year's work in the staple industries of my district; and the present outlook, I am sorry to state, is almost barren of any reassuring feature, unless it be the hope that the American tariff on tinplates may be considerably lowered upon the advent of the democrats into power.

"Although the coal trade does not directly come within the purview of the factory inspector's official duties, it interlaces to such an extent the whole industrial life of my district, that in taking a survey of the year's work, one is almost compelled to refer to it.

"The sliding-scale agreement, which has for the past 17 years regulated the wage rate at nearly the whole of the collieries of the South Wales and Monmouthshire coal fields, expires with this year, and, sad to relate, the probabilities are against its renewal. A very large proportion of the wage earners are so dissatisfied with its operations, that they are prepared, at any risk, to abandon the principle, and unless wiser counsels meanwhile prevail, the new year may possibly usher in a strike of huge magnitude and of far-reaching results, which cannot but exert a most enervating influence upon the general activities of the district.

"The times do certainly appear to be "out of joint," when a large body of intelligent workers seriously contemplate reverting to the barbarous method of striking, as an arbiter between master and man.

"The state of affairs in the iron and steel trades is most discouraging, and the year has been a very bad one.

"At some of the large works, manufacturing operations have entirely ceased, and the prospect before the workers at these places, during the winter months, is very dark. A sliding-scale to adjust the wage rate had, until recently, obtained in the steel trade, but like the colliers, the steel workers were not satisfied with its results, and they consequently withdrew some months ago, from the agreement. It is gratifying, however, to know that a committee has been formed to discuss a proposed new scale, having for its foundation a different basis to the old.

"The tinplate industry has not recovered from the serious depression which commenced in the month of July, 1891, when the increased American tariff came into operation. Since that time a dark cloud has hung over this most distinctive of Welsh industries. There are though, among masters and men, those who profess to see in the success of Mr. Cleveland at the last presidential election in America, the proverbial silver lining, and who think that under the beneficent influence of a modified tariff, the 'good old times' will shortly return.

"On the other hand, two or three Welsh manufacturers have erected plant in the States, simply for coating the plates with molten metal, thereby reaping the benefit offered by the lower duty imposed upon blackplate as distinguished from bright plate.

"One large Welsh firm is also credited with having commenced the erection, on American soil, of a works which, when completed, will be equal in every respect to the best works in the old country.

"A feature in the tinplate trade is, that in the sheet-rolling department, the much-discussed eight hours system has been in vogue for many years, the 24 hours being divided into three equal shifts of eight hours each.

"Another distinctive feature in the trade is the rule, which has become unwritten law, in obedience to which the workers in each shift refuse to produce beyond a fixed maximum output of plates, which has been fixed by their trade union at 36 boxes.

"Manufacturers who own modern plant complain, that by the operation of this rule, they are denied the advantages which should follow the laying down of improved machinery; and the men, on the other hand, contend that some such rule is necessary wherewith to check the great tendency to over-production. This is not the place, neither need I stop here to discuss so knotty a point, but in passing I would remark, that whether the contention of the men is, or is not economically sound, by adhering to this rule they do unmistakeably keep going a number of small and comparatively old concerns running primitive plant, which otherwise would be unable to exist side by side with the larger and better equipped works.

"The year's record in the copper and spelter trades is one of even and steady work, unmarred by serious labour disputes and barren of "booms."

"The whole of the old-established concerns, until recently, carried on at Upper and Middle Bank near Swansea by Messrs. Pascoe, Grenfell and Sons (Limited), comprising copper smelting, copper and yellow metal rolling, sulphate of copper manufacturing, and spelter manufacturing have been purchased by Messrs. Williams, Foster & Co. (Limited), who also own other large copper works in the neighbourhood.

The enterprise of the latter-named firm is very gratifying to the neighbourhood, as it was feared that the determination of the firm of Grenfell to discontinue manufacturing, would have led to the entire stoppage of these extensive works.

"The ship building and repairing yards have been but fitfully employed during the year, and petty wages disputes have helped to keep down the volume of trade.

"The building trade in and around the town of Cardiff, together with the various lighter industries in sympathy with it, have been seriously checked during the greater part of this year, owing to a long and stubbornly contested dispute over the question of wages, which at the time of writing is still unsettled.

"In the flourishing port of Cardiff, which has increased so rapidly in population and continues to do so, the building trades hold a prominent position, and find employment for a large number of hands, who, owing to this dispute have been idle all the summer, thus delaying the completion of many large buildings in course of erection, and preventing other large contracts from being given out.

"Respecting the question of wages and the general relations between employer and employed, it may be gathered from some of my foregoing remarks, that as to the immediate future the situation is daily becoming more critical; and although the district has been during the year comparatively free from actual strikes, employers in many industries have failed to see eye to eye with their workpeople in the matter of wages and conditions of employment. As a result, uncertainty and insecurity have prevailed to such an extent, as to have seriously interfered with the course of trade, and not until mutual confidence between capital and labour has been restored, can this district hope to reap the full benefit of its geographical and other advantages, as the natural seat of large and important industries."

#### IRELAND.

Mr. A. G. K. Woodgate, H.M. Inspector of Factories, Dublin, reports as follows:—

"I beg to report that, notwithstanding the general depression in trade, the industries throughout this district have not suffered in any material way. I have received information from a few of the textile factories in the North, announcing their intention of working shorter time during the winter months, in order to procure all the advantages of daylight, thereby saving coal, gas, and oil.

"This district comprises all Ireland, except the county Derry, parts of Antrim, Down, and Donegal. Last year I reported the number of factories in Dublin city 321; up to the present date I find the number of factories in Dublin 331. The total number of factories on the register amount to 2,819. The total number of workshops 2,092.

"Owing to the very large area comprised in this district, and to the difficulties of reaching many of the far distant towns, owing to the very few trains running during the day, it was decided to appoint another inspector, and on November 18th, 1892, Mr. Taylor arrived in Ireland to assist me. He is at present located at Limerick, which is the most central point for reaching the towns in the south-west and north-west of Ireland. I anticipate, with his assistance, a very large increase will be made in the number of factories and workshops to be added to the registers.

"Three important additions were made by the new Factory and Workshop Act, 1891:—

- "(1.) Requiring all occupiers of workshops as well as factories to serve H.M. Inspectors of Factories notice of commencement to work within a month of starting, in order that the names and addresses may be entered in the register, and that they may be visited in due course and instructed as to the requirements of the Act of Parliament. I have already received a number of notices from occupiers in various parts of the country in this respect.
- "(2.) Requiring occupiers of works in which overtime is permitted to hang up in the workroom and fill in from day to day a record of overtime worked, thus enabling H.M. Inspectors of Factories to exercise a more efficient check over all overtime worked.
- "(3.) Requiring occupiers to procure birth certificates for all under 16 years of age, in order the better to enable the certifying surgeons under the Factory Act to ascertain the ages of persons to be passed by them for employment. In order to assist occupiers in carrying out these requirements, the Registrar-General, Dublin, has had printed forms of birth certificate, which are supplied to the clerks of the union, and the particulars of birth are filled in for a fee of 6d.

#### Accidents.

"There has been a considerable falling off in the number of accidents in the various factories. This I attribute to the increased requirements of the Act of Parliament as regards the more secure guarding of all classes of machinery, and the more strict enforcement of the requirements of the Act. I have, on more than one occasion, been told when inspecting factories that I was too strict, too exacting, and too particular (and this in some of the largest works) in requiring the smaller parts of machinery to be securely guarded. In all cases I have insisted on having the increased guarding carried out, and I find after all has been done that masters and managers admit that it is far more satisfactory than running any unnecessary risk of loss of life or limb to any worker. H.M. Inspectors of Factories necessarily gain a great deal of experience in going over all classes of works inspecting machinery, inquiring into accidents, attending inquests, and giving evidence in law courts as regards machinery after any accident has happened. These facts I find masters and managers are not slow to recognise.

"When Mr. Henderson visited Ireland in June 1892 he remarked how admirably he considered the guarding of the machinery had been carried out in some of the works in Dublin.

"Although I have had on many occasions to take proceedings against firms for neglect to guard, I am glad to report that during the last year I have not had occasion to prosecute in any case in this respect.

#### Sanitation.

"As regards the sanitary arrangements I find the requirements of the Act as to overcrowding, ventilation, are far more strictly attended to than formerly, and, with the exception of a few isolated breaches throughout this extensive district (breaches which are at once remedied when attention is called to them), I am of opinion this district will bear favourable comparison with any English or Scotch district. I find it is only at particular seasons of the year (and then for very short intervals) in the season trades that there is any tendency to overcrowd the work-rooms.

#### Half-timers.

"The employment of children (half-timers) is almost entirely confined to factories in the north, and these chiefly in flax spinning factories, comparatively few half-timers being employed in weaving.

On January 1st, 1893, the age is raised from 10 to 11, and I cannot report that the raising of the age will cause very much inconvenience to the masters. I find the inconvenience, if any exists, is more on the part of the parents or their children, who are anxious for employment as soon as they are old enough to present themselves to the certifying surgeon to be passed.

"In the north part of this district I find a great scarcity of workers exists. It would seem as if the large amount of emigration from Ireland each year is making itself felt in the diminished number of able workers. In the south and south-west of Ireland the industries are comparatively small and isolated as compared with those in Ulster. I find it is quite the exception to see any families who have migrated from the south or west to the north. One of the directors of a large textile factory in the north informs me he recently brought up at his own expense a number of families from the south, but after the time, trouble, and expense of teaching them the work, and although in the receipt of good wages, I am informed in a letter I have from the director, 'only one family has remained, and this one largely lives on charity.' I can only account for this owing to the people outside Ulster, with few exceptions, being raw recruits, unused to the regularity, punctuality, and discipline required in factories, without which industries could not exist. Scarcity of workers.

"From the return of the Registrar-General, Ireland, dated 1891—1892, which he was kind enough to furnish me with on November 26th, 1892, I gather the following information which may be of interest. For the first time returns have been prepared showing the number of corn mills in Ireland; the total number of these mills is 1,482. Under dairy industries the return shows the number of factories was 152, of which 129 were worked by steam and water power, giving employment to 1,213 persons. Of these, 107 factories were in the province of Munster. These factories are for the most part very isolated, and scattered over the country. The industry partakes greatly of an agricultural pursuit.

"From the Registrar-General's return I find the flax cultivation in Ireland decreased from 113,484 acres in 1882 to 74,665 acres in 1891. The number of scutch mills in Ireland in 1891 was 1,006, showing a decrease of 146 since 1882. I find only 14 of these scutch mills were out of the province of Ulster. These figures tend to show how very small is the flax crop grown out of the province of Ulster. There is little doubt if the flax crop was once successfully started in the south and west of Ireland, grown in sufficient quantities to justify the establishment of flax markets in the various towns in the south, it would form as valuable an industry as it has proved to the province of Ulster. It would seem to be beyond dispute that the climate and soil of Ireland are peculiarly adapted for the growth of this crop.

"I have been supplied with the following information by some of the gentlemen occupying the larger factories in this district as regards the rate of wages, which may be found of interest, and which I beg to append:—

"In flax spinning the weekly wages for persons under 18 years of age in 1887 was 4s. 9d., in 1892, 5s. 9d.

"For persons over 18 years of age in 1887, 6s. 9d.

1892, 7s. 6d.

"Weavers over 18 in 1887, 8s. 3d. a week.

"1892, 8s. 6d. a week.

*"In Bleaching :—*

"Men employed in 1887, 13s. 6d. to 21s. 6d. a week.

" " 1892, 14s. 6d. to 22s. 6d. "

"Females and young persons in 1887, 7s.

" " 1892, 7s. 6d. to 11s. 6d.

*"In Confectionery :—*

"Males.—Weekly wages in 1887, 14s. 8d.

1892, 15s.

"Females.—Weekly wages in 1887, 4s. 2d.

" " 1892, 4s.

*"In Wool Mills :—*

"Weavers, females, average 1887 to 1892, 12s. to 14s. a week.

"Feeders and unskilled girls, " 5s. to 8s. a week.

"Boys under 18, " 8s. to 11s. a week.

*"Glass Bottle Works :—*

"The average wages for boys over 15, 14s. a week.

*"Boots :—*

"Males, 'upper-cutting department,' 4s. to 14s. a week.

"Men, 26s. to 32s. a week.

"In some departments in the boot making trade, according to the ability of the workers, wages will rule as much as 46s. a week for six days' labour.

"In the handkerchief hemming, prior to 1887, girls of two or three years' experience earned in the statutory hours an average of about 10s. a week, and those of about five years' experience an average of 12s. 6d. a week when employed as veiners. At present the same class of workers earn about 9s. a week on the average when fully employed ; but owing to the effects of the McKinley Tariff, being on short time would reduce the average to 7s. per week for the year.

*"Tobacco :—*

"In the tobacco trade the average weekly wages for 1887 to 1892 for males over 18 years of age, 34s. ; for males under 18, 20s."

Mr. Woodgate has since sent the following remarks :—

"Through the kindness of the secretary of the Belfast Flax Supply Association, I append the following figures which may be of interest. The amount of flax imported into Ireland for the 11 months ended 30th November 1892 : Tons, 76,148. Value, 2,493,710l."

Mr. G. B. Snape, H.M. Inspector of Factories for the Belfast district, reports as follows :—

"I have great pleasure in being able to record that there is no dearth of employment for those willing to work. My remarks apply principally to Belfast, and to further substantiate the above, I beg to give you a copy of letter ("Northern Whig," 14.12.91) signed by the Revd. Archdeacon Seaver ; this letter coming from one who has the fullest means of investigation shows that as far as employment is concerned Belfast is in a healthy state.

Copy.

City Coal Relief Fund.

To the Editor of the "Northern Whig."

SIR,

"As in former years I beg to appeal to the charitably disposed for support in providing coals for the poor at this season of the year.

I am thankful to say that actual distress in the city is less, in consequence of the amount of employment, than in former years. Still there are many who, from old age and infirmity, are unable to supply themselves and require aid from those in better circumstances, and at this festive season, and as an acknowledgment of the good hand of our God upon our city in the present state of trade, we may, I think, confidently expect that out of the abundance thus bestowed upon us we will give to His poor, who are His representatives.

Yours, &c.,

CHAS. SEAVER, D.D., Archdeacon,  
Chairman, Coal Committee.

"Mr. Smith, proprietor of the 'Irish Textile Journal,' has very kindly given me particulars with reference to last year's trade.

"The growth of flax for the past year has been very unfavourable both at home and abroad, the quality being much below the average, the Irish crop being particularly poor both as regards yield and quality.

"Flax to a very large extent depends very much upon suitable weather during its growth. At the same time, if the farmers were to consider (more than is done at present) and act upon the rules necessary for the growth of good flax—for example—proper rotation of crops, clean land, and selection of good seed—the quality and quantity of flax would be increased and would be more remunerative to the farmer.

"Owing to the deficiency of the raw material (flax) the demand for yarns has been good, resulting in fair returns for the flax spinners, but the trade has not been so good for the linen-cloth manufacturers owing to the increased price of yarns.

"The making of handkerchiefs is a very large industry in Belfast, and I beg to state that at the end of 1891 trade was very bad, not so much owing to the late McKinley Bill, but to the great increase in linen yarns. Buyers not being willing to pay the advance in price, consequently the stocks have been reduced, and buyers have been working from hand to mouth. The stocks having been reduced trade has somewhat improved, and the future has to all appearances a brighter outlook.

"Owing to the low price of cotton at the end of 1891 and beginning of 1892, the making of "unions," i.e., "linen and cotton combined," has very much increased, especially in the making of towels, pillow cases, and sheets.

Cotton handkerchiefs were originally made in England and Scotland, although of late years large quantities have been made in the United States. Now, the north of Ireland is very successfully competing with the "States."

"The large shipbuilding yards, with the exception of a three months' strike, have been very busy. I am informed that at present the outlook for next year is not quite as bright looking.

"The engineering and other trades appear to be in a fairly prosperous state.

"I am also glad to state that in the country districts and towns I hear no complaint that trade is bad, the shirt and collar trade to all appearances appears very good.

THE COALPORT COFFEE HOUSE AND REFRESHMENT  
COMPANY, LIMITED.

Mr. Hoare, H.M. Inspector of Factories, has sent me the following interesting account of what has been done at the Coalport China Works, which is worthy of imitation.

Mr. Hoare observes:—

“In many instances employers are most thoughtful for the well-being and comfort of their workpeople. I was at the Coalport China Works the other day ; they are in a country district where the hands have no eating-houses to adjourn to for their meals, and little or no amusements for their leisure hours.

The directors, with the assistance of the foreman, have started a Limited Coffee House Company in a large airy room near the works, where the hands can get meals at a cheap rate, or get their own food cooked for nothing; the charges made for food are only sufficient to clear all expenses; newspapers, &c., are provided, and from time to time concerts and readings are given. The shares are 5s. each, so that the workpeople may become proprietors, and up to the present a profit has been made, and the company grows in favour and bids fair to be a success every way. I was very much pleased with the result.”

The accountant to the company favoured Mr. Hoare with the following letter:—

DEAR SIR,

Coalport, November 24, 1892.

“I HAVE been asked by my principal (Mr. Bruff) to furnish you with the history of the coffee house, and may state at once, that shortly after my advent here in 1889, I conceived the idea that a refreshment room with free library attached and facilities for reading daily papers, various games, such as draughts, &c., &c., would prove a very desirable place for the workpeople and neighbourhood, and having had the privilege of hearing and reading several lectures delivered by the eminent physician, Dr. Arlidge, Newcastle-under-Lyme, on the vital question of factory employes, habits, &c., I recognised the importance of cleanliness and regularity in taking meals by persons engaged on works similar to our own. With a view, therefore, to bring such a desirable state of things about, and to create plenty of interest, I suggested that a limited company should be formed with a capital of 200*l.* divided into 800 shares of 5s. each, payable 1s. on application, 1s. on allotment, and two instalments of 1s. 6*d.* each with interval of time, and for the workpeople to become shareholders themselves, thereby insuring to a certain extent the success of the undertaking. My principal at once fell in with the proposed scheme with his usual characteristic generosity, and a meeting was called together when the subject got fully explained and set forth. The novelty of the idea caught on splendidly, and numerous promises were made by the large number present to take shares in the undertaking, which I am happy to say have been duly carried into effect. Some considerable time elapsed before we could get a suitable place, but eventually a start was made at the end of May this year, the company having been registered eight months previous, so that at the

end of our first financial year we had only been in operation for working four months, still the result for that short period is very satisfactory as you will see from enclosed balance sheet, which copy you can retain. I also enclose license of articles of assurance from which it will be observed the directors are all engaged on these works, who I am glad to say, in conjunction with nearly everyone else here, take a very great interest in the Coffee House. Thanking you very cordially for your kind inquiries,

I beg to remain,

Your obedient servant,

J. CHEADLE,

Hon. Treasurer and Accountant to  
Coalport China Company.

C. W. Hoare, Esq.

P.S.—I should state Mr. Bruff went to considerable expense in providing a suitable building, and has also taken a large number of shares in the concern.—T. C.

The following is the first report and balance sheet :—

THE COALPORT COFFEE HOUSE AND REFRESHMENT COMPANY,  
LIMITED.

REPORT of the DIRECTORS to be submitted to the Annual Meeting of Shareholders, on November 7th, 1892, to be held at 6 p.m. prompt, in the Coffee House.

The directors have pleasure in presenting their first report of the working of the Company, and in so doing, desire to point out that although the Company has been formed one year, it has only been operating four months.

The Coffee House has supplied a most desirable place for the neighbourhood and met with much encouragement, although the directors would very much like the shareholders to try and induce others engaged on the China Works to take shares in the undertaking, which is the best possible guarantee of continued success.

The revenue account shows a profit of *4l. 19s. 8d.* on the four months' working, or equal to about 15 per cent. on the subscribed capital, which the directors recommend should be carried to a reserve fund, for providing the necessary lighting accommodation, as the Ironbridge Gas Company have now decided to carry their main as far as the Coffee House.

The directors who retire by rotation are Messrs. C. C. Bruff, T. J. Bott, J. C. Cheadle, and T. Tranter, and are eligible for re-election.

The Hon. Treasurer (J. C. Cheadle), and the Secretary (W. Bailey) also retire, and are eligible for re-election.

C. C. BRUFF, M.I.M.E.,  
Chairman.

THE COALPORT COFFEE HOUSE AND REFRESHMENT COMPANY,  
LIMITED.

Balance Sheet for the year ended September 30, 1892.

Dr.		REVENUE ACCOUNT.		Cr.	
To wages and cleaning	-	-	£ s. d. 9 17 8	By daily sales (four months)	- 98 7 5
„ Secretary's salary at 5 <i>l.</i> per annum (four months).	1	13	4	„ subscription (Lord Forester)	- 1 0 0
„ purchases, rent, and trade expenses.	97	16	10	„ receipts (opening ceremony, &c., &c.).	10 16 5
Balance (profit and loss)	-	4	19 8	„ discounts on small bills	- 1 3 7
		114	7 1	„ stock on hand, 30/9/92, at cost price.	2 14 8
				„ floating cash	- 0 5 0
					114 7 1
CAPITAL AND LIABILITIES.					
To share capital, viz.:—					
		£ s. d.			
800 shares at 5 <i>s.</i>	200	0	0		
Less un-issued 309 shares at 5 <i>s.</i>	77	5	0		
	122	15	0		
		£ s. d.			
Paid up 50 shares at 5 <i>s.</i>	12	10	0		
Share applications 441 shares at 1 <i>s.</i>	441	22	1 0		
		34	11 0		
To creditors (capital account)	-	24	10 11		
„ „ (current account)	-	23	0 3		
„ balance (profit and loss)	-	4	19 8		
		87	1 10		

Audited and found correct, October 20th, 1892.

GEORGE COOK, } Directors.  
ARTHUR DALE, }  
W. BAILEY, Secretary.  
J. C. CHEADLE, Hon. Treasurer.

*Directors :*

MR. C. C. BRUFF, Chairman,	MR. G. COOK, Warehouseman,
MR. T. J. BOTT, Vice-Chairman,	MR. H. JAMES,
MR. A. N. B. GARRETT,	MR. J. PLANT, Decorator,
MR. T. TRANTER, Foreman,	MR. C. FENNELL, Potter,
MR. A. DALE, Foreman,	MR. W. AUSTIN,
MR. E. LEIGHTON, Foreman,	MR. H. EVANS, Gilder.

MR. J. C. CHEADLE, Hon. Treasurer.

MR. W. BAILEY, Secretary.

*Bankers :*

LLOYDS BANK, LIMITED.

## TECHNICAL SCHOOLS.

Major Roe, H.M. Inspector for the West Birmingham district, remarks:—

"I have been recently requested to inspect the fencing of the machinery at the municipal technical schools, the committee being anxious to have every machine as safe as possible where so many students are engaged, and I have done so with much pleasure to myself.

"These schools have now been in existence for nearly two years, and the Principal (Mr. Arthur H. Hiorns) of the Metallurgy and Engineering Departments, informs me that 1,400 students are undergoing instruction at present. As most of the students are at work in factories or workshops during the day, the classes are held every evening, and last about  $2\frac{1}{2}$  hours, and the main feature of the system appears to be to give a short theoretical lecture of about half an hour, and then to go to practical instruction in the various subjects. There are 14 separate special trade courses, adapted to Birmingham trades, but the chemical, glass, and building trades are not lost sight of. The other main division of the school is the Chemistry and Physics Department.

"The present schools are held in temporary quarters, but the city council has recently acquired land centrally situated on which to build permanent schools worthy of the city."

With reference to technical schools, Mr. Tinker, H.M. Inspector for the Bolton District, observes:—

"*Technical Instruction.*—On the 26th March last was opened in Bolton a new technical school which cost upwards of 15,000*l.*, and not one penny of the amount came from the local rates. The machinery for the cotton spinning rooms was the gift of Messrs. Dobson and Barlow, Limited, the mill gearing of Messrs. Hick, Hargreaves, and Co., and all belting of Messrs. W. Walker and Sons. 325 scholars who have reached Standard VI. and VII. at the Board, Church, Wesleyan, and Roman Catholic schools attend a half day each week, and are taught the rudiments of joinery. The evening classes are attended by nearly 900 students who are taught the following subjects, cotton spinning, weaving and designing, mechanical engineering, cotton dyeing, bleaching and printing, plumbing and sanitary engineering, carpentry and joinery, practical wood turning, framework knitting, electrical engineering and lighting. The school is becoming very popular and deservedly so, as with its able teachers the students will receive such instruction as to enable them to maintain the success of the cotton and other industries that this district is noted for.

## CO-OPERATION.

With respect to co-operation in Bolton, Mr. Tinker remarks:—

"I think that the rapid strides that co-operation is making in this district is deserving of mention. At the present time the Bolton Co-operative Society can boast of having over 18,000 members, that the business done from 1st January to beginning of this month amounts to no less a sum than 516,906*l.* 10 years ago the number of members was 9,849, the share capital at that date was 126,803*l.*, at the end of last year the share capital had risen to 279,472*l.* The society does not manufacture the articles on sale in the establishments, it is carried on for retail trade purposes alone, and considering that

the area covered by its operations is not populated by more than 200,000 people, it will be seen that one quarter of the inhabitants are interested in and receive benefits from this society."

### MODEL WORKSHOPS.

Mr. Bowling remarks with respect to sanitary workshops:—

"I wonder it has never struck philanthropic people who are so ready to build model-dwelling houses for the people, how much good they might effect by building in all centres of industry blocks of model workshops, which they could afford to rent to small masters at a lower figure than they now pay for the wretched rooms they work in, and which would even then show a fair profit."

### BIRMINGHAM ASSAY OFFICE.

Major Roe reports:—

"By the courtesy of the assay master of the Birmingham Assay Office I am again enabled to send statistics of the gold and silver articles marked by that Office during the year ending 30th June 1892, and for the first time for the last six years I notice a slight falling off in the gold wares assayed and marked, and the increase in the silver wares marked, has not been so large as during the previous 12 months.

	OZS.
"Gold wares assayed and marked, 1892	- 228,018
Do. do. 1891	- 230,136
"Silver wares assayed and marked, 1892	- 1,347,275
Do. do. 1891	- 1,240,982
"Number of gold and silver wares entered for assaying, 1892,	6,622,302.
"Number of gold and silver wares entered for assaying, 1891,	6,183,045."

### PROTECTION FROM FIRE.

Considering the inflammable nature of the materials used in many large workshops, I think it worthy of consideration, whether workshops as well as factories should not be included in section 7, Factory Act, 1891.

Mr. Cramp, H.M. Superintending Inspector, remarks with reference to section 7:—

"The provision relating to means of escape from fire (section 7), falls properly into the hands of the local authorities, who have to enforce the Public Health Act and local bye-laws as to buildings, and who have surveyors competent to advise as to best means of escape from fire. I fear that the local authorities in many places are not fully alive to the importance of this. In Birmingham, an officer has been appointed specially to this work. It is to be noted that section 7 refers only to factories, although there are numerous workshops with means of exit, quite as dangerous as any factory."

Colonel Meade-King, H.M. Inspector for the Worcester district, writes on the same subject as follows :—

“It seems a pity that the provisions relating to fire were not extended to workshops as well as factories. There are hundreds of workshops in which more than 40 persons are employed, in which reasonable means of escape from fire are quite as much needed as in factories.”

With reference to Leeds, Mr. Hine, H.M. Inspector for that district, reports :—

“Having ascertained this morning that the fire-escape clauses had been referred to the Watch Committee of the Corporation, I called upon the Chief Constable and Superintendent of the Fire Brigade, and learnt from them that plans of all new buildings were now to be submitted to them for approval as to fire-escapes, but that no decision had yet been arrived at, in respect to what should be done with existing buildings.”

### CONCLUDING REMARKS.

Public opinion has become, and is becoming growingly sensitive to the evils against which State inspection is aimed, and proportionately vigilant and exacting as to the manner in which it is worked. It would not be possible for the present staff of inspectors of factories to visit the lower class of workshops and trace the out-workers. With proper supervision a lower class of officers would be sufficient to fulfil the duties, which are now left to the Factory Department, since the sanitation of all workshops has been transferred to the local authorities.

The arrangements you have made for the appointment of such a class of inspectors in London, who will be under the superintendence of Mr. Lakeman, and who will examine the lists of outworkers, and visit where necessary, will, I believe, meet the requirements of the case, so far as London is concerned, and I hope in my next report, that I shall be able to show that the results justify the system being carried further than in London and Glasgow, to which centres the work is at present to be mainly confined.

The proposed appointment of two women inspectors, one in London and one in Glasgow, who are to be peripatetic, will enable me to send a female inspector to make special inquiries amongst female operatives, where from the nature of the complaint, it may be considered desirable, and I hope good results will follow from the change.

It is of great importance that there should be recognised permanent public offices in the principal centres of industry. The exhibition of notices at the post office and police stations, the publication of orders in the Board of Trade Journal, and above all, the valuable assistance of the public press have contributed to greater publicity, and the establishment of the proposed offices, in different centres for H.M. Superintending Inspectors, will aid in making the provisions of the Act and the sources whence information can be obtained, more generally known.

The increase of the population, especially in the large centres of industry, naturally leads to a proportionate increase in the number of factories and workshops, and the staff which was able to some extent to meet the requirements of the smaller number is insufficient to deal adequately with the increased demands made upon it; consequently, to enable the department properly to fulfil its duties, it will be needful to make from time to time an addition to the number of inspectors. The additions to the staff made during the year have strengthened the department, but I think it will be necessary to add to the number of assistants who would aid H.M. Inspector of Factories in clerical work (which now occupies too much of their time) as well as in the general visitation of the workshops, including those of the out-workers.

I cannot close my report without mentioning the valuable services rendered by Mr. Bragg, the chief clerk attached to the factory department, in reference to the Factory Act, 1891.

I know Mr. Whympers would heartily join with me in testifying to the extra time and attention he has devoted to the work and the ability with which it has been performed.

I have, &c.,

The Right Hon.

(Signed)

R. E. SPRAGUE ORAM.

H. H. Asquith, Q.C., M.P.,

&c. &c. &c.

The Secretary of State, for the  
Home Department.

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APPENDICES.

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## APPENDIX No. 1.

## HER MAJESTY'S INSPECTORS OF FACTORIES.

## NAME, DATE OF APPOINTMENT, SALARY, &amp;c.

Her Majesty's Inspectors.					
Name.	Date of Appointment to Factory Department.	Salary on 31st October 1892.	Head-Quarters.	No. of Mfics travelled.	Amount of Travelling and Personal Expenses.
H.M. CHIEF INSPECTOR.					
R. E. Sprague Oram	1st July 1861	£ 1,200	Home Office, S.W.	-	£ s. d. - - -
H.M. SUPERINTENDING INSPECTORS.					
J. Henderson	20th July 1861	*800	Home Office, S.W.	10,434	206 15 6
S. W. May	22nd July 1861	700	Wakefield	4,419	86 13 10
W. D. Cramp	7th March 1863	570	Birmingham	6,580	100 6 6
E. Gould	30th June 1863	550	Glasgow	3,451	33 6 1
H.M. SUPERINTENDING INSPECTOR OF WORKSHOPS.					
J. B. Lakeman	29th Dec. 1864	*600	Home Office, S.W.	3,439	23 13 6

\* Including additional allowance of 100l.

Her Majesty's Inspectors.			During year ended 31st October 1892.		
Name.	Date of Appointment to Factory Department.	Salary on 31st October 1892.	Head-Quarters.	No. of Miles travelled.	Amount of Travelling and Personal Expenses.
H.M. INSPECTORS.					
G. I. L. Blenkinsopp -	- 30th Dec. 1867 -	£ 500	Peterborough -	- 4,068	£ s. d. 67 9 9
W. H. Johnston -	- 1st January 1868 -	500	Bristol -	- 4,694	110 0 6
J. H. Bignold -	- 14th March 1868 -	500	Norwich -	- 8,763	170 6 9
C. R. Bowling -	- 8th June 1868 -	470	Southampton -	- 6,949	101 19 10
E. H. Osborn -	- 20th June 1868 -	*540	Manchester -	- 7,909	72 17 0
W. O. Meade-King -	- 22nd Sept. 1868 -	440	Home Office, S.W. -	- 8,572	117 14 9
R. W. Cooke Taylor -	- 27th May 1869 -	440	Coventry -	- 4,069	70 7 7
J. Jones -	- 13th January 1871 -	425	Plymouth -	- 3,428	78 7 2
W. A. Beaumont -	- 2nd August 1871 -	425	Bradford -	- 3,873	62 18 0
J. A. Redgrave -	- 1st February 1872 -	410	Home Office, S.W. -	- 8,238	96 16 5
H. J. Cameron -	- 16th March 1872 -	410	Home Office, S.W. -	- 2,878	25 9 3
H. W. Kindersley -	- 16th March 1872 -	410	Edinburgh -	- 5,150	94 3 2
H. S. Richmond -	- 22nd April 1872 -	400	Liverpool -	- 4,817	92 12 9
A. G. K. Woodgate -	- 7th May 1872 -	400	Dublin -	- 18,118	371 12 1
C. C. W. Hoare -	- 1st October 1872 -	400	Wolverhampton -	- 4,491	70 6 10
J. S. Maitland -	- 2nd June 1873 -	400	Preston -	- 5,080	120 17 9

\* Including additional allowance of 100*l.*

## NAME, DATE of APPOINTMENT, SALARY, &amp;c.—continued.

Her Majesty's Inspectors.			During Year ended 31st October 1892.		
Name.	Date of Appointment to Factory Department.	Salary on 31st October 1892.	Head-Quarters.	No. of Miles travelled.	Amount of Travelling and Personal Expenses.
H.M. INSPECTORS—cont.					
H. P. Smith	17th June 1875	400	Sheffield	5,035	£ s. d. 93 16 1
J. F. Bevan	25th March 1876	400	Nottingham	3,945	37 15 8
L. H. Hamilton	21st July 1876	400	Newcastle-on-Tyne	4,478	81 6 4
S. H. Knivett	26th Sept. 1877	400	Birmingham	760	11 0 3
A. C. Armstrong	20th March 1878	390	Leicester	4,530	42 8 5
E. M. Roe	16th Feb. 1880	390	Birmingham	969	10 14 3
A. P. Vaughan	2nd Sept. 1880	370	Salford	1,651	17 18 10
J. D. Prior	21st March 1881	370	Huddersfield	3,080	42 5 6
J. A. Hine	1st Nov. 1881	370	Leeds	4,127	51 3 10
H. M. Robinson	31st Oct. 1882	360	Dundee	11,690	179 0 1
A. Lewis	5th May 1885	350	Swansea	8,711	203 5 7
R. P. Arnold	6th June 1882	350	Ashton-under-Lyne	1,718	16 2 6
A. Platt	18th Sept. 1883	320	Burnley	1,932	21 6 2
G. B. Snape	21st Sept. 1883	320	Belfast	3,678	90 13 1
J. Pearson	13th March 1884	320	Rochdale	2,849	47 0 6

## NAME, DATE of APPOINTMENT, SALARY, &amp;c.—continued.

Her Majesty's Inspectors.				During Year ended 31st October 1892.		
Name.	Date of Appointment to Factory Department.	Salary on 31st October 1892.	Head-Quarters.	No. of Miles travelled.	Amount of Travelling and Personal Expenses.	
H.M. INSPECTORS— <i>cont.</i>						
J. T. Birtwistle	26th January 1885	£ 320	Blackburn	-	2,905	£ s. d. 40 18 0
R. Tinker	2nd January 1886	310	Bolton	-	2,745	58 2 11
G. Sedgwick	18th October 1886	310	Walsall	-	3,177	44 15 3
C. W. Shaw	19th Feb. 1887	300	Manchester	-	2,650	28 14 6
E. T. Dawson	9th March 1887	300	Glasgow	-	8,477	115 2 8
J. H. Walmsley	17th July 1888	300	Wolstanton	-	7,277	140 14 4
D. Walmsley	14th August 1889	300	Stockport	-	6,220	106 8 1
J. E. Ashworth	14th August 1889	300	Sheffield	-	7,887	190 12 6
H.M. JUNIOR INSPECTORS.						
R. Johnson	17th May 1890	220	Manchester	-	2,079	18 1 10
J. J. Law	22nd August 1890	220	Glasgow	-	7,017	90 15 9
R. E. Graves	18th Sept. 1890	220	Home Office, S.W.	-	3,894	59 8 1
A. H. Parkinson	26th Feb. 1891	210	Accrington	-	3,006	21 13 10
J. H. Rogers	6th August 1891	210	Birmingham	-	1,454	17 0 8

## NAME, DATE OF APPOINTMENT, SALARY, &amp;c.—continued.

Her Majesty's Inspectors.				During Year ended 31st October 1892.	
Name.	Date of Appointment to Factory Department.	Salary on 31st October 1892.	Head-Quarters.	No. of Miles travelled.	Amount of Travelling and Personal Expenses.
H.M. JUNIOR INSPECTORS—cont.					
G. Bellhouse . . . . .	6th August 1891 . . . . .	£ 210	Home Office, S.W.	2,740	£ s. d. 22 12 10
W. Williams . . . . .	10th March 1892 . . . . .	200	Blackburn	1,717	25 3 5
J. Calder . . . . .	26th March 1892 . . . . .	200	Glasgow . . . . .	2,873	21 4 0
O. A. Shinner . . . . .	18th June 1892 . . . . .	200	Home Office, S.W.	1,243	12 9 4
T. Birtwistle (Examiner of Particulars) . . . . .	27th June 1892 . . . . .	400	Accrington . . . . .	3,553	35 16 3
C. F. Wright . . . . .	Sept. 1892 . . . . .	200	Stourbridge . . . . .	892	6 15 11
C. R. Pendock . . . . .	Sept. 1892 . . . . .	200	Home Office, S.W.	338	2 3 10
J. Jackson . . . . .	Sept. 1892 . . . . .	200	Liverpool . . . . .	33	0 4 8
H. J. Wilson . . . . .	Sept. 1892 . . . . .	200	Leeds . . . . .	337	3 6 2
K. H. Garvie . . . . .	Sept. 1892 . . . . .	200	Halifax . . . . .	290	3 7 9
W. H. Seal . . . . .	Nov. 1892 . . . . .	—	Home Office, S.W.	—	—
J. M. Arbuckle . . . . .	Nov. 1892 . . . . .	—	Home Office, S.W.	—	—
G. A. Taylor . . . . .	Nov. 1892 . . . . .	—	Limerick . . . . .	—	—
F. J. Parkes . . . . .	Nov. 1892 . . . . .	—	Sheffield . . . . .	—	—
J. E. Harston . . . . .	Dec. 1892 . . . . .	—	Yeovil . . . . .	—	—

## APPENDIX No. 2.

NAME and DESCRIPTION of DISTRICT together with the NUMBER of REGISTERED FACTORIES in each DISTRICT.

Name and Description of District.	Number of Factories Registered.
DUNDEE DISTRICT.—Counties of Forfar, Perth, Fife, and North of Scotland -	1,668
†GLASGOW DISTRICT.—Counties of Lanark, Renfrew, Ayr, Dumfries, Kirkcudbright, Wigton, Argyle, and part of Stirling.	3,954
EDINBURGH DISTRICT.—Counties of Edinburgh, Linlithgow, Clackmannan, Kinross, Haddington, Berwick, Peebles, Selkirk, Roxburgh, and part of Stirling.	1,062
BELFAST DISTRICT.—Counties of Antrim, Londonderry, part of North Donegal.	1,436
* DUBLIN DISTRICT.—All Ireland south of the preceding District - -	2,819
NORTH-EAST OF ENGLAND DISTRICT.—Counties of Durham, Northumberland, and North Yorkshire.	1,581
NORTH-WEST OF ENGLAND DISTRICT.—Preston, North Lancashire, Settle, Hawes, Westmoreland, and Cumberland.	1,311
BLACKBURN DISTRICT.—Blackburn, Darwen, Church, Accrington, Whalley, Clitheroe, Haslingden, Ramsbottom, Rishton.	982
*LEEDS DISTRICT.—Leeds, Morley, Pudsey, Yeadon, Selby, Hull, Beverley, Scarborough, Stanningley, Thirsk, York, Ripon, Harrogate, Otley, Guiseley, Whitby.	2,464
BRADFORD DISTRICT.—Bradford, Wakefield, Dewsbury, Pontefract, Batley, Normanton, Goole, Shipley, and Saltaire.	1,791
*HUDDERSFIELD DISTRICT.—Huddersfield, The Colne Valley, Meltham, Honley and Brockholes, Holmfirth and District, Denby Dale and District, Shepley and Shelley, Kirkheaton and Kirkburton, Halifax, Lightcliffe, Brighouse, Elland, West Vale and Stainland, Sowerby Bridge, The Ripponden Valley, and Mirfield.	2,078
BURNLEY DISTRICT.—Burnley, Nelson, Colne, Todmorden, Hebden Bridge, Padiham, Great Harwood, Barnoldswick and Earby, Bingley, Skipton, and Keighley.	1,378
ROCHDALE DISTRICT.—Rochdale, Shaw, Royton, Bacup, Bury, East Side of Oldham, Heywood, Rawtenstall, and the Rossendale Valley.	1,325
SALFORD DISTRICT.—Salford, Pendleton, Eccles, Patricroft, Swinton, Pendlebury, Walkden, Radcliffe, Whitefield, Prestwich, Middleton, West Side of Oldham, including Hcclinwood, Failsworth, and Lees.	1,035
*MANCHESTER DISTRICT.—Manchester, Stretford, Altrincham, Warrington, Cadishead, Lymm, Knutsford, Northwich, Sale, Irlam.	2,634
BOLTON DISTRICT.—Bolton, Wigan, Farnworth, Atherton, Tyldesley, Bedford, Leigh, West Leigh, Westhoughton, Hindley, Ince, Horwich, Newton-le-Willows, Earlstown, Golborne, Ormskirk, Rufford, and Southport.	1,361
*LIVERPOOL DISTRICT.—Liverpool, Prescott, Runcorn, St. Helens, Birkenhead, Chester, Counties of Flint, Denbigh, Merioneth, Carnarvon, and Anglesea.	2,299
ASHTON-UNDER-LYNE DISTRICT.—Ashton, Dukinfield, Audenshaw, Droylsden, Bardsley, Hurst, Stalybridge, Mossley (Upper and Lower), Micklehurst, Saddleworth, Greenfield, Upper Mill, Diggle, Dobcross, Delph, Glossop, Hadfield, Dinting, Mottram, Marple, New Mills, Hayfield, Chapel-en-le-Frith.	607
STOCKPORT DISTRICT.—Stockport, Macclesfield, Bollington, Hyde, Sandbach, Denton, Crewe, Winsford, Nantwich, Middlewich, Buxton, Peak Forest, Millers Dale, Doveholes, Bakewell.	791
†SHEFFIELD DISTRICT.—Sheffield, Barnsley, Chesterfield, Retford, Doncaster, Gainsborough, Grimsby, Rotherham, Chapeltown and Ecclesfield, Eckington, The Loxley and Rivelin Valleys, Stannington, Wadsley, Oughtibridge, Penistone, Castleton, and North Lincolnshire.	4,946

\* In these districts the Inspector is assisted by one Junior Inspector.

† In these districts the Inspector is assisted by two Junior Inspectors.

In addition to the visits paid to Factories and Workshops as enumerated above, the staff paid in the aggregate 5,786 visits to Schools, Parents of Children employed, &c.

NAME and DESCRIPTION of DISTRICT together with the NUMBER of REGISTERED  
 FACTORIES, &c.—*continued.*

Name and Description of District.	Number of Factories Registered.
NOTTINGHAM DISTRICT.—Central and South Nottinghamshire, Mid-Lincolnshire and the towns of Alfreton and Ilkeston in Derbyshire.	1,992
LEICESTER DISTRICT.—The County of Leicester, the following towns Melbourne, Derby, Duffield, Belper, Ripley, Ambergate, Wirksworth and Matlock Bath in Derbyshire.	1,235
STAFFORD DISTRICT.—The Potteries and North Staffordshire, Newport and Market Drayton in Shropshire and Ashbourne in Derbyshire.	1,603
WALSALL DISTRICT.—Walsall, Bilston, Cannock, Darlaston, Lichfield, Oldbury, Smethwick, Tipton, Wednesbury, West Bromwich, Pellsall and Aldridge, Rugeley and Lichfield, Sedgley.	1,077
*WOLVERHAMPTON DISTRICT.—Wolverhampton, Dudley, Stourbridge, Bridgnorth, Shrewsbury, Oswestry, Willenhall, Deepfields, Brierley Hill, Old Hill, Hale-owen, and County of Montgomery.	1,711
COVENTRY DISTRICT.—Coventry, Rugby, Leamington, Nuneaton, Northampton, Oxford, Banbury, Witney, and portions of Buckinghamshire and Gloucestershire.	1,440
*BIRMINGHAM No. 1 DISTRICT.—East side of Birmingham and part of Warwickshire, Stratford-on-Avon, Studley, Alcester, Redditch, and some villages in Worcestershire.	1,882
BIRMINGHAM No. 2 DISTRICT.—West side of Birmingham, Tamworth, Handsworth, Warwick, Meriden, Solihull, Coleshill, Sutton Coldfield.	1,132
WORCESTER DISTRICT.—The Counties of Worcester, Hereford and Radnor, Ludlow, Church Stretton, Gloucester, Winchcomb, Cheltenham, Wotton-under-Edge, Stroud, Painswick, Nailsworth, Berkeley, Dursley, Forest of Dean, Stow-on-the-Wold, Tewkesbury, Newent, Cirencester.	1,265
SWANSEA DISTRICT.—The Counties of Monmouth, Glamorgan, Carmarthen, Pembroke, Brecon, Cardigan; and Rhayader in Radnorshire.	1,770
PETERBOROUGH DISTRICT.—The Counties of Bedford, Huntingdon, North of Northamptonshire, Rutland, and Southern part of Lincolnshire.	1,034
NORWICH DISTRICT.—The Counties of Norfolk and Suffolk, Colchester, Kelvedon, St. Ives, Cambridge, Ely, March, Wisbech.	2,030
*THE EAST METROPOLITAN DISTRICT.—The Metropolis east of Mile End Road, thence to Chelmsford, northward to Buntingford, Hertford, and Bishops Stortford; thence east and south-east to Salcot in Essex.	1,605
†THE CENTRAL METROPOLITAN DISTRICT.—The Metropolis east of Farringdon Road to Wapping; then northward to Cambridge Heath, Stamford Hill; thence to Barnet, Hatfield, Watford, Rickmansworth, Tring, West Hertfordshire and Middlesex to Willesden; thence to Farringdon Road.	2,514
*THE WEST METROPOLITAN DISTRICT.—The Metropolis west of Farringdon Road, with the chief part of Bucks, and parts of Middlesex, Berks, and Oxfordshire.	2,659
BRISTOL DISTRICT.—Bristol, Bath, the greater part of Somersetshire, and Northern parts of Wiltshire and Berkshire.	1,863
*THE SOUTH METROPOLITAN DISTRICT.—The Counties of Surrey, Kent, and Sussex.	3,363
*SOUTHAMPTON DISTRICT.—Counties of Hants, Dorset, Isle of Wight, southern parts of Wilts, Somerset, and Berkshire.	2,162
PLYMOUTH DISTRICT.—Counties of Devon and Cornwall	1,256
COTTON CLOTH FACTORIES DISTRICT.—Lancashire, Yorkshire, and Cheshire	729

## APPENDIX No. 3.

RETURN of PROSECUTIONS for OFFENCES against the FACTORY and WORKSHOP ACTS, 1878 to 1891, in the Year ended 31st October 1892.

Date.	Names and Addresses of Persons summoned.	Names of the Magistrates who heard the Case, and Place of Hearing.	Nature of the Offence.	Amount of		REMARKS.
				Penalty.	Costs.	
				£ s. d.	£ s. d.	
1891.			<i>In the District of H.M. Inspector Lakeman.</i>	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	
Nv. 11	Mark Epstein, tailor, 12, Duncan Street, E.	Frederic Mead, Esq., Thames Police Court.	Having continued the overcrowding of his workshop for months after caution and instructions, by employing nine persons in a cubical space of 1802 feet, during over-time when seven burners were on.	5 0 0	0 8 0	
" 12	Zeegen Bros., cigar manufacturers, 123, Commercial Street.	Hy. Jeffreys Bushby, Esq., Worship Street Police Court.	Having on the 21st October, and for months previously, employed three young persons without certificates of fitness for employment in their factory. Previously cautioned.	9 0 0	0 12 0	
"	Henry Brown, packing case manufacturer, 81-3, London Street, Bethnal Green.	"	Having employed his son, he being then and there on the 11th October under the age of 13 years, as a full timer, viz., from 8 to 8.	1 10 0	0 3 0	
"	"	"	Having neglected to send the said to school for nine months, boy only passed Standard 2.	1 10 0	0 3 0	
" 13	Henry Ware, stick mounter, 81-3, London Street, Bethnal Green.	J. R. White Bros, Esq., Clerkenwell Police Court.	Having on Friday, 30th October, neglected to affix a workshop Abstract in his workshop.	0 1 0	0 4 0	
"	"	"	Having on said day employed a child for full time.	1 0 0	0 4 0	

## RETURN OF PROSECUTIONS—continued.

Date.	Names and Addresses of Persons summoned.	Names of the Magistrates who heard the Case, and Place of Hearing.	Nature of the Offence.	Amount of Penalty.	Amount of Costs.	REMARKS.
1891.			<i>In the District of H.M. Inspector Lakeman—cont.</i>	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	
Nov. 13	John Wheeler, parent, Upton Park, E.	J. R. White Bros, Esq., Clerkenwell Police Court.	Having permitted his child to be illegally employed by Henry Ware.	0 1 0	0 2 0	
" 25	John Sayer, trimming manufacturer, 177, Old Street.	Horace Smith, Esq., Clerkenwell Police Court.	Having on the 7th November neglected to affix an Abstract of the Workshops Act in his manufactory.	0 10 0	0 2 0	
"	"	"	Having on Saturday, 17th October, employed five females to 6 o'clock.	1 5 0	0 10 0	
"	"	"	Having on Saturday, 7th November, employed nine females to half-past 4 o'clock.	2 5 0	1 16 0	
Dec. 3	Messrs. Horsley and Floyd, saw mills, Treadway Street, Hackney Road.	Hv. Jeffreys Bushby, Esq., Worship Street Police Court.	Having on Thursday, 5th November, and for months previously, employed three young persons without certificates of fitness, two of them after refusal by certifying surgeon.	4 10 0	0 12 0	
" 4	Messrs. Jones & Co., Cannon Foundry, 156, Goswell Road.	J. R. White Bros, Esq., Clerkenwell Police Court.	Having employed three young persons for months without certificates of fitness.	1 8 0	0 12 0	
"	Henry Lewis, tie manufacturer, 76, Goswell Road.	"	Having employed on the 17th November 34 females in three rooms of the cubical capacity of 5,093 feet, being 149½ cubic feet of space for each person.	1 0 0	0 8 0	
"	T. W. Daniels, stick mounter, 240, Goswell Road.	"	Having neglected to hang up in his workshop a prescribed Abstract of the Act.	0 4 0	0 2 0	
"	"	"	Having for four weeks employed a child aged 12 years as a full timer, viz., from 8 a.m. to 8 p.m.	1 0 0	0 4 0	

## RETURN OF PROSECUTIONS—continued.

Date.	Names and Addresses of Persons summoned.	Names of the Magistrates who heard the Case, and Place of Hearing.	Nature of the Offence.	Amount of Penalty.	Amount of Costs.	REMARKS.
1891.			<i>In the District of H.M. Inspector Lakeman—cont.</i>	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	
Dec. 16	Chas. Morgan, machine ruler, 63, Leadenhall Street.	The Lord Mayor, Mansion House.	Having on 27th November, and for six months previously, employed a child under 13 years of age for full time.	1 0 0	0 8 0	
"	"	"	Having on said day, and for a like period, employed two boys, aged between 13 and 14, as full timers, who had no school qualifications as required by the Act.	2 0 0	0 10 0	
" 24	Carlyle Press Co., Limited, printers and binders, Charterhouse Square.	J. R. White Bros. Esq., Clerkenwell Police Court.	Having on Friday, 20th November, employed the forewoman from 8 a.m. to 1 p.m. on Saturday, 21st November, being a period of 29 hours.	5 0 0	0 4 0	
"	"	"	Having employed 24 women from 10.30 p.m. on Friday to 6.40 a.m. on Saturday, they having worked at another factory on the Friday, 20th, and Saturday, 21st.	None	4 16 0	
"	"	"	Having employed 19 females from Monday to Friday, 16th to 20th, until 10 p.m., contrary to the provisions of secs. 53 and 66.	19 0 0	11 8 0	Penalty for one night only.
"	"	"	Having employed one young person to 9.30 on the 17th and 18th November.	1 0 0	0 6 0	10s. in each case as asked for.
"	"	"	Having employed 15 young persons for months without certificates of fitness, after caution.	30 0 0	3 0 0	
"	Alfred Allen, parent, 12, Offord Street, Barnsbury.	"	For permitting the illegal employment of his son, aged 12 years, at Mr. Daniel, Goswell Road, on 27th November, and previously as a full timer.	0 3 0	0 2 0	

## RETURN OF PROSECUTIONS—continued.

Date.	Names and Addresses of Persons summoned.	Names of the Magistrates who heard the Case, and Place of Hearing.	Nature of the Offence.	Amount of Penalty.		Amount of Costs.		REMARKS.
				£	s. d.	£	s. d.	
1892.			<i>In the District of H.M. Inspector Lakeman—cont.</i>					
Jan. 5	Richd. Clay and Sons, Limited, printers, Bread Street Hill.	The Lord Mayor, Mansion House.	Having on Thursday, 26th November, employed two young persons, from 8 a.m. to 10.45 p.m., they being under 16 years old, to wit, 14 and 15.	0	10 0	0	10 0	
"	"	"	Having on Friday, 27th November, employed four young persons under the age of 16 years, from 8 a.m. to 11.30 p.m., one to 11.50.	1	0 0	0	17 0	
"	"	"	Having on Saturday, the 28th November, employed three young persons under the age of 16 years after 4 o'clock, to wit, 5.30, 8.30, and 9 p.m.	0	15 0	0	6 0	
"	Rose Court Printing Co., Limited, Rose Court, Great Tower Street, E.C.	"	Having employed five females upon litho-printing machines on Thursday, 26th November, from 8 a.m. until the hour of 3.30 a.m. on Friday morning, 19½ hours.	15	0 0	1	5 0	
"	"	"	Having employed 13 females in folding and machine room on Thursday, 26th November, from 8 a.m. to 5 p.m. on Friday, 27th November, 33 hours.	39	0 0	3	5 0	
"	"	"	Having employed the same females from 12 o'clock midnight on Friday, 27th, to 1 o'clock p.m. on Saturday, 28th November, 13 hours.	39	0 0	1	6 0	
"	Millington Bros., letter press printers, 25 St. John Street, Clerkenwell.	Horace Smith, Esq., Clerkenwell Police Court.	Having on the 18th December, and previously, neglected to fence the main shaft of his factory, the same being under the height of 5 feet from floor, and under which a young person 5 feet 6 inches high worked.	2	0 0	0	4 0	

## RETURN OF PROSECUTIONS—continued.

Date.	Names and Addresses of Persons summoned.	Names of the Magistrates who heard the Case, and Place of Hearing.	Nature of the Offence.	Amount of Penalty.	Amount of Costs.	REMARKS.
1892.			<i>In the District of H.M. Inspector Lakeman—cont.</i>	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	
Feb. 8	Abraham Goodman, tailor, 2 and 3, Aldgate.	Alderman Sir J. Savory, Bart., Mansion House.	Having on January 28th wilfully obstructed H.M. Inspector in the execution of his duty by refusing him admission to the workshop.	2 0 0	0 6 0	
April 26	A. W. Metcalf, silk winding, 22, Nicholl Square.	Alderman Hart, Guildhall	Having neglected to affix in his factory the prescribed copy of the Act.	0 10 0	0 2 0	
"	"	"	Having neglected to keep a register in the prescribed form and with the prescribed particulars.	0 10 0	0 2 0	
"	"	"	Having employed a young person since last August without a certificate of fitness.	1 0 0	0 6 0	
" 27	Henry Mutton, engineer, Hemel Hempstead,	A. H. Longman and John Marshall, Esqs., Town Hall, Hemel Hempstead.	Having on 28th March, and previously, neglected to fence the cogged wheels of a drilling machine, whereat a worker was injured.	1 0 6	0 19 6	
May 5	M. Van Praag, cigar manu- facturer, 29, Mount Street, Whitechapel.	John Dickinson, Esq., Thames Police Court.	Permitting his factory to be overcrowded after repeated cautions, only 174 cubic feet of space allowed to each worker.	5 0 0	0 2 0	
" 10	F. C. Hewlett, bookbinder, 22, Bread Street Hill, E.C.	Alderman Renals, Mansion House.	Failing to keep a register as prescribed by section 77.	1 0 0	0 2 0	
"	"	"	Employing two young persons for more than seven days without obtaining certificates of fitness.	1 0 0 1 0 0	0 5 0 0 5 0	

## RETURN OF PROSECUTIONS—continued.

Date.	Names and Addresses of Persons summoned.	Names of the Magistrates who heard the Case, and Place of Hearing.	Nature of the Offence.	Amount of Penalty.		Amount of Costs.		REMARKS.
				£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	
1892.			<i>In the District of H.M. Inspector Lakeman—cont.</i>					
May 10	W. N. Chappell, lithographer, 22, Bread Street Hill, E.C.	Alderman Renals, Mansion House.	Failing to affix the Abstract of the Act, 1891 -	1 0 0	0 2 0			
"	"	"	Failing to limewash since 5th August 1890 -	1 0 0	0 2 0			
"	"	"	Employing two young persons for more than seven days without obtaining certificates of fitness, {	1 0 0	0 5 0			
"	C. Dunlop, lithographer, 9, Bread Street Hill, E.C.	"	Employing one young person for more than seven days without obtaining a certificate of fitness, to wit, for three months.	1 0 0	0 5 0			Convicted in costs only. Excuse made that occupier was waiting for boy to get birth certificate.
"	J. T. French, letter press printers and envelopes, 11, Bread Street Hill, E.C.	"	Neglecting to enter the date of last limewash in register, when done.	0 5 0	0 2 0			
"	"	"	Employing a child both before and after the hour of dinner on 11th April.	0 5 0	0 5 0			
" 12	Caroline Louisa Jones, saw mills, 79, City Road.	Mr. Jeffreys Bushby, Esq., Worship Street Police Court.	Having neglected to give notice of beginning to open a factory, under section 75.	0 10 0	0 2 0			
"	"	"	Having neglected to fence fly wheel of engine and mill gearing.	2 0 0	0 2 0			
"	C. R. Brown, letter press printer, 40, Sun Street, Finsbury, E.C.	"	Having neglected to fence fly wheel of engine, and to maintain fence of gearing in an efficient state.	5 0 0	0 2 0			
"	"	"	Having neglected to limewash his factory since January 1889, after cautions.	2 0 0	0 2 0			
"	A. White & Co., letter press printers, 62-4, Wilson Street, Finsbury.	"	Having neglected to limewash their factory within the prescribed period, after cautions.	2 0 0	0 2 0			

## RETURN OF PROSECUTIONS—continued.

Date.	Names and Addresses of Persons summoned.	Names of the Magistrates who heard the Case, and Place of Hearing.	Nature of the Offence.	Amount of Penalty.	Amount of Costs.	REMARKS.
1892.			<i>In the District of H.M. Inspector Lakeman—cont.</i>	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	
May 13	William Sarvent, litho printer, Broad Arrow Court.	J. R. White Bros, Esq., Cler- kenwell Police Court.	Having employed two young persons for periods exceeding seven days, to wit, for six months and for four weeks, without certificates of fitness.	3 0 0	0 8 0	
" 24	A. Steddall, mantle manufac- turer, Addle Hill, Doctors' Commons.	The Lord Mayor, Mansion House.	Neglecting to keep a register of young persons, &c.	1 0 0	0 2 0	
"	"	"	Failing to obtain certificates for four young persons from the certifying surgeon.	{ 1 0 0 1 0 0 1 0 0	{ 0 5 0 0 5 0 0 5 0	
"	Lupinsky and Lockyer, cigarette manufacturers, 56, Carter Lane, E.C.	"	Failing to obtain certificates of fitness for three young persons.	{ 1 0 0 1 0 0 1 0 0	{ 0 5 0 0 5 0 0 5 0	
"	Saml. Sealy-Allin, engineer, 25, Garlick Hill.	"	Neglecting to send notice of having begun to occupy a factory within one month from date of commencement.	-	0 2 0	Case dismissed; doubt as to length of time machinery had been running, though the pre- mises were occupied since 25th March 1892.
"	W. H. Bradley, lithographer, 2, Ducksfoot Lane, Upper Thames Street.	"	Neglecting to affix the prescribed Abstract of the Act of 1891.	1 0 0	0 2 0	
"	"	"	Failing to obtain certificates of fitness of two young persons.	{ 1 0 0 1 0 0	{ 0 5 0 0 5 0	
"	W. Hunt and Son, machine ruer, 1, Sugar Loaf Court, Garlick Hill.	"	Failing to obtain certificates of fitness of two young persons.	{ 1 0 0 1 0 0	{ 0 5 0 0 5 0	

## RETURN OF PROSECUTIONS—continued.

Date.	Names and Addresses of Persons summoned.	Names of the Magistrates who heard the Case, and Place of Hearing.	Nature of the Offence.	Amount of Penalty.	Amount of Costs.	REMARKS.
1892.			<i>In the District of H.M. Inspector Lakenham—cont.</i>	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	
June 2	Abraham Moses, tailor, 132, Commercial Road, E.	John Dickinson, Esq., Thames Police Court.	Having on 6th May, being Friday, employed 10 females for a period exceeding five hours, to wit, six hours and three-quarters of an hour, without any time for meals or rest— First case - - - - -	1 18 0	0 4 0	
"	Harris Lyons, tailor, 192, Cable Street, E.	"	Nine cases at 8s. each - - - - -	3 12 0	1 16 0	
"	Jacob Cyheilsky, 36, Jane Street, E.	"	Not affixing the prescribed Abstract and exceptions thereto.	1 0 0	0 2 0	
"	Marks Cohen, tailor, 12, Artillery Street, Spitalfields.	Fredk. Mead, Esq., Worship Street Police Court.	Not affixing the prescribed Abstract and exceptions thereto.	1 10 0	0 2 0	
"	"	"	Employing Julia Cohen, a young person, after 7 p.m., namely, to 10.50 p.m.	2 0 0	0 4 0	
"	"	"	Employing Abraham Cohen, a young person, after 7 p.m., to wit, 10.50 p.m.	Dis- missed.	—	Mr. Mead said that as he gave penalties in the other two cases, and the proof of employment was rather doubtful, he would dismiss this count.
"	"	"	Not affixing in his workshop the Abstract and exceptions prescribed by the Factory Act.	1 0 0	0 4 0	
"	Marks Abrahams, tailor, 13, Spelman Street.	"	Not affixing in his workshop the Abstract and exceptions prescribed by the Act.	0 3 0	0 2 0	As Abrahams employed only one woman, I asked for costs only, and an opinion from the magis- trate.
"	Charles Stuart Harris, silver- smith, 24, Red Lion Street, Clerkenwell.	J. R. White Bros, Esq., Cler- kenwell Police Court.	Employing five young persons without certi- ficates of fitness.	5 0 0	0 14 0	

## RETURN OF PROSECUTIONS—continued.

Date.	Names and Addresses of Persons summoned.	Names of the Magistrates who heard the Case, and Place of Hearing.	Nature of the Offence.	Amount of Penalty.	Amount of Costs.	REMARKS.
1892.			<i>In the District of H. M. Inspector Lakeman—cont.</i>	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	
June 10	Messrs. Eady, Parrish, and Eady, silversmiths, 26, Red Lion Street, Clerkenwell.	J. R. White Bros., Esq., Clerkenwell Police Court.	Employing one young person without a certificate of fitness.	1 0 0	0 4 0	
"	Edward C. Furby, electroplater, 20, Red Lion Street.	"	Neglecting to fence a certain shaft and pulley	2 0 0	0 2 0	
" 15	Samuel Moses, tailor, 49, Pelham Street, Spitalfields.	John Dickinson, Esq., Workshop Street Police Court.	Neglecting to affix the Abstract and exceptions in his workshop as required by the Act.	0 6 0	0 6 0	
" 7, 14, 21.	Louis Posner, tailor, 7, Duncan Street, E.	Fredk. Mead, Esq., Thames Police Court.	Having on Thursday, 7th April, obstructed H.M. Inspectors, by refusing to open the door of a room in which females were secreted.	5 0 0	0 2 0	
"	"	"	Having employed three females after 10 o'clock on Thursday, 7th April.	12 0 0	0 12 0	
"	"	"	Having employed three females from 8 a.m. on Friday, 8th April, until 2 p.m. on Saturday, 9th April.	12 0 0	0 8 0	
"	"	"	Having employed said females on Friday without prescribed period for meals and rest. Adjourned <i>sine die</i> .	-	0 8 0	
"	"	"	Having employed Mrs. Hall, who lives in house of defendant, on Thursday and Friday, 7th and 8th April.	With- drawn.	0 6 0	
" 28	Isaac Barnett, tailor, 24, Nottingham Place, Charlotte Street, E.	"	For employing four women and young persons between the hours of 1 p.m. and 2 p.m., such time being marked upon the Abstract as a meal hour.	-	0 12 0	Dismissed. Mr. Mead held that section 2 of the Third Schedule allowed tailors to work in their dinner times. Section 17.

## RETURN OF PROSECUTIONS—continued.

Date.	Names and Addresses of Persons summoned.	Names of the Magistrates who heard the Case, and Place of Hearing.	Nature of the Offence.	Amount of Penalty.	Amount of Costs.	REMARKS.
1892.			<i>In the District of H.M. Inspector Lakeman—cont.</i>	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	
July 1	Leon Finkelstein, tailor, 14, New Tyssen Street, Bethnal Green.	Hv. Jeffreys Bushby, Esq., Worship Street Police Court.	On Wednesday, June 1st, employing two women after the hours of 7 p.m., namely, till 10.40 p.m.	2 0 0	0 8 0	
"	"	"	On the same date employing two women for more than five hours continuously.	2 0 0	0 4 0	
"	"	"	For neglecting to affix the Abstract and exceptions.	1 0 0	0 2 0	
"	Gambrill Bros., brace manufacturers, 23, Paper Street, Milton Street.	Alderman Samuel, Guildhall.	Having neglected to affix the prescribed Abstract and other documents required by the Act to be affixed in their workshop.	0 5 0	0 2 0	
"	Phillip J. Collins, bookbinder, 21, Paper Street, Milton Street.	"	Having neglected to affix the Abstract and other forms in his factory, no notice of occupation having been sent.	2 0 0	0 4 0	
"	"	"	Having employed a boy, aged 14 years, on the 14th and 15th June last, to 10.15 p.m.	4 0 0	0 6 0	
"	"	"	Having employed same boy on Saturday, 21st May, to 9 p.m.	2 0 0	0 3 0	
"	Hebbert & Co., clothiers, 112, Bethnal Green Road.	Hv. Jeffreys Bushby, Esq., Worship Street Police Court.	Not giving notice of occupying this workshop	} With- drawn.	0 6 0	
"	"	"	Having no Abstract affixed			
"	Madam Gandy, dressmaker and milliner, 122, Stoke Newington Road.	E. N. Fenwick Fenwick, Esq., North Metropolitan Police Court.	Having on Saturday, the 4th June, employed nine women and female young persons for more than five hours without any interval for a meal or rest, viz., from 9 a.m. to 4 p.m.	9 0 0	1 16 0	

## RETURN OF PROSECUTIONS—continued.

Date.	Names and Addresses of Persons summoned.	Names of the Magistrates who heard the Case, and Place of Hearing.	Nature of the Offence.	Amount of Penalty.	Amount of Costs.	REMARKS.
1892.			<i>In the District of H.M. Inspector Lakeman—cont.</i>	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	
July 27	Messrs. Straker Bros., letter press printers, 44-7, Bishopsgate Street Without.	Sir Reginald Hanson, Guildhall.	Having on the 30th day of June last employed 14 females from 6 a.m. to 1 o'clock p.m. without a period for meal and rest.	14 0 0	2 9 0	One case, 15th, withdrawn, as the female began at 8 a.m.
"	"	"	Having on said day employed 13 females from 6 a.m. to 3.30 p.m.	13 0 0	2 5 6	Two cases, 14th and 15th, withdrawn, as the females left at 8 p.m.
Aug. 29	John Thos. Willett, printer, 52, Bow Lane, City, E.C.	Sir Andrew Lush, Bart., Mansion House.	Having neglected to send notice to an inspector of his commencing to occupy a factory.	0 10 0	0 2 0	
"	"	"	Having neglected to fence the fly wheel of his engine.	1 0 0	0 2 0	
"	"	"	Having employed two boys, aged 14 and 15, for four months without certificates of fitness.	0 10 0	0 5 0	
Sept. 8	Messrs. Capel & Co. engineers, Hartwell Street, Dalston Lane, N.E.	J. R. White Bros, Esq., Dalston Police Court.	Neglecting to affix Abstract - - -	0 10 0	0 5 0	
" 12	Henry Ferris, saw mill, 148½, High Street, Shoreditch.	Hv. Jeffreys Bushby, Esq., Worship Street, Police Court.	Failing to send notice of commencing to occupy his factory within one month from the date thereof.	1 0 0	0 2 0	
"	"	"	Failing to affix Abstract - - -	1 0 0	0 2 0	
"	Ed. Brock, saw mill, Rancey Street, E.C.	"	Employing two young persons under the age of 16 without their having obtained certificates of fitness in the prescribed form.	0 15 0	0 4 0	
"	"	"	Neglecting to affix Abstract - - -	0 15 0	0 4 0	
"	"	"		0 10 0	0 2 0	

## RETURN OF PROSECUTIONS—continued.

Date.	Names and Addresses of Persons summoned.	Names of the Magistrates who heard the Case, and Place of Hearing.	Nature of the Offence.	Amount of Penalty.		Amount of Costs.		REMARKS.
				£	s. d.	£	s. d.	
1892.			<i>In the District of H.M. Inspector Lakeman—cont.</i>					
Sept. 26	F. Nolle, cardboard boxes, 2, New North Buildings, Scruton Street.	Hv. Jeffreys Bushby, Esq., Worship Street Police Court.	Neglecting to affix Abstract - - -	2	0 0	0	2 0	
"	H. J. Price, cabinet-maker, 35, Gibraltar Walk, Bethnal Green.	"	Employing four females after the hour of 7 p.m., to wit, till 10.10 p.m.	4	0 0	0	16 0	
Oct. 3	Mrs. Randall, dressmaker, North End, Finchley.	J. Glover and W. Reynolds, Esqs, Highgate.	Employing a child of 11 years for full time -	-	-	0	4 6	Defendant was convicted in costs only. The magistrates were of opinion that she did not intend to break the law. The actual costs were 8s. 6d., but my expenses only 4s. 6d.
"	J. W. Wyatt, cardboard box maker, 64A, Clerkenwell Road.	Horace Smith, Esq., Clerkenwell Police Court.	Failing to affix an Abstract of the Act, and not sending notice of commencing to occupy.	1	0 0	0	2 0	
" 12	Hewlett & Co., bookbinder, 7, Bread Street Hill, E.C.	The Lord Mayor, Mansion House.	Having neglected to lime-wash every specified part of their factory within the prescribed period.	5	0 0	0	4 0	
"	"	"	Having neglected to procure certificates of fitness for two female young persons.	2	0 0	0	10 0	
" 13	Henry Robinson, glass beveler, Norfolk Place, Shoreditch.	Hv. Jeffreys Bushby, Esq., Worship Street Police Court.	Neglecting to affix the prescribed Abstract of the Act.	1	0 0	0	2 0	
"	T. Warner, brush maker, 230, Old Street.	"	Neglecting to affix the prescribed Abstract of the Act.	1	0 0	0	2 0	
"	"	"	Employing three young persons under the age of 16 for a period exceeding seven days without certificates of fitness.	3	0 0	0	12 0	

## RETURN OF PROSECUTIONS—continued.

Date.	Names and Addresses of Persons summoned.	Names of the Magistrates who heard the Case, and Place of Hearing.	Nature of the Offence.	Amount of Penalty.		Amount of Costs.		REMARKS.
				£	s. d.	£	s. d.	
1892.			<i>In the District of H.M. Inspector Lakeman—cont.</i>					
Oct. 27	Farquharson, Phillips, and Roberts, letter press printers, 7, Upper Thames Street.	The Lord Mayor, Mansion House.	Employing a young person for a period exceeding seven days without a certificate of fitness.	2	0 0	0	5 0	
"	"	"	Neglecting to linewash the factory within 14 months from the date of last linewashing.	2	0 0	0	2 0	
" 31	Wm. Seymour & Co., machine ruler, 7, Bunhill Row.	Hv. Jeffreys Bushby, Esq., Worship Street Police Court.	Having neglected to give notice of beginning to occupy a workshop.	2	10 0	0	4 0	In default of payment a month's imprisonment, but defendant promised to pay within a week.
"	"	"	Having neglected to affix an Abstract and other documents in their workshop.	1	0 0	0	2 0	
"	"	"	Having employed a child on 7th October, and previously, as a full timer, the said child being under 13 years of age.	1	10 0	0	4 0	
1891.			<i>In the District of H.M. Inspector Gould.</i>					
Dec. 16	E. Sénéchal, dressmaker, 12, Lower Seymour Street, W.	Montagu Williams, Esq., Q.C., Police Magistrate, Marylebone Police Court.	Employing three women after 4 p.m. on Saturday, November 21st.	5	0 10 0	0	4 0	Two cases withdrawn on payment of costs.
" 17	E. Pontz, dressmaker, 27, Dover Street, W.	James Hannay, Esq., Police Magistrate, Marlborough Street Police Court.	Employing three women after 4 p.m. on Saturday, November 14th, 1891.	3	0 0	0	12 0	
" 19	W. H. Jackson, letter-press printer, Albany Place, Brentford.	C. C. Mackintosh and M. Sharpe, Esqs., and full Bench, Brentford Petty Sessions Court.	Employing three young persons without surgical certificate.	0	3 6 } 0 5 0 } 0 5 0 }	0	6 6 } 0 10 0 }	

## RETURN OF PROSECUTIONS—continued.

Date.	Names and Addresses of Persons summoned.	Names of the Magistrates who heard the Case, and Place of Hearing.	Nature of the Offence.	Amount of		REMARKS.
				Penalty.	Costs.	
				£ s. d.	£ s. d.	
1892.			<i>In the District of H.M. Inspector Gould—cont.</i>			
Feb. 11	"Financial Times," letter press printing, Clement's House, Clement's Inn Passage, W.C.	Sir John Bridge, Chief Magistrate, Bow Street Police Court.	Employing two young persons after 10 p.m. -	-	0 8 0	Costs only. The magistrate observing that "the boys looked in good health," and uninjured by the overtime.
April 2	Henry Harvey, dressmaker, Waterloo House, High Wycombe.	The Mayor, Chas Phillips, Esq., and full Bench, Town-hall, High Wycombe.	Employing four women after 10 p.m. -	-	1 16 0	Costs only.
" 7	S. May, costumier, 35, Bow Street.	Sir John Bridge, Chief Magistrate, Bow Street Police Court.	Employing six women after 4 p.m. on Saturday.	0 1 0	0 2 0	The magistrate stated that the justice of the case would be met by a minimum fine in one case only. The others were therefore withdrawn. I stated my regret at Sir John Bridge's decision, and told him that in my opinion it would have a very unavourable effect.
July 27	T. Upcott Gill, London and County Printing Works, Drury Lane, W.C.	R. Lushington, Esq., Police Magistrate, Bow Street Police Court.	Employing two young persons after 4 p.m. on Saturday.	2 0 0	0 8 0	
" 28	Madame Julie Suarbe, dressmaker, 9, New Burlington Street, W.	James Hannay, Esq., Police Magistrate, Marlborough Street Police Court.	Employing seven women after 4 p.m. on Saturday.	7 0 0	1 8 0	
Aug. 16	Mesdames E. and J. Hooper, dressmakers, 189, Sloane Street, S.W.	A. de Rutzen, Esq., Police Magistrate, Westminster Police Court.	Employing five women after 4 p.m. on Saturday.	-	1 0 0	Costs only, it being first offence.
"	G. Bentinck, 157, Sloane Street, S.W.	" "	Employing two women after 4 p.m. on Saturday.	-	0 8 0	

## RETURN OF PROSECUTIONS—continued.

Date.	Names and Addresses of Persons summoned.	Names of the Magistrates who heard the Case, and Place of Hearing.	Nature of the Offence.	Amount of Penalty.	Amount of Costs.	REMARKS.
1892.			<i>In the District of H.M. Inspector Gould—cont.</i>	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	
Aug. 17	Sarah Bannister, dressmaker, 39, Baker Street, W.	James Hannay, Esq., Police Magistrate, Marylebone Police Court.	Employing nine women after 4 p.m. on Saturday.	3 0 0	0 4 0 1 12 0	Full penalty in one case, the rest withdrawn on payment of costs.
" 24	Mesdames Michael and Souers, dressmakers, 2, Hanover Square, W.	Robert Newton, Esq., Police Magistrate, Marlborough Street Police Court.	Employing four women after 4 p.m. on Saturday.	2 0 0	0 16 0	
" 25	Mesdames Smith and Walton, dressmakers, 42, Sloane Street, S.W.	Arthur Hopkins, Esq., Police Magistrate, Westminster Police Court.	Employing four women after 4 p.m. on Saturday.	2 0 0	0 16 0	
" 26	E. Pijman, engineer, 41, St. John's Road, N.	H. Jeffreys, Esq., Police Magistrate, Worship Street Police Court.	Neglecting to fence dangerous machinery.	2 0 0	0 2 0	
"	S. Solomon, show card manufacturer, Red Lion Court, Hoxton, N.	" "	Employing four young persons without surgical certificates.	-	1 6 0	Costs only, it being first offence.
"	Paulig & Co., show card manufacturers, 90-92, Croxdale Street, W.	" "	Employing four young persons without surgical certificates.	-	1 6 0	
Aug. 27	Miss Watson, dressmaker, 45, Oxford Road, Ealing, W.	E. Mackintosh and M. Sharpe, Esqs., Brentford Petty Sessions.	Employing three women after 10 p.m.	0 1 6	0 3 6 0 13 0	5s. to include costs in one case only; two cases dismissed owing to conflict of evidence.
Aug. 28, adjourned to Sept. 1.	Knight & Co., dressmakers, 51, York Place, W.	Jas. Hannay, Esq., Police Magistrate, Marylebone Police Court.	Employing six women after 4 p.m. on Saturday	1 0 0	1 4 0	Five cases withdrawn on payment of costs; it being a first offence.

## RETURN OF PROSECUTIONS—continued.

Date.	Names and Addresses of Persons summoned.	Names of the Magistrates who heard the Case, and Place of Hearing.	Nature of the Offence.	Amount of Penalty.	Amount of Costs.	REMARKS.
1892.						
Aug. 24, adjourned to Oct. 6.	Kate Robertson, dressmaker, 44, Dover Street, W.	R. Newton, Esq., Police Magistrate, Police Court, Marlborough Street, W.	<i>In the District of H.M. Inspector Gould—cont.</i> Employing five women after 10 p.m. on June 13th, 1892.	5 0 0	1 0 0	
Oct. 12 and 19.	John House, cutler, 139, King Street West, Hammersmith, W.	R. Plowden, Esq., Police Magistrate, West London Police Court.	Failing to fence fly-wheel of engine and shafting.	-	0 2 0	Costs only.
1891.						
Dec. 11	Bailey and Elson, shoe manufacturers, Finedon.	Captain Stockdale and J. Hill, Esqs., Police Court, Wellingtonboro'.	<i>In the District of H.M. Inspector Leaton Blenkinsopp.</i> Failing to keep register in prescribed form of particulars respecting children and other matters.	1 0 0	0 19 0	
"	"	"	Employing three children for more than seven days without certificate of fitness.	1 0 0	1 3 0	
1892.						
Jan. 13	William Wright, boot and shoe manufacturer, School Lane, Kettering.	Dr. Wroughton and J. T. Stockburn, Esqs., Police Court, Kettering.	Failing to keep register with prescribed particulars of three young persons and other matters under the Act.	0 1 0	0 14 6	
"	"	"	Employing two young persons for more than seven days without certificates of fitness.	0 2 0	1 9 0	
Jan. 15	Richard Morris, shoe finisher, Meadow Lane, Irthlingboro'.	N. P. Sharman Esq., and Lieut.-Col. Rawlins, Police Court, Wellingtonboro'.	Parent employing his child without causing him to attend school.	0 5 0	0 14 6	
May 25	T. Beckett, dressmaker, Peterborough.	Col. Strong and J. Heeby, Esqs., Sessions Hall, Peterborough.	Employing five young persons and women illegally on Saturday.	0 12 6	2 17 6	

RETURN OF PROSECUTIONS—continued.

Date.	Names and Addresses of Persons summoned.	Names of the Magistrates who heard the Case, and Place of Hearing.	Nature of the Offence.	Amount of Penalty.	Amount of Costs.	REMARKS.
1892.			<i>In the District of H.M. Inspector Leaton Blenkinsopp—cont.</i>	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	
July 11	K. Gammage, dressmaker, 80, High Street, Bedford.	G. Hurst and W. H. Jackson, Esqs., Bedford.	Employing a woman at 4.20 p.m., Saturday afternoon, June 11th.	-	0 12 6	Fined the costs.
"	"	"	Employing five women at 4.20 p.m., Saturday afternoon, June 11th.	-	2 2 6	Withdrawn at request of the bench; defendant paying costs.
" 13	Wright Bros., boot manufacturers, Havelock Street, Kettering.	J. J. Roughton and J. T. Stockburn, Esqs., Kettering.	Employing a child without medical certificate	0 5 0	0 9 6	
"	"	"	Employing a child without medical certificate	0 5 0	0 9 6	
"	Bryan and Son, boot manufacturers, Nelson Street, Kettering	"	Employing a child without medical certificate	0 5 0	0 9 6	
"	"	"	Employing a child without medical certificate	0 5 0	0 9 6	
"	The Kettering Co-operative Boot and Shoe Manufacturing Society, Havelock Street, Kettering.	"	Employing a child without medical certificate	0 5 0	0 9 6	
"	"	"	Employing a young person without medical certificate.	0 5 0	0 9 6	
" 19	W. Greenfield, builder, Union Street, Boston.	W. Clegg and A. Tuxford, Esqs., Police Court, Boston.	Employing a young person from 6 a.m. to 8 p.m.	-	0 6 0	Dismissed.
"	Lincolnshire Newspaper and General Printing Co., Limited, Printers, West Street, Boston.	"	Employing three women from 6 a.m. to 9.30 p.m., July 1st.	-	0 18 0	
"	"	"	Employing two young persons from 7 a.m. to 9.30 p.m., July 1st.	-	0 12 0	

## RETURN OF PROSECUTIONS—continued.

Date.	Names and Addresses of Persons summoned.	Names of the Magistrates who heard the Case, and Place of Hearing.	Nature of the Offence.	Amount of Penalty.	Amount of Costs.	REMARKS.
1892.			<i>In the District of H.M. Inspector Leaton Blenkinsopp—cont.</i>	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	
July 28	North Bucks Press Co., Limited, Printers, Penny Stratford.	Rev. C. S. Lowndes and H. S. Leon, Esq., Police Court, Penny Stratford.	Failing to limewash factory within 14 months	0 10 0	0 14 0	
"	"	"	Employing young person without certificate of fitness.	-	0 12 6	} Fined the costs.
"	"	"	Availing themselves of special exception to work overtime without giving prescribed notice.	-	0 9 6	
Sept. 9	Saunders and Saunders, boot manufacturers, Rushden.	N. P. Sharman and Dr. Crew, Police Court, Wellingboro'	Failing to report an accident by which a girl lost an eye.	0 5 0	0 12 6	As this was the first prosecution in the district for this offence, I asked for only a small fine.
"	Harry Shrive, rivetter, Wellingboro'.	"	Employing a child before and after 1 on the same day.	0 1 0	0 9 6	This man had been deceived by the parents, so only a small penalty was inflicted.
"	James Short, burner at a brickyard, Wellingboro'.	"	Parent of the above child illegally employed by Mr. Shrive.	0 5 0	0 7 0	This man had been fined four times under prosecutions by school board. The bench thought he was more to blame than the employer.
Oct. 10	William White, organ builder, Grantham.	The Mayor, G. N. Shipman, T. Hopkinson, and S. B. Rudd, Esqs., Town Hall, Grantham.	Neglecting to affix abstract of Act	0 5 6	0 14 6	
"	William Spriggs, saw mill, Grantham.	"	Neglecting to affix abstract of Act	0 10 0	0 10 0	

RETURN OF PROSECUTIONS—continued.

Date.	Names and Addresses of Persons summoned.	Names of the Magistrates who heard the Case, and Place of Hearing.	Nature of the Offence.	Amount of Penalty.		Amount of Costs.	REMARKS.
				£	s. d.	£	s. d.
1892.			<i>In the District of H.M. Inspector Leaton Blenkinsopp—cont.</i>				
Oct. 10	William Spriggs, saw mill, Grantham.	The Mayor, G. N. Shipman, T. Hopkinson, and S. B. Rudd, Esqs., Town Hall, Grantham.	Neglecting to fence certain dangerous machinery, viz., two driving belts.	2	0 0	0 10 0	
" 12	J. and G. Squires, straw and felt hat manufacturers, Luton.	The Mayor, A. T. Webster, and H. Higgins, Esqs., Police Court, Luton, Beds.	Employing a female at 9.50 p.m. without having affixed or served on the inspector any special notice.	0	10 0	0 7 0	
			<i>In the District of H.M. Inspector Johnston.</i>				
Jan. 13	John H. Williams, saw mill occupier, Innox, Trowbridge.	J. P. Stancomb, Thos. Clark, Wm. Clark, and G. L. Palmer, Esqs., Trowbridge.	Employing a young person for more than seven work days without a certificate of fitness, on November 24th, 1891.	0	6 6	0 13 6	
"	"	"	Not keeping the register of young persons with the prescribed particulars on same date.	0	6 6	0 3 6	
May 2	George Randle, saw mill occupier, Bridgwater.	The Mayor, H. Knight, C. Major, Esqs., Bridgwater.	Employing a young person aged 15 between 6 a.m. and 7.20 p.m. on April 6th.	0	5 0	0 13 6	
" 4	The Phoenix Milling Co., bakers, Cheap Street, Bath.	Sir R. S. Blaine, Major C. D. Brickman, T. W. Gibbs, Esq., Bath.	Employing a young person under 16 years of age from $\frac{1}{4}$ to 6 a.m. to 7.30 p.m. on 4th April.	-	-	0 9 0	Case dismissed.
" 6	T. Chard and Son, oil cake manufacturers, Sevier Street, Bristol.	Albert Fry and J. W. Hall, Esqs., Bristol.	Not fencing securely the mill gearing in their factory.	1	0 0	0 7 0	

## RETURN OF PROSECUTIONS—continued.

Date.	Names and Addresses of Persons summoned.	Names of the Magistrates who heard the Case, and Place of Hearing.	Nature of the Offence.	Amount of		REMARKS.
				Penalty.	Costs.	
1892.			<i>In the District of H.M. Inspector Johnston—cont.</i>	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	
June 2	H. H. Hodge & Co., Limited, boot manufacturers, Staple Hill, near Bristol.	W. Sommerville, Junr., W. Smith, and Alfred Robinson, Esqs., Lawford's Gate, Bristol.	Neglecting to serve on an Inspector notice of beginning to occupy a factory.	0 1 0	0 8 0	
"	"	"	Employing a young person and a child for more than seven work days without certificates of fitness.	0 10 0	1 1 0	
"	Edwin Clark, builder, Fishponds.	"	Neglecting to fence all the dangerous parts of the machinery in his factory.	0 1 0	0 8 0	
"	"	"	Neglecting to serve on an inspector notice of beginning to occupy a factory.	0 1 0	0 8 0	
"	Henry Bowden, lithographer, Easton Road, Bristol.	"	Neglecting to serve on an inspector notice of beginning to occupy a factory.	0 1 0	0 8 0	
"	Enoch Fussell, brick manufacturer, Upper Easton, Bristol.	"	Neglecting to fence securely the mill gearing and all dangerous parts of the machinery in his factory.	0 1 0	0 8 6	
"	E. B. Mitchell, patent flour manufacturer, Hulbert Street, Easton Road, Bristol.	"	Employing three young persons for more than seven work days without certificates of fitness.	-	1 1 0	Withdrawn for want of jurisdiction, the works proving to be in the city of Bristol and not in the county of Gloucester.
"	A. J. Rees, iron plate worker and japanner, Upper Easton, Bristol.	"	Employing two children aged 13 as young persons, they not being possessed of educational certificates, on 10th May.	0 10 0	1 2 0	
"	"	"	Employing a child aged 13 from 6.30 a.m. to 7 p.m. on 10th May.	0 5 0	0 14 0	

RETURN OF PROSECUTIONS—continued.

Date.	Names and Addresses of Persons summoned.	Names of the Magistrates who heard the Case, and Place of Hearing.	Nature of the Offence.	Amount of Penalty.	Amount of Costs.	REMARKS.
1892.						
June 2	Robert Pinkard, currier, Staple Hill, Bristol.	W. Sommerville, Junr., W. Smith, and Alfred Robinson, Esqs., Lawford's Gate, Bristol.	<i>In the District of H. M. Inspector Johnston—cont.</i> Neglecting to serve on an inspector notice of beginning to occupy a workshop.	£ s. d. 0 1 0	£ s. d. 0 8 0	This is a workshop in which men only are employed.
" 3	Cridland and Rose, boot manufacturers, Dighton Street, Bristol.	Saml. Wills and A. H. Ford, Esqs., Bristol.	Employing two male young persons for more than five hours continuously, without an interval for a meal, on 30th April 1892.	2 0 0	0 17 8	
"	"	"	Not keeping the registers of young persons in the prescribed form.	1 0 0	0 8 10	
"	James Organ, saw mill occupier, East Street, Bedminster, Bristol.	"	Neglecting to securely fence the fly wheel of the steam engine, in his factory, on 10th May 1892.	0 10 0	0 7 0	
"	The Agricultural Milling and Supply Co., Queen Square, Bristol.	"	Neglecting to securely fence every part of the steam engine on 17th May 1892.	1 0 0	0 8 0	
"	The Kear Engineering Co., Redcross Street, Bristol.	"	Same offence on 18th May	0 10 0	0 8 0	
"	A. Marshall Hunt, machinist, Currant Lane, Bristol.	"	Neglecting to fence securely the fly wheel of the gas engine on 19th May.	0 10 0	0 7 0	
" 8	The Somerset Express Printing and Publishing Co., Taunton.	W. M. Chapman, G. Saunders, R. H. Sears, Esqs., and General Emerson, Taunton.	Employing a young person under the age of 16 years after 10 o'clock at night.	-	0 7 0	Case dismissed on the ground that the boy was only employed as an errand boy.
July 1	Franklin and Fiddes, glass cutters, Rupert Street, Bristol.	W. H. Budgett and J. Ford, Esqs., Bristol.	Neglecting to fence the fly wheel and every part of the steam engine and all parts of the mill-gearing in their factory on 2nd June.	1 0 0	0 9 0	

## RETURN OF PROSECUTIONS—continued.

Date.	Names and Addresses of Persons summoned.	Names of the Magistrates who heard the Case, and Place of Hearing.	Nature of the Offence.	Amount of Penalty.	Amount of Costs.	REMARKS.
1892.			<i>In the District of H.M. Inspector Johnston—cont.</i>	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	
July 6	Robinson and Anden, engineers, Wantage, Berks,	W. J. Butler, H. D. de Vitre, John Eyston, Esqs., and Capt. Hippiusley, Wantage, Berks.	Neglecting to fence all dangerous parts of the machinery in their factory.	-	0 8 6	An order was made by the justices for the machinery to be fenced.
"	"	"	Employing a child for more than seven days without a certificate of fitness.	-	0 8 6	Fined in costs only.
"	"	"	Employing three young persons and a child overtime on 25th May 1892.	4 0 0	2 14 0	
" 8	James Nelson and Sons, ice manufacturer, Cumberland Road, Bristol.	Samuel Wills and A. H. Ford, Esqs., Bristol.	Neglecting to fence securely all dangerous parts of the machinery in their factory, viz., the rocker of the Hercules ice and refrigerating machine, on 10th May 1892.	0 10 0	0 8 0	
" 19	The Phoenix Flour Mills and Bread Factory, Limited, bakehouse occupiers, Cheap Street, Bath.	Col. Ford, J. J. Wilkinson, Esq., W. F. Tuckett, Esq., M.D., Bath.	Employing two male young persons from 12 p.m. to 3 p.m. on the following day on 28th and 29th June 1892.	10 0 0	1 11 6	
" 22	William Hickery, brick manufacturer, St. Philip's Marsh, Bristol.	W. E. George, W. Tribe, Esqs., Bristol.	Not fencing the mill gearing and all dangerous parts of the machinery and the crank of the steam engine in his factory on 7th July.	2 0 0	0 8 0	
"	"	"	Not affixing the Abstract of the Factory Act in his works.	0 10 0	0 7 0	
" 23	The Bath and West of England Co-operative Cabinet-makers, Limited, Tiverton.	Earl Temple, E. D. Forcroft, S. F. G. Rythessea, H. M. Skrine, and A. E. Pole, Esqs., Weston near Bath.	Neglecting to serve notice on an inspector within one month after beginning to occupy a workshop.	0 13 0	0 7 0	

## RETURN OF PROSECUTIONS—continued.

Date.	Names and Addresses of Persons summoned.	Names of the Magistrates who heard the Case, and Place of Hearing.	Nature of the Offence.	Amount of Penalty.	Amount of Costs.	REMARKS.
1892.			<i>In the District of H.M. Inspector Johnston—cont.</i>	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	
July 25	Castle, Son, and Wood, brewers, Banwell, Somerset.	Lient.-Col. H. A. F. Luttrell, Col. Wm. Long, Lieut.-Col. Hanson, C. L. F. Edwards, C. J. Simmons, and Sidney Hill, Esqs., Axbridge.	Neglecting to fence mill gearing and dangerous parts of the machinery in their factory.	2 0 0	0 7 0	
"	"	"	Not affixing the Abstract of the Act	1 0 0	0 7 0	
"	Thos. Willett and Son, flour mill occupier, Banwell, Somerset.	"	Not affixing the Abstract of the Act	2 0 0	0 6 0	
"	"	"	Neglecting to fence mill gearing	1 0 0	0 6 0	
Aug. 17	Geo. Henry Wilkins, joinery works, Thomas Street, Bristol.	J. F. Lucas and W. C. Beloe, Esqs., Bristol.	Not giving notice of beginning to occupy a factory.	0 10 0	0 9 0	
" 17 adjourned to Sept. 14	"	F. F. Fox and W. C. Beloe, Esqs., Bristol.	Not fencing engine and mill gearing	-	0 5 6	Adjourned from 17th August to give defendant an opportunity of complying with the law.
Sept. 23	Albert Tottle, baker, 77, Hotwell Road, Bristol.	John Hall and Sparke Evans, Esqs., Bristol.	Employing a boy aged 16 during the night on 2nd September.	0 10 0	0 9 0	
" 24	W. and G. Woodbridge, engineers, Bath.	Sir R. S. Blaine, Col. Ford, C. F. Marshall, and R. D. Commins, Esqs., Bath.	Neglecting to fence the fly-wheel of the gas engine on 3rd September 1892.	1 0 0	0 6 6	
"	"	"	Neglecting to affix the Abstract of the Factory Acts in the works on the same date.	0 2 6	0 5 6	

## RETURN OF PROSECUTIONS—continued.

Date.	Names and Addresses of Persons summoned.	Names of the Magistrates who heard the Case, and Place of Hearing.	Nature of the Offence.	Amount of Penalty.	Amount of Costs.	REMARKS.
1892.			<i>In the District of H.M. Inspector Johnston—cont.</i>	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	
Sept. 30	Richard Palmer, show case manufacturer, Rupert Street, Bristol.	E. Robinson and W. W. José, Esqs., Bristol.	Not sending notice of beginning to occupy a factory.	0 2 6	0 9 0	
"	"	"	Employing a young person under 16 years of age for more than seven days without a certificate of fitness.	0 10 0	0 10 0	
			<i>In the District of H.M. Inspector Aslley.</i>			
Feb. 29	A. G. Wilson, lace maker, Bouterand Works, Rudford.	F. Currier and W. Lambert, Esqs., Guildhall, Nottingham.	Employing three young persons for more than seven days without a certificate of fitness.	0 10 0	1 10 0	As the firm pleaded guilty I only asked for a fine in one case, and costs in all.
May 18	Thackeray and Sons, cotton spinners, Nottingham.	N. Blaine, and J. Gascoigne, Esqs., Guildhall, Nottingham.	Omitting to report an accident to the surgeon and factory inspector.	0 10 0	0 17 6	
"	Louise Affleck, dressmaker, 18, Market Street, Nottingham.	"	Employing 10 women after 4 p.m. on Saturday	0 5 0	1 3 0	
"	Ashwell Wells & Co., hosiers, Alley Street, Ilkeston.	J. Moss and W. Talliner, Town Hall, Ilkeston.	Employing eight women and young persons after 7 p.m.	1 0 0	1 2 6	
1891.			<i>In the District of H.M. Inspector Bignold.</i>			
Nov. 4	Holman and Sons, iron founders, Tregeseal, St. Just.	The Rev. J. Tonkins and Major Ross, Penzance.	Employing a child on 29th September without a certificate of school attendance.	1 0 0	0 15 0	

## RETURN OF PROSECUTIONS—continued.

Date.	Names and Addresses of Persons summoned.	Names of the Magistrates who heard the Case, and Place of Hearing.	Nature of the Offence.	Amount of Penalty.	Amount of Costs.	REMARKS.
1891.			<i>In the District of H.M. Inspector Bignold—cont.</i>	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	
Nov. 16	Stedston & Co., dressmakers, Old Town Street, Plymouth.	The Mayor, Sir H. Warring, and John Pethick, Esq., Plymouth.	(1.) Employing a female young person after 10 p.m.	0 12 6	0 12 6	Magistrates decision, 25s. fine, including costs.
"	"	"	(2.) Employing another female young person after 10 p.m.	0 12 6	0 12 6	
"	"	"	(3.) Employing a woman after 10 p.m.	0 12 6	0 12 6	
Dec. 23	Wm. Whitty, dressmaker, 85, Fore Street, Devonport.	The Mayor and J. May, Esq., Devonport.	Employing a female young person after 10 p.m.	0 10 0	0 12 6	
1892.						
Jan. 26	Charles Mansfield, letter-press printer, 87, Treville Street, Plymouth.	W. Morrish and T. Pitts, junr., Esqs., Plymouth.	Neglecting to send notice of an accident to the certifying surgeon of the district.	2 0 0	0 12 6	
Mar. 21	John Backway, potter, East the Water, Bideford.	Dr. W. H. Ackland and W. Dymond, Esq., Bideford.	Employing a child without a certificate of school attendance.	0 3 0	0 7 0	
May 17	Francis Waters, tin streamer, Red River, Camborne.	D. W. Bain, Esq. and Col. H. Pike, Camborne.	Employing a child without a certificate of school attendance.	0 10 0	0 9 6	The Chairman said that, hearing I was shortly leaving that district, he wished to express the satisfaction of the Bench with the way in which the Act had been administered since I had taken charge of the district in 1882.
" 24	Daniel Vile, letter-press printer, Newton Abbott.	Col. Walker and Admiral Cornish-Bowden, Newton Abbot.	Employing a male young person after 2 p.m. on Saturday.	0 6 0	0 9 0	

## RETURN OF PROSECUTIONS—continued.

Date.	Names and Addresses of Persons summoned.	Names of the Magistrates who heard the Case, and Place of Hearing.	Nature of the Offence.	Amount of Penalty.	Amount of Costs.	REMARKS.
1892.			<i>In the District of H.M. Inspector Bignold—cont.</i>	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	
May 24	William Badcock, dressmaker, Newton Abbott.	Col. Walker and Admiral Cornish-Bowden, Newton Abbott.	(1.) Employing a female young person after 8 p.m.	0 6 0	0 9 0	
"	"	"	(2.) Employing another female young person after 8 p.m.	0 6 0	0 9 0	
June 7	James Thomas, Manager for the Queen Tin Streaming Co., Brea Bottoms, Camborne.	Col. W. Pike and W. Rabling, Esq., Camborne.	Employing a child without a certificate of school attendance.	-	-	I opened these cases, when the clerk said that Mr. Rabling, one of the magistrates on the Bench, being a partner in the Queen Tin Company would not hear these cases, but that another magistrate had been telegraphed for. After waiting some time an answer was received from him declining to attend. I, therefore, by the wish of the bench, agreed to an adjournment of these cases till 21st June.
"	James Harvey, Shuffley Tin Streams, Illogan.	"	Employing a child without a certificate of school attendance.	-	-	
" 8	J. W. Daw, dressmaker, Victoria Street, Paignton.	Admiral Dawkins and Colonel Harlowe Turner, Paignton.	Employing a female young person after 10 p.m.	0 0 6	0 10 0	The penalty was inclusive of costs, leaving a balance, after payment of costs in the two cases, of 1s., as under— £ s. d. Fines - 1 1 0 Deduct costs - 1 0 0 0 1 0
"	"	"	Employing another female young person after 10 p.m.	0 0 6	0 10 0	

## RETURN OF PROSECUTIONS—continued.

Date.	Names and Addresses of Persons summoned.	Names of the Magistrates who heard the Case, and Place of Hearing.	Nature of the Offence.	Amount of Penalty.	Amount of Costs.	REMARKS.
1892.			<i>In the District of H.M. Inspector Bignold—cont.</i>	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	
June 21	Martin and Harvey, Shuffley Tin Streams, Illogan.	Col. W. Pike and A. Lanzne, Esq., Camborne.	Employing a child without certificate of school attendance.	0 5 0	0 10 6	In consequence of the defendant having been put to expense in attending the sessions on the 7th inst., when the Bench was incomplete, the fine was reduced to 5s. and costs.
"	James Thomas, manager of the Queen Tin Co., Red River, Camborne.	"	Employing a child without a certificate of school attendance.	0 1 0	0 10 6	In this case the defendant had attended the sessions held on the 7th inst., and incurred expense and loss of time owing to the Bench being incomplete, the fine was therefore reduced to 1s. and costs.
"	Miss Myra Johns, 3, Green Lane, Redruth.	"	Employing two children without certificates of school attendance.	-	0 10 6	Miss Johns stated that owing to the recent death of her mother she had been much afflicted, but that she had put the two children on halftime after my visit. I found this was true, and therefore did not press for a fine.
Aug. 18	Isaac Cox, engineer, Littleport.	Joseph Martin and Martin Pate, Esqs., Ely.	Employing a child without a certificate of school attendance.	0 2 0	0 13 0	Chairman said this was the first case under the Factory and Workshop Act; that in future heavier penalties would be imposed.
Oct. 26	G. H. Gibbs, milliner, 64, High Street, Lowestoft.	James Peto and E. K. Harvey, Esqs., Lowestoft.	Neglecting to affix Abstract in workshop	0 2 0	0 8 0	The chairman said that he hoped the Press would give a full report of the case.

## RETURN OF PROSECUTIONS—continued.

Date.	Names and Addresses of Persons summoned.	Names of the Magistrates who heard the Case, and Place of Hearing.	Nature of the Offence.	Amount of Penalty.	Amount of Costs.	REMARKS.
1892.			<i>In the District of H.M. Inspector Bowling.</i>	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	
Jan. 12	F. Hingston, tailor, 13, Cressy Road, Landport.	Colonel Owen, G. Curtis, and J. S. Lancaster, Esqs., Portsmouth.	Employing a woman after 10 p.m.	0 10 0	0 12 0	{ Withdrawn. I found this girl sitting at a machine, on which there was work, at 10.10 p.m., but as in court she swore that she was only waiting for the other girl, and had actually done no work after 9.30 p.m., I withdrew the charge. Nothing was said by the defendant at the time of my visit, nor by the girl herself, as to her having done no work after 9.30 p.m.
"	"	"	Employing a female young person after 10 p.m.	-	0 12 0	
April 4	Madame Bleach, Elm Grove, Southsea.	Capt. McCoy, Major Greetingham, and P. Cousins, Esq., Portsmouth.	Employing a young person after 4 p.m. on a Saturday, to wit, at 5.50 p.m.	0 1 6	0 12 6	
"	"	"	Employing a young person after 4 p.m. on a Saturday, to wit, at 5.50 p.m.	-	0 8 0	{ Fined the costs.
"	"	"	Employing a young person after 4 p.m. on a Saturday, to wit, at 5.50 p.m.	-	0 8 0	
"	"	"	Employing a woman after 4 p.m. on a Saturday.	-	0 8 0	
						{ Withdrawn. I understood this girl to say at the time of my visit that she was 16 years of age, and consequently charged the defendant with illegal employment of a young person. In her evidence she stated she was 18, and the Bench declined to allow me to amend the information.

## RETURN OF PROSECUTIONS—continued.

Date.	Names and Addresses of Persons summoned.	Names of the Magistrates who heard the Case, and Place of Hearing.	Nature of the Offence.	Amount of Penalty.	Amount of Costs.	REMARKS.
1892.			<i>In the District of H.M. Inspector Bowling—cont.</i>	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	
April 22	A. Zillwood, miller, Abbey Mills, Romsey.	W. Roles and Jno. Tuck, Esqs., Romsey.	Employing a young person without certificate of fitness.	- - -	0 10 0	As I did not ask for a penalty, only taking the case as a caution, the Bench fined the defendant the costs.
"	C. L. Lordon & Co., printers, Market Place, Romsey.	" "	Employing a child without certificate of fitness.	- - -	0 10 0	Fined the costs.
" 27	T. Baker, collar maker, East Street, Iminster.	W. Blake and J. W. Shepherd, Esqs., Iminster.	Employing a young person without certificate of fitness.	0 12 6	0 7 6	
"	" "	" "	Employing a young person without certificate of fitness.	0 12 6	0 7 6	
"	J. and G. Taylor, collar makers, Cornhill, Iminster.	" "	Failing to limewash the factory for two years.	0 14 0	0 6 0	
"	F. F. Day, collar maker, Dinton Street, Iminster.	" "	Failing to limewash the factory for two years.	0 14 0	0 6 0	
"	" "	" "	Employing a young person eight months without certificate of fitness.	0 12 6	0 7 6	
May 2	E. Roe & Co., printers, New Canal Salisbury.	W. Marlow and S. R. Atkins, Esqs., Salisbury.	Failing to limewash factory for two years	1 0 0	0 10 0	
"	" "	" "	Employing a young person without certificate of fitness.	- - -	0 10 0	} Fined the costs.
"	" "	" "	Employing a child as full timer	- - -	0 10 0	
" 4	M. A. Palmer, printer, Water Street, Martock, Somerset.	G. Troyte Bullock and A. J. Goodford, Esqs., Police Court, Yeovil.	Failing to limewash factory within 14 months	1 10 0	0 7 0	

## RETURN OF PROSECUTIONS—continued.

Date.	Names and Addresses of Persons summoned.	Names of the Magistrates who heard the Case, and Place of Hearing.	Nature of the Offence.	Amount of Penalty.	Amount of Costs.	REMARKS.
1892.			<i>In the District of H.M. Inspector Bouting—cont.</i>	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	
May 5	The Ultramarine Manufacturing Company, ultramarine blue makers, Hamworthy, Poole.	John Durell and H. Farmer, Esqs., Poole.	Employing a young person after 6 p.m.	0 10 0	0 7 6	
"	Edmonds and Son, cabinet makers, Northbrook Street, Newbury.	A. Jackson and J. H. Mason, Esqs., Newbury.	Employing a young person after 2 p.m. on a Saturday.	0 0 6	0 12 6	
"	"	"	Employing a young person after 2 p.m. on a Saturday.	0 0 6	0 12 6	
"	Knight and Lee, drapers, &c., Palmerston Road, Southsea.	Captain McCoy, Major Greeting, J. Lancaster, T. King, and W. Evans, Esqs., Portsmouth.	Employing a female young person after 4 o'clock on Saturday April 16th.	1 0 0	0 12 6	
"	"	"	Same offence in three other cases	-	1 17 6	
"	"	"	Employing a woman after 4 o'clock on Saturday April 16th.	-	0 12 6	
"	"	"	Same offence in five other cases	-	3 2 6	
"	Brown and Long, Wharf Road, Bournemouth.	R. Stevens, Esq., Chairman, Colonel Venner, Captain Elwes, Bournemouth.	Not securely fencing every part of a steam engine.	8 0 0	0 9 0	{ I had previously complained of the ungarded state of this engine, and had given a caution about the neglect of the register, in which no entries of young persons had been made since 1885.
"	"	"	Employing a young person without registration	1 10 0	0 15 0	

## RETURN OF PROSECUTIONS—continued.

Date.	Names and Addresses of Persons summoned.	Names of the Magistrates who heard the Case, and Place of Hearing.	Nature of the Offence.	Amount of Penalty.		Amount of Costs.		REMARKS.
				£	s. d.	£	s. d.	
1892.			<i>In the District of H.M. Inspector Bowling—cont.</i>					
May 28	Hansen and Son, ship builders, East Cowes, Isle of Wight.	Admiral de Horsey, Chairman, Honourable Hallam Tennyson, Sir Hammond Graeme, Bart., R. Grant, Esq., Colonel Crosier, Newport I. of Wight.	Not affixing the prescribed Abstract of the Act.	0	10 0	0	13 0	
"	"	"	Not obtaining a certificate of fitness for a young person under 16 years of age.	1	0 0	0	13 0	
"	"	"	Same offence in a second case	-	-	0	5 0	Withdrawn on payment of costs. Messrs. Hansen undertaking that the law should be carefully observed in future.
June 21	D. Sharp, brickmaker, Binfield.	Sir Wm. Farrer, Chairman, H. Knox and J. W. Macnabb, Esqs., and Colonels Molyneux and Harvey, Wokingham.	Employing a female under 16, to wit, a child of 11, in brickmaking.	-	-	0	8 6	{ Though I proved that I had watched this child sanding bricks, and she admitted that she had been so employed, and also in carrying off, and I also proved that the Defendant admitted to me that the child had been so employed during the week, I found her there from about 8.15 a.m. to 5 p.m., and although the Defendant declined to ask me any questions as to the evidence I gave, because the child in answer to the Bench said that she was on a visit to the Defendant and was only amusing herself in the brickfield, the Bench found the charge "Not proven."
"	"	"	Not exhibiting Abstract of the Act	0	1 0	0	8 6	

## RETURN OF PROSECUTIONS—continued.

Date.	Names and Addresses of Persons summoned.	Names of the Magistrates who heard the Case, and Place of Hearing.	Nature of the Offence.	Amount of Penalty.	Amount of Costs.	REMARKS.
1892.			<i>In the District of H.M. Inspector Bowling—cont.</i>	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	
July 22	John Frank Crook, brick-maker, Chandler's Ford.	Sir Stewart Macnaghton, Bart., Frank Willan, Esq., Culm Seymour, Esqs., Southampton.	Not exhibiting Abstract of Act - - -	-	0 5 0	Withdrawn on payment of costs, Mr. Crook promising to take steps to prevent any neglect of the Act in future.
Aug. 4	Messrs. Carson and Toone, engineers, Warminster.	The Marquis of Bath in the Chair, Lord Heytesbury, Sir Harold Pelly, Bart., and Captain Southey, Warminster.	Employing a young person without a certificate of fitness.	0 8 6	0 11 6	There had been persistent neglect of the Act in this case. No young persons had been registered since 1888, and no lime-washing since 1883. I asked the Bench to inflict substantial penalties.
"	"	"	Same offence in a second case - - -	0 9 6	0 10 6	
"	"	"	Neglecting to lime-wash the factory, as required by Section 33.	1 14 0	0 6 0	
" 15	Chas. Robson, mineral water manufacturer, Vincent's Walk, Southampton.	J. H. Cooksey, Esq., in the Chair, G. P. Perkins, T. P. Payne, C. Hine, Esqs., and others, Southampton.	Employing a young person after 2 o'clock on Saturday.	0 5 0	0 10 6	I had previously cautioned Mr. Robson about other offences against the Act. I found this boy, aged 14, at work at 5.40 p.m. having commenced work at 6 a.m.
Jan. 9	Nicks & Co., saw mill, Bristol Road, Gloucester.	W. R. Ancrum, Esq., M.D., Capt. de Winton, and three others, Petty Sessions, Gloucester.	<i>In the District of H.M. Inspector Meade King.</i> Neglecting to report to certifying surgeon of the district, and to H.M. Inspector of Factories, an accident which happened on the 7th Dec. 1891.	0 10 0	0 6 0	
Feb. 3	David Kendall, draper, &c., Church Street, Great Malvern.	C. M. Berington, Esq., Gen. Sir J. S. Hawkins, Col. Norbury, C.B., Petty Sessions, Malvern.	Employing a woman after 8 o'clock in the evening, and failing to report the overtime employment to H.M. Inspector of Factories.	0 10 0	0 7 6	After cautioning with regard to a similar offence.

## RETURN OF PROSECUTIONS—continued.

Date.	Names and Addresses of Persons summoned.	Names of the Magistrates who heard the Case, and Place of Hearing.	Nature of the Offence.	Amount of Penalty.	Amount of Costs.	REMARKS.
1892.			<i>In the District of H.M. Inspector Meade-King—cont.</i>	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	
Feb. 3	David Kendall, draper, &c., Church Street, Great Malvern.	C. M. Berington, Esq., Gen. Sir J. S. Hawkins, Col. Norbury, C.B., Petty Sessions, Malvern.	Employing a woman after 8 o'clock in the evening, and failing to report the overtime employment to H.M. Inspector of Factories.	0 10 0	0 7 6	
"	"	"	Employing a young person after 8 o'clock in the evening, and failing to report the overtime employment to H.M. Inspector of Factories.	0 10 0	0 7 6	
Mar. 14	Wm. Leicester, printer, High Street, Worcester.	The Mayor of Worcester, T. B. Burrow and F. Corbett, Esqs., City Police Court, Worcester.	Employing a young person under the age of 16 years, without having obtained a certificate of fitness from the certifying surgeon of the district.	-	0 8 6	The Defendant had been previously cautioned, and the young person had been employed since Easter 1891, but the magistrates thought the costs would be sufficient penalty.
"	"	"	Neglecting to linewash the inside walls, &c. of his factory during the last 14 months.	-	0 8 6	The linewashing had not been done since 1890, but the magistrates thought the costs would be sufficient penalty.
"	John Wilesmith, saw mill, &c., Portland Street, Worcester.	T. B. Burrow and F. Corbett, Esqs., City Police Court, Worcester.	Neglecting to fence a flywheel and other parts of two steam-engines, and certain dangerous parts of the machinery and mill-gearing in his factory.	0 10 0	0 9 0	This was submitted to the Bench as a serious offence, as the Defendant had been cautioned three times, and requested to erect the necessary safeguards.
"	"	"	Failing to keep in the prescribed form, and with the prescribed particulars, a register of the young persons employed in his factory.	-	8 6	It was pointed out that this neglect had been continued (cautions notwithstanding) from April 1890 to 1st March 1892, but the magistrates thought the costs would be sufficient penalty.

## RETURN OF PROSECUTIONS—continued.

Date	Names and Addresses of Persons summoned.	Names of the Magistrates who heard the Case, and Place of Hearing.	Nature of the Offence.	Amount of Penalty.	Amount of Costs.	REMARKS.
1892.			<i>In the District of H. M. Inspector Meade-King—cont.</i>	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	
April 14	Henry Workman, umbrella stick manufacturers, &c., Woodchester saw mills, near Stroud.	Arthur Playne, William Leigh, and Charles Playne, Esqs., Petty Sessions, Nailsworth.	Neglecting to send to H.M. Inspector of Factories, and to the certifying surgeon of the district, written notice of an accident which occurred in his factory on the 26th February 1892.	0 10 0	1 0 6	
May 19	Frederick Cole, carpet manufacturer, Ednam Mills, Kidderminster.	Major A. T. Hancock, and J. A. Bridges, Esq., Petty Sessions, Kidderminster.	Employing a young person under the age of 16 years, without having obtained a certificate of his fitness from the certifying surgeon of the district.	0 10 0	0 7 0	This boy was sent out of the mill immediately after the entrance of H.M. Inspector.
"	"	"	Employing a young person without having entered the necessary particulars respecting him in the prescribed form of register,	0 10 0	0 7 0	
1891.			<i>In the District of H. M. Inspector E. W. Cooke Taylor.</i>	0 5 0	0 6 0	
Nov. 18	W. H. Hinckman, cotton spinner, Preston.	James Brown, J. M. Hamilton, Esqs., Preston.	Employing a child during the dinner hour			
1892,						
Mar. 12	The Coventry Gas Fitting Co., Limited, Coventry.	Robert A. Dalton, Denis McNeagh, Esqs., City Police Court, Coventry.	Employing a young person under 16 for over seven days without a certificate of fitness.	0 10 0	0 14 6	The young person was in fact employed for over a year without the certificate.
May 23	James S. Kimberley, saw mills, Banbury.	W. Wencheield and W. T. Douglas, Esqs., Banbury.	Employing a young person without having previously registered his name as required.	0 10 0	0 11 6	
"	"	"	Employing a young person without a certificate of fitness beyond the legal time.	0 10 0	0 11 6	

## RETURN OF PROSECUTIONS—continued.

Date.	Names and Addresses of Persons summoned.	Names of the Magistrates who heard the Case, and Place of Hearing.	Nature of the Offence.	Amount of Penalty.	Amount of Costs.	REMARKS.
1891.			<i>In the District of H.M. Inspector Cooke Taylor—cont.</i>	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	
May 23	James S. Kimberley, saw mills, Banbury.	W. Wenckfield and W. T. Douglas, Esqs., Banbury.	Not having an Abstract of the Factory Act affixed in the Factory.	0 10 0	0 9 0	
June 4	H. and K. Lupton, engineers, Coventry.	James Marriott and R. A. Dalton, Esqs., Coventry.	Failing to report an accident which prevented the injured person returning to work within the statutory time.	0 10 0	0 14 6	
Sept. 8	The Midland Quarry Co., Limited, stone crushers, Nuneaton.	H. M. C. Shawe and J. F. Johnson, Esqs., Nuneaton.	Not keeping a factory register -	0 10 0		
"	"	"	Employing a young person over seven days without a certificate of fitness.	0 10 0	0 18 6	
"	"	"	Employing a young person over seven days without a certificate of fitness.	0 10 0		
Oct. 28	G. M. Tobbutt and Sons, boot manufacturers, Northampton.	Edwin Bridgewater (Mayor), James Barry, Esqs., Northampton.	Employing a child over seven days without a certificate of fitness.	0 10 0	0 14 0	
"	"	"	Employing a child over seven days without a certificate of fitness.	0 10 0	0 15 0	
"	Rigby and Son, venetian blind makers, Northampton.	"	Employing a young person without a certificate of fitness.	0 10 0	0 14 0	
"	"	"	Employing a young person without a certificate of fitness.	0 10 0	0 14 0	

## RETURN OF PROSECUTIONS—continued.

Date.	Names and Addresses of Persons summoned.	Names of the Magistrates who heard the Case, and Place of Hearing.	Nature of the Offence.	Amount of Penalty.	Amount of Costs.	REMARKS.
1891.			<i>In the District of H.M. Inspector Jones.</i>	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	
Nov. 25	Kramrisch and Scul, india-rubber manufacturers, Boundary Street, Hulme, Manchester.	Wm. Wilson and John Wodehouse, Esqs., Minshull Street Police Court, Manchester.	Failing to affix Abstract of Act - -	1 0 0	0 11 6	
"	Paul Klainman, cap maker, Ashley Lane, Manchester.	" "	Failing to produce to H.M. Inspector certificate of school attendance.	1 0 0	0 11 6	
Dec. 11	Jonathan Finch, rag sorter, 313, Oldham Road, Newton Heath, Manchester.	R. A. Armitage, and N. Bradley, Esqs., Minshull Street Police Court, Manchester.	Failing to produce to the H.M. Inspector certificate of school attendance for child.	1 0 0	0 11 6	
"	Kerr and Hoeger, dyers, Turkey Lane, Harpurhey, Manchester.	" "	Failing to obtain certificate of fitness for three young persons from certifying surgeon.	9 0 0	1 14 6	
"	Levi Daniels tailor, 134, Moreton Street, Strangeways, Manchester.	" "	Employing a woman after 10 p.m. - -	1 0 0	0 11 6	
"	Lazarus Cohen, tailor 42, Bury New Road, Manchester.	" "	Employing a young person after 10 p.m. - -	1 0 0	0 11 6	
1892.						
Jan. 19	W. E. Bates and Son, Engineers, Leitch Northwich.	Henry Newmann, Esq., and Colonel Fox, Northwich.	Employing two young persons after 6 p.m. - -	0 2 0	1 4 0	
"	Henry Bates and Sons, engineers, Witton Street, Northwich.	" "	Employing two young persons after 6 p.m. - -	0 2 0	1 8 0	

## RETURN OF PROSECUTIONS—continued.

Date.	Names and Addresses of Persons summoned.	Names of the Magistrates who heard the Case, and Place of Hearing.	Nature of the Offence.	Amount of Penalty.	Amount of Costs.	REMARKS.
1892.			<i>In the District of H.M. Inspector Jones—cont.</i>	<i>£ s. d.</i>	<i>£ s. d.</i>	
Jan. 22	Schmell & Co., furriers, St. Ann's Street, Manchester.	F. J. Headlam, Esq., Stipendiary, Minshull Street Police Court, Manchester.	Employing three women after 4 p.m. on Saturday.	1 10 0	1 14 6	
"	Joanna Kiesling, dressmaker, 73, Grafton Street, Oxford Road, Manchester.	" "	Employing two women after 4 p.m. on Saturday.	1 0 0	1 3 0	
Feb. 11	Exors. of Robert Haltesley, machinists, Woods End Road, Flixton.	J. H. Leresche, Esq., Stipendiary, Strangeways.	Employing three young persons after 6 p.m. -	3 0 0	2 0 6	
" 26	Benj. Eastwood, letterpress printer, 4, Hanging Ditch, Manchester.	T. T. Shaun and J. Lothian, Esqs., Minshull Street Police Court, Manchester.	Employing a person after 8 p.m. without sending required overtime notice.	0 10 6	0 11 6	
"	John Lynton, bookfinisher, 9, Greenwood Street, Manchester.	" "	Employing a young person after 8 p.m. without sending required overtime notice.	1 1 0	0 11 6	
"	George Henry Morgan, baker, 263, Ashton Old Road, Manchester.	" "	Employing a young person without allowing him the required meal hours.	2 0 0	0 11 6	
"	George Henry Barnes, tailor, 127, Ashton Old Road, Openshaw.	" "	Employing a woman and two young persons after 8 p.m. without sending the required overtime notice.	1 11 6	1 14 6	
March 18	Smith and Wood, letterpress printers, Cheapside, Manchester.	D. Bannerman and H. R. Armitage, Esqs., Minshull Street Police Court, Manchester.	Employing a young person after 8 p.m. without sending required overtime notice to Inspector.	0 5 0	0 11 6	

## RETURN OF PROSECUTIONS—continued.

Date.	Names and Addresses of Persons summoned.	Names of the Magistrates who heard the Case, and Place of Hearing.	Nature of the Offence.	Amount of Penalty.	Amount of Costs.	REMARKS.
1892.			<i>In the District of H.M. Inspector Jones—cont.</i>	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	
March 18	Harry Hines, pattern card maker, Princess Street, Manchester.	D. Bannerman and H. R. Armistage, Esqs., Minshull Street Police Court, Manchester.	Employing a young person after 8 p.m. without sending required overtime notice to Inspector.	3 0 0	1 1 6	Mr. Hines had discharged apprentice because he thought the lad had sent information to Inspector. He had also been cautioned six weeks ago.
April 26	Rylands Bros. Limited, wine manufacturers, Church Street, Warrington.	R. Garnett, and Wm. Owen, Esq., Police Court, Warrington.	Employing 8 young persons after 6 p.m.	2 0 0	2 17 6	
" 27	Cleworth and Robinson, brick manufacturers, Bradford Road, Manchester.	F. J. Headlam, Esq., Stipendiary, Minshull Street Police Court, Manchester.	Failing to register names of four young persons	2 0 0	2 6 0	
"	Patent Box and Printing Co., Catherine Street, Strangeways, Manchester.	" "	Employing two women after 8 p.m. without sending required notices to H.M. Inspector.	1 0 0	1 3 0	
"	M. and W. Drapkin, cigar manufacturers, Palace Square, Manchester.	" "	Failing to produce certificates of fitness for four young persons.	2 0 0	2 6 0	
"	George Lewis, umbrella trimmings, 37, Back Turner Street, Manchester.	" "	Failing to produce school certificates for two children to H.M. Inspector.	1 0 0	1 3 0	
"	Morris Jacobson, tailor, Empire Buildings, Strangeways, Manchester.	" "	Employing three women after 10 p.m.	0 10 0	1 14 6	
May 11	James Mellor, baker, 66, Grafton Street, Manchester.	C. Lister, and J. Lofthian, Esqs., Minshull Street Police Court, Manchester.	Employing four young persons after 6 p.m.	0 5 0	2 6 0	

## RETURN OF PROSECUTIONS—continued.

Date.	Names and Addresses of Persons summoned.	Names of the Magistrates who heard the Case, and Place of Hearing.	Nature of the Offence.	Amount of Penalty.	Amount of Costs.	REMARKS.
1892.			<i>In the District of H.M. Inspector Jones—cont.</i>	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	
May 11	Mrs. Annie Layton, confectioner, 292, Upper Brook Street, Manchester.	C. Lister and J. Lothian, Esqs., Minshull Street Police Court, Manchester.	Employing a young person after 8 p.m.	1 0 0	0 11 6	
" 18	Brassington and Cooke, Bassinettes, Cable Street, Rochdale Road, Manchester.	Wm. Murray and J. F. Milne, Esqs., Minshull Street Police Court, Manchester.	Employing two young persons after 6 p.m.	0 10 0	1 3 0	
July 27	Cox & Co., engineers, The Docks, Falmouth.	F. G. Enip and John Jesses, Esqs., Town Hall, Penryn.	Employing two young persons after 6 p.m.	3 0	0 17 0	
"	"	"	Employing a young person without obtaining surgical certificate.	0 11 6	0 8 6	
"	F. H. Earle, letterpress printer, The Quay, Falmouth.	"	Employing two young persons after 8 p.m.	1 3 0	0 17 0	
Oct. 10	J. J. Cuddon, brewer, Honiton	C. Read and C. Harding, Esqs., Police Court, Honiton.	Employing two young persons after 2 p.m. on Saturday.	2 0 0	0 19 0	
" 12	Mrs. Tucker and Sons, outfitters, High Street, Exeter.	H. C. Lloyd and J. Gadd, Esqs., Police Court, Exeter.	Employing four women after 8 p.m. without sending required notice to Inspector.	0 5 0	1 5 0	Fined £s. in one case and costs in all.
" 17	Hamlyn Bros., fellmongers, Liskeard,	A. Hungston, and W. Nettle, Esqs., Police Court, Liskeard.	Employing a young person after 2 p.m. on Saturday.	0 5 0	0 6 0	

## RETURN OF PROSECUTIONS—continued.

Date.	Names and Addresses of Persons summoned.	Names of the Magistrates who heard the Case, and Place of Hearing.	Nature of the Offence.	Amount of Penalty. £ s. d.	Amount of Costs. £ s. d.	REMARKS.
1892.			<i>In the District of H.M. Inspector Beaumont.</i>	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	
Jan. 18	M. Lobley & Co., woollen manufacturers, Dock Ing Mills, Batley.	F. Ellis, R. J. Critchley, and W. Ackroyd, Esqs., Dewsbury.	Employing two women after 6 p.m. on the night of the 4th of December, 1891.	2 0 0	1 7 6	
Feb. 22	E. Ripley, & Son, Bowling Dye Works, Bradley.	The Stipendiary J. Skidmore, Esq., Bradford Borough Court.	Employing 14 young persons on the night of January 12th.	-	2 16 0	Costs. First offence, which was certainly looked upon very leniently.
Mar. 24	R. Walker and Son, Cleckheaton Leather Works, Cleckheaton.	Theo. Peel and E. P. Arnold Foster, Esqs., Bradford County Court.	Employing three young persons not having obtained a surgeon's certificate. And without entering their names in the Register.	2 0 0 1 0 0	1 7 0 1 0 0	
" 28	The Rawfolds Wire Co., wire drawing, Rawfolds, Cleckheaton.	R. Orichley and George Fox, Esqs., Dewsbury County Court.	Neglecting to limewash their factory within 14 months of the period of last limewashing.	5 0 0	0 8 0	
"	Whiteley and Bates, woollen manufacturers, Upper Carr Mills, Liversedge, Cleckheaton.	" "	Neglecting to send notice of occupation of a factory within one month of such occupation.	2 0 0	0 9 0	
May 3	Dewsbury Steam Confectionery Co., Dewsbury.	T. B. Fox and George Clay, Esqs., Dewsbury.	Neglecting to limewash the factory within 14 months of last date of limewashing.	-	0 6 0	Withdrawn on payment of costs.
"	" "	" "	Neglecting to hang up Abstract of Factory Acts.	1 0 0	0 3 0	Withdrawn on payment of costs, Pleading ignorance of this new requirement of the Act.
"	" "	" "	Neglecting to hang up notice of holidays	-	0 4 0	

## RETURN OF PROSECUTIONS—continued.

Date.	Names and Addresses of Persons summoned.	Names of the Magistrates who heard the Case, and Place of Hearing.	Nature of the Offence.	Amount of Penalty.	Amount of Costs.	REMARKS.
1892.			<i>In the District of H.M. Inspector Beaumont—cont.</i>	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	
May 3	Wm. Booth, rug maker, Carlton Road, Dewsbury.	T. B. Fox and George Clay, Esqs., Dewsbury.	Employing eight children before noon, and after 1 o'clock on the 28th day of March.	2 0 0	1 4 0	
"	"	"	Employing the same eight children not having obtained certificates of school attendance.	-	1 4 0	I agreed to costs only in this case as I believe Mr. Booth is a very poor man.
" 11	Taylor and Winterbottom, letterpress printers, National Works, Wakefield.	W. Nicholson and J. Milnthorpe, Esqs., Wakefield.	Employing four young persons for periods varying from three weeks to three months without certificates of fitness.	0 1 0	0 8 0	The reason given by the Bench for these small fines was, that the present proprietor had only had possession of the works since January 1st, 1892.
"	"	"	Neglecting to limewash the factory within 14 months from last date of limewashing, viz., May 1890.	0 1 0	0 8 0	
"	"	"	Neglecting to hang up Abstract of Factory Acts. Abstract had been duly supplied.	0 1 0	0 8 0	
" 12	H. Lyger & Co., Joseph Street, Bradford Saw Mills.	S. Skidmore, Stipendiary, and Thos. Priestly, Esqs., Bradford.	Neglecting to send notice of commencement to an Inspector within one month of commencement.	0 1 0	0 8 0	
"	"	"	Neglecting to hang up Abstract of Factory Acts.	0 1 0	0 8 0	
July 1	John Haigh & Son, manufacturer of reeds, &c., Talbot Street, Batley.	W. Critchley and M. Wormsley, Esqs., Dewsbury County Court.	Neglecting to limewash the factory within 14 months of last date of limewashing.	5 0 0	0 7 0	
"	Healey and Bros., shoddy and rugs, Smithies Mill, Batley.	"	Neglecting to limewash the factory within 14 months of last date of limewashing.	3 0 0	0 7 0	

## RETURN OF PROSECUTIONS—continued.

Date.	Names and Addresses of Persons summoned.	Names of the Magistrates who heard the Case, and Place of Hearing.	Nature of the Offence.	Amount of Penalty.	Amount of Costs.	REMARKS.
1892.			<i>In the District of H.M. Inspector Beaumont—cont.</i>	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	
July 8	R. Marsden & Co., Savile Town, Dewsbury.	J. Wheatley and W. Critchley Esqs., Dewsbury County Court.	Neglecting to linewash the whole of the factory within 14 months of last date of line-washing.	2 0 0	0 9 0	
" 16	Joseph Arnitage, dress-maker, Church Street, Castleford.	Dr. Kemp, W. F. Tempest, and P. J. Neville Esqs., Pontefract County Court.	Employing female and young person after 4 p.m. on the holiday afternoon.	-	0 17 6	
"	J. E. Maun, Carlton Street, Castleford.	" "	Employing seven females and young persons after 4 p.m. on the holiday afternoon.	0 10 0	0 19 6	
"	" "	" "	Neglecting to hang up Abstract of Workshop Act.	0 10 0	0 8 6	
" 18	Jas. Wilson, Liquorice manufactory, Horse Fair, Pontefract.	Richard Moxon and John Hartley, Esqs., Pontefract Borough Court.	Neglecting to send notice of occupation of factory.	-	0 7 6	
"	" "	" "	Neglecting to hang up Abstract of Factory Act.	-	0 7 6	Costs only—very lenient view of the Bench on the ground that these firms had only been in business about 12 months.
"	Hopkinson and Neece, Liquorice manufactory, North Sale Works, Pontefract.	" "	Neglecting to send notice of commencement of occupation of factory.	-	0 7 6	
"	" "	" "	Neglecting to hang up Abstract of Factory Acts.	-	0 7 6	
" 20	Walker, Holmes, & Co., worsted spinners, Linjbot Mills, Wilsden.	C. Dunlop and Wright, Esqs., Bingley County Court.	Employing five children without having obtained a certificate of school attendance for the week previous to such employment.	2 10 0	2 10 0	

## RETURN OF PROSECUTIONS—continued.

Date.	Names and Addresses of Persons summoned.	Names of the Magistrates who heard the Case, and Place of Hearing.	Nature of the Offence.	Amount of Penalty.	Amount of Costs.	REMARKS.
1892.			<i>In the District of H. M. Inspector Beaumont—cont.</i>	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	
July 21	Wm. Berry & Co., printer and lithographer, Godwin Street, Bradford.	Chas. Skidmore, Esq., Stipendiary Magistrate, Bradford Town Hall.	Employing Lather Dawson, 14 years of age, and Robert Carter, the same age, during the nights of June 22nd, viz., at 10.30 p.m.	4 0 0	1 8 0	
Sept. 12	E. B. Cooke & Co., woollen manufacturer, Ings Mill, Batley Carr.	William Carr, William Ackroyd, and George Fox, Esqs., Dewsbury County Court.	Neglecting to limewash his factory within 14 months of last date of limewashing.	5 0 0	0 10 0	
" 19	M. Lilly & Co., The Old Mill, Driughtington.	Theo. Peel and Col. Hirst, C.B., Bradford County Court.	Employing three young persons without having obtained a certificate of fitness.	1 10 0	2 3 6	
" "	" "	" "	Also employing the same young persons without having entered their names in the Register.	0 10 0	0 9 0	
Oct. 14	E. Greigson & Co., box maker, Holdsworth Street, Bradford.	C. Skidmore, Esq., Stipendiary, Bradford.	Employing five females after 7 p.m. not having the necessary record posted, and not having sent notice of overtime.	—	0 4 0	Costs only, as the responsible person was from home, or notice would have been sent.
" 17	W. Shepherd & Son, Hope Works, Cleckheaton.	E. P. Arnold Forster, and W. Ellis, Esqs., Bradford.	Neglecting to hang up Abstract of Factory Acts.	0 2 6	0 9 0	
" 28	Frederick Whiteby, woollen manufacturer, Providence Mill, Batley.	F. Ellis, Esq., Chairman, and T. M. Wormald, Esq., Dewsbury.	Employing two young persons after 8 p.m. on the evening of September 28th.	2 0 0	1 5 6	
" "	John Hodgson, dressmaker, Commercial Street, Batley.	" "	Neglecting to hang up Abstract of Factory and Workshop Act.	1 0 0	0 8 0	

## RETURN OF PROSECUTIONS—continued.

Date.	Names and Addresses of Persons summoned.	Names of the Magistrates who heard the Case, and Place of Hearing.	Nature of the Offence.	Amount of Penalty.	Amount of Costs.	REMARKS.
1891.			<i>In the District of H.M. Inspector Redgrave—</i>	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	
Nov. 7	A. H. Holbein, printer, Folkestone.	A. Pledge and G. Pitts, Esqs, Guildhall, Folkestone.	Failing to exhibit Abstract or Notices -	0 1 0	0 13 0	
" 10	Collis and Stace, engineers, Strood.	W. Haymen, Esq., and Dr. Burns, Guildhall, Rochester.	Employing two young persons without certificates of fitness.	0 1 0	1 7 0	
" 11	Ash & Co., printers, Southwark Street, S.E.	R. B. Marsham, Esq., Police Court, Southwark.	Failing to keep register of young persons -	1 0 0	0 3 0	
"	"	"	Employing two young persons without certificates of fitness.	2 0 0	0 10 0	
"	Yeomans, Lable, & Co., printers, Southwark Street, S.E.	"	Failing to keep register of young persons -	1 0 0	0 2 6	
"	"	"	Employing a young person without certificate of fitness.	1 0 0	0 5 0	
" 14	Foster and Foster, saw mills, Singleton, Sussex.	Adm. Sir G. Hornby, Gen. W. Lennox, V.C., Town Hall, Chichester.	Not exhibiting Abstract -	0 7 6	0 16 0	
"	"	"	Employing a child full time -	0 7 6	0 16 0	
"	"	"	Employing a child who was not at school -	0 7 6	0 16 0	
"	"	"	Employing a young person without certificate of fitness.	0 7 6	0 16 0	
"	"	"	Employing a child without certificate of fitness.	0 7 6	0 16 0	

## RETURN OF PROSECUTIONS—continued.

Date.	Names and Addresses of Persons summoned.	Names of the Magistrates who heard the Case, and Place of Hearing.	Nature of the Offence.	Amount of Penalty.	Amount of Costs.	REMARKS.
1891.			<i>In the District of H. M. Inspector. Redgrave—cont.</i>	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	
Nov. 17	W. S. Paine, printer, Hythe	B. Horton and G. Cobay, Esqs., New Sessions Hall, Hythe.	Not keeping Register	0 10 0	0 9 6	
Dec. 4	E. James, ladies' outfitter, Canterbury,	W. Mount and R. Fill, Esqs., Police Court, Canterbury.	Employing a woman overtime without exhibiting exception notice.	0 1 0	0 15 0	
"	"	"	Not reporting occasion of making overtime	0 1 0	0 15 0	
" 10	D. J. Whiffen, mineral water maker, Chatham.	G. Athawes, Esq., Stipendiary, Chatham Police Court.	Failing to affix Abstract of Act	0 2 0	0 8 0	
" 23	J. Stanton, printer, Great Dover Street.	R. B. Marsham, Esq., Southwark Police Court.	Not obtaining surgical certificate of fitness of a young person.	0 10 0	0 5 0	
"	J. H. Harlow, printer, 558, Old Kent Road.	"	Not obtaining surgical certificate of fitness of a young person.	1 0 0	0 5 0	
" 31	A. and M. Johnson, dress-makers, Tulse Hill.	G. Biron, Esq., Q.C., Lambeth Police Court.	Employing two women after 4 p.m. on Saturday, November 28th.	0 2 0	0 7 0	
"	"	"	Employing a woman after 8 p.m. on December 4th, without registering such employment.	0 1 0	0 6 6	
"	"	"	Employing two women after 4 p.m. on Saturday, December 5th.	0 2 0	0 7 0	
1892.				3 0 0	0 12 6	
Jan. 1	Day and Martin, blacking makers, Boro' Road, S.E.	F. Fenwick, Esq., Borough Police Court.	Employing a young person during the dinner hour.			
" 11	Miss Weatherall, dressmaker, Richmond.	E. Leicester Penrhyn, Esq., and Major Porcelli, Police Court, Richmond.	Employing two women after 4 p.m. on Saturday.	1 0 0	1 1 0	

## RETURN OF PROSECUTIONS—continued.

Date.	Names and Addresses of Persons summoned.	Names of the Magistrates who heard the Case, and Place of Hearing.	Nature of the Offence.	Amount of Penalty.		REMARKS.
				£ s. d.	Amount of Costs.	
1892.			<i>In the District of H.M. Inspector Redgrave—cont.</i>	£ s. d.		
Jan. 11	H. Lotz, baker, Richmond	E. Leicester Penrhyn, Esq. and Major Porcelli, Police Court, Richmond.	Employing two young persons at 8.40 p.m. on Saturday night.	1 0 0	1 1 0	
"	Riddle and Couchman, printers, Southwark Bridge Road.	F. Fenwick, Esq., Borough Police Court.	Employing three young persons after 10 p.m.	3 0 0	0 16 6	
"	J. Manning, glass works, Cranmer Road.	G. Biron, Esq., Q.C., Lambeth Police Court.	Employing a young person on Sunday	0 1 0	0 4 0	
"	Emma Fletcher, dressmaker, 688, Old Kent Road.	" "	Overcrowding workroom	1 0 0	0 5 6	
"	R. Martin, horse-clipper works, Charlton, Kent.	W. F. Fenwick, Esq., Woolwich Police Court.	Not keeping prescribed Register	0 10 0	0 3 9	
"	" "	" "	Employing young person without certificate of fitness.	0 10 0	0 3 9	
"	A. Martin & Co., engineers, &c., Charles Street, Plumstead.	" "	Not fencing engine	2 0 0	0 2 0	
Feb. 15	George Avery, 8, Grove Place	E. Hopkins, Esq., Lambeth Police Court.	Allowing his child to work full time	1 0 0	0 10 0	
"	H. Philpott, dressmaker, St. Leonards-on-Sea.	B. H. Tree, S. Vores, and W. F. Revill, Esqs., Police Court, Hastings.	Not keeping register of overtime and reporting same.	0 5 0	0 17 0	
"	" "	" "	Employing two women after 10 p.m.	1 5 0	1 14 0	
"	Metcalf and Kirkpatrick, dressmakers, Hastings.	" "	Employing a woman after 4 p.m. on Saturday	0 5 0	0 17 0	

## RETURN OF PROSECUTIONS—continued.

Date.	Names and Addresses of Persons summoned.	Names of the Magistrates who heard the Case, and Place of Hearing.	Nature of the Offence.	Amount of Penalty.		Amount of Costs.		REMARKS.
				£	s. d.	£	s. d.	
1892.			<i>In the District of H.M. Inspector Redgrave—cont.</i>					
Feb. 22	C. Holt, printer, Sutton	W. E. Chambers and W. R. Farmer, Esqs., Police Court, Epsom.	Not keeping register of young persons -	0	5 0	0	14 0	
"	"	"	Not registering overtime of young person -	0	5 0	0	14 0	
"	"	"	Employing young person after 4 p.m. on Saturday.	0	5 0	0	14 6	
" 27	Kate Brooke, milliner, Western Road, Brighton.	G. Heathcote, Esq., Stipendiary, Police Court, Brighton.	Not exhibiting Abstract of Act -	0	5 0	0	15 6	
"	"	"	Employing a young person and woman after 4 p.m. on Saturday.	0	10 0	1	0 0	
" 29	Plummer and Lawford, dress-makers, Terminus Road, Eastbourne.	R. S. Graham, Esq., and E. K. Rodwell, Esq., Q.C., Police Court, Eastbourne.	Employing a woman after 4 p.m. on Saturday	0	10 0	0	16 0	
Mar. 2	C. Bremerkamp, basket maker, Shenton Street, S.E.	G. Hopkins, Esq., Police Court, Lambeth, S.W.	Not exhibiting Abstract and Notice of Act -	2	0 0	0	5 6	
Apr. 6	F. Lyon, soap manufacturer, Harleyford Road, S.W.	G. Biron, Esq., Lambeth Police Court.	Not fencing engine -	2	0 0	0	2 0	
"	"	"	Employing young person without certificate of fitness.	1	0 0	0	5 6	
" 8	W. H. Oldham, glass works, Rockingham Street, S.E.	W. Slade, Esq., Police Court, Southwark.	Employing a young person on Sunday -	0	10 0	0	5 6	
"	S. Smith & Co., glass works, Suffolk Grove, S.E.	"	Employing a young person on Sunday	0	10 0	0	5 6	

## RETURN OF PROSECUTIONS—continued.

Date.	Names and Addresses of Persons summoned.	Names of the Magistrates who heard the Case, and Place of Hearing.	Nature of the Offence.	Amount of Penalty.		REMARKS.
				£ s. d.	£ s. d.	
1892.			<i>In the District of H.M. Inspector Redgrave—cont.</i>			
April 12	Grose and Smith, milliners, Anerley Road, S.E.	J. Judd and T. Brooksbank, Esqs., Police Court, Croydon.	Employing a woman after 4 p.m. on Saturday	1 0 0	0 8 0	
" 13	Langton & Co., bicycle makers, 313, Coldharbour Lane, S.E.	G. Biron, Esq., Q.C., Lambeth Police Court.	Employing a young person without certificate of fitness.	0 10 0	0 5 6	
" 14	W. A. Vale, glass works, Flockton Street, S.E.	F. Fenwick, Esq., Southwark Police Court.	Employing a young person on Sunday	3 0 0	0 5 6	
" 20	Ellen Rendel, dressmaker, Eden Street, Kingston.	F. Gould and J. Marsh, Esqs., Police Court, Kingston.	Employing a woman after 4 p.m. on Saturday	-	0 17 6	The Bench considered the payment of costs a sufficient penalty.
" 23	Thomas Spalding, Manager, Horton Kirby Paper Works.	T. Bevan and J. F. Jackson, Esqs., Dartford Police Court.	Neglecting to fence mill gearing	5 0 0	0 16 6	
May 2	Edward Lloyd, Limited, paper makers, Sittingbourne.	W. W. Gascoyne and G. H. Dean, Esqs., Sittingbourne Police Court.	Failing to fence a steam engine whereat a man suffered bodily injury.	40 0 0	0 17 6	
" 7	Mowlern & Co., stone works, East Greenwich, S.E.	R. B. Marsham, Esq., Police Court, Greenwich.	Employing two young persons without surgical certificates.	2 0 0	0 11 0	
" 10	Miss Mary Christian, dressmaker, 136, Anerley Road, S.E.	H. Heath, Esq., and Dr. Hetley, Anerley Hall.	Employing a woman after 4 p.m. on Saturday	1 0 0	0 9 0	
" 14	Mr. Creswick, dressmaker, London Road, Forest Hill.	R. B. Marsham, Esq., Police Court, Greenwich.	Employing a woman after 7 p.m. without fulfilling the required conditions.	0 7 6	0 7 0	
" 16	Lewis and Hopkins, printers, Richmond.	Sir E. Rugge-Price and E. Skewes Cox, Esqs., Richmond.	Employing a child without attending school	1 0 0	0 10 6	

## RETURN OF PROSECUTIONS—continued.

Date.	Names and Addresses of Persons summoned.	Names of the Magistrates who heard the Case, and Place of Hearing.	Nature of the Offence.	Amount of Penalty.	Amount of Costs.	REMARKS.
1892.			<i>In the District of H.M. Inspector Redgrave—cont.</i>	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	
May 16	Lewis and Hopkins, printers, Richmond.	Sir E. Rugge-Price and E. Skewes Cox, Esq., Richmond.	Employing same child without surgical certificate.	-	0 10 6	To pay costs only in this case.
" 17	Watts & Co., clothing works, 38, Kennington Road.	G. Biron, Esq., Q.C., Lambeth Police Court.	Employing a woman after 4 p.m. on Saturday	0 1 0	0 5 0	
" 18	J. D. Hunt, milliner, 53, Newington Causeway.	W. Slade, Esq., Borough Police Court.	Not affixing Abstract and Notices	0 10 0	0 5 0	
" 24	P. J. Neate, engineer, Rochester.	R. Stedman and F. Moore, Esqs., Guildhall, Rochester.	Not fencing engine fly wheel, &c.	0 19 0	0 11 0	
"	T. and H. F. Higgs, builders, Loughboro' Junction.	G. Biron, Esq., Q.C., Lambeth Police Court.	Not fencing engine	1 0 0	0 2 0	
"	C. Fox, printer, Balham	"	Employing a young person without surgical certificate.	3 0 0	0 5 6	
June 4	Mumford & Co., millers, Deptford.	R. B. Marsham, Esq., Greenwich Police Court.	Not having securely fenced main shaft	0 10 0	0 2 0	Adjourned from May 21.
" 9	Pure Mineral Water Co. Limited, Queen's Road, Battersea.	W. Plowden, Esq., Wandsworth Police Court.	Employing three young persons after 7 p.m. on the 26th May.	2 10 0	0 10 0	
"	"	"	Employing two young persons after 7 p.m. on the 27th May.	1 0 0	0 9 0	
" 16	W. Dyannd, confectioner, Old Kent Road.	J. Shiel, Esq., Lambeth Police Court.	Employing a young person after 10 p.m.	0 15 0	0 5 0	
"	Skinner & Co., Datchelor Place, Camberwell.	"	Employing a young person without a certificate of fitness.	0 15 0	0 5 0	

## RETURN OF PROSECUTIONS—continued.

Date.	Names and Addresses of Persons summoned.	Names of the Magistrates who heard the Case, and Place of Hearing.	Nature of the Offence.	Amount of Penalty.	Amount of Costs.	REMARKS.
1892.			<i>In the District of H.M. Inspector Redgrave—cont.</i>	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	
June 24	A. Conlay, firewood dealer, 287, Railway Arches, Rolt Street, Deptford.	R. D. Marsham, Greenwich Police Court.	Not exhibiting Abstract and Notices of Act -	0 10 0	0 2 0	
Aug. 4	F. Neller, printer, Wimbledon Hill.	G. Denman, Esq., South-Western Police Court.	Employing a young person overtime without observing the required conditions.	1 0 0	0 5 6	
"	The Pure Water Co., Queen's Road, Battersea.	"	Employing two young persons without surgical certificates.	2 0 0	0 10 0	
"	The Proprietors of the "Daily Telegraph," Paper Mills, Dartford.	T. Bevan and J. F. Jackson, Esqs., Petty Sessions, Dartford.	Having failed to fence a certain shaft -	1 0 0	1 7 0	
" 15	Eastwood & Co., Limited, brickmakers, Rainham.	E. Gascoigne, Esq., Captain Tylden, Sittingbourne.	Not fencing mill-gearing at Lower Brickfield, Halston.	1 0 0	1 9	
"	"	"	Not fencing mill-gearing at Ten Acre Brickfield, Halston.	1 0 0	0 10 0	
"	"	"	Not fencing mill-gearing at Four Gun Brickfield, Upchurch.	1 0 0	0 10 0	
"	"	"	Not fencing mill-gearing at Clover Leg Brickfield, Upchurch.	1 0 0	0 9 0	
"	"	"	Not fencing mill-gearing at Big Clamp Field, Upchurch.	1 0 0	0 9 0	
"	"	"	Employing two young persons without surgical certificates.	-	1 2 0	Withdrawn on payment of costs.

## RETURN OF PROSECUTIONS—continued.

Date.	Names and Addresses of Persons summoned.	Names of the Magistrates who heard the Case, and Place of Hearing.	Nature of the Offence.	Amount of Penalty.	Amount of Costs.	REMARKS.
1892.			<i>In the District of H.M. Inspector Radgrave—cont.</i>	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	
Aug. 18	M. E. Cecile, dressmaker, 8, Wemyss Road, Blackheath.	W. Fenwick Fenwick, Esq., Police Court, Greenwich.	Employing three women after 4 p.m. on different Saturdays (four cases).	4 0 0	0 17 0	
"	L. Roberts, dressmaker, 3, South Vale, Blackheath.	"	Employing two women after 4 p.m. on Saturday.	2 0 0	0 10 0	
" 26	Wardle & Co, mineral water works, 274, Railway Arches, Loughboro' Junction.	G. Biron, Esq., Q.C., Lambeth Police Court.	Employing a young person after the legal hours.	0 5 0	0 5 0	
" 31	A. Aitken, dressmaker, Lewis-ham High Road.	J. Dickinson, Esq., Police Court, Greenwich.	Employing two women after 4 p.m. on Saturday.	1 10 0	0 10 0	
Sept. 16	A. Williams, printer, 66, Lavender Hill, S.W.	W. Ploverden, Esq., South-Western Police Court.	Employing a young person without surgical certificates.	0 5 0	0 5 0	
Oct. 3	A. G. Scott & Co., Limited, Tin Ware Works, Grove Street, Deptford.	G. Kennedy, Esq., Greenwich Police Court.	Not fencing engine	-	0 2 0	Costs only inflicted.
"	"	"	Employing two young persons without surgical certificates.	0 10 0	0 10 0	
"	John Pinn and Sons, Limited, engineers, Greenwich.	"	Not fencing gear wheels of lathe	-	0 5 6	Costs only inflicted.
" 24	John James & Co., shirt makers, Eleanor Road, Woolwich, S.E.	G. Kennedy, Esq., Police Magistrate, Police Court, Woolwich.	Overcrowding factory and insufficient ventilation.	-	0 5 0	Withdrawn on defendant undertaking to reduce numbers and put up an approved fan, and also to pay costs.

## RETURN OF PROSECUTIONS—continued.

Date.	Names and Addresses of Persons summoned.	Names of the Magistrates who heard the Case, and Place of Hearing.	Nature of the Offence.	Amount of Penalty.	Amount of Costs.	REMARKS.
1892.			<i>In the District of H.M. Inspector Cameron.</i>	<i>£ s. d.</i>	<i>£ s. d.</i>	The defendant had been previously cautioned regarding similar infractions of the Act. Having regard to the heavy costs which resulted from the number of witnesses necessary (the evidence resting, mainly, on declarations), and the fact of an adjournment of these cases having been granted at the last petty sessions, the bench inflicted light penalties, but carrying the entire costs.
Jan. 29	James Fuller, Eastern Counties Steam Boot Works, Braintree, Essex.	H. R. G. Marriott, Esq., Colonel Savill, and General Thompson, Braintree Petty Sessions.	Employing 12 young persons for more than five hours continuously.	0 12 0	8 3 6	
"	"	"	Employing four young persons without certificates of fitness.	0 4 0	1 15 0	
July 27	Sharp Bros., glass manufacturers, 1, Glyn Road, Clapton Park.	J. Bros, Esq., Stipendiary, North London Police Court.	Employing a lad of doubtful age without having obtained a certificate of fitness for employment.	2 0 0	0 6 0	The lad in question had been refused a certificate by the certifying surgeon, who questioned the bona fides of proof of age produced. In spite of this refusal, lad had been re-employed.
Aug. 8	Messrs. Crispin and Co., smelters and ingot manufacturers, Marsh Gate Lane, Stratford.	R. A. Gillespie, Acting Stipendiary, West Ham Police Court.	Employing a male young person after 6 p.m.; the period of employment being between 6 a.m. and 6 p.m.	1 0 0	0 15 0	
"	"	"	Employing same without a certificate of physical fitness.	1 0 0	0 7 6	

## RETURN OF PROSECUTIONS—continued.

Date.	Names and Addresses of Persons summoned.	Names of the Magistrates who heard the Case, and Place of Hearing.	Nature of the Offence.	Amount of Penalty.	Amount of Costs.	REMARKS.
1892.			<i>In the District of H.M. Inspector Cameron—cont.</i>	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	<p>In the absence of the managing director from illness, the foreman of one department had introduced overtime with young persons. I believe this was done without knowledge of the firm, who have showed every desire to observe Act; but the offences could not be overlooked. I said as much in court, and the magistrate in imposing low penalties, stated that he treated these cases quite exceptionally owing to circumstances put forward by myself and managing director, who appeared, otherwise such penalties would have been far more severe.</p> <p>Defendants had received several cautions. At the close of the hearing of the cases the Chairmen said that the penalties imposed were light in view of the defendants not having been brought up before; but that should they again be convicted of similar irregularities, much more severe penalties would be inflicted.</p>
Sept. 2	Messrs. Joseph Richmond & Co., Ltd., New Sun Iron Works, Burdett Road, E.	John Dickinson, Esq., Stipendiary, Thames Police Court.	Employing male young person after 7 p.m. on 17th August.	1 0 0	0 5 0	
"	"	"	Employing three male young persons after 7 p.m. on 18th August.	0 7 6	0 15 0	
"						
"						
"	The Building Estates Brickfields Co., Limited, Jubilee Steam Brick Works, Southchurch, Southend-on-Sea.	C. A. Tabor, E. A. Wade, Esqs., Colonel Bacon, and Major Tawke, Rochford Petty Sessions.	Employing two boys—children—both morning and afternoon.	1 0 0	2 0 0	
"	"	"	Employing two other boys—children—without school certificates.	1 0 0	1 13 0	
"	"	"	Employing male young person without certificate of fitness.	0 10 0	0 16 6	
"	"	"	Employing two boys—children—without certificates of fitness.	1 0 0	1 12 6	

## RETURN OF PROSECUTIONS—continued.

Date.	Names and Addresses of Persons summoned.	Names of the Magistrates who heard the Case, and Place of Hearing.	Nature of the Offence.	Amount of Penalty.	Amount of Costs.	REMARKS.
1892			<i>In the District of H.M. Inspector Cameron—cont.</i>	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	
Oct. 1	Mr. Peter Sullins, Hatfield Heath Brewery, near Harlow, Essex.	C. J. Bury and R. E. Johnston, Esqs., Harlow Petty Sessions.	Neglecting to fence mill gearing	2 0 0	0 16 6	(No reply to several communications could be extracted from Mr. Sullins. He finally wrote, stating fulfilments of requirements, after information had been laid. Acknowledging offences, he pleaded long illness and forgetfulness. Visiting on day previous to hearing. I saw fencing had been well done; and under the circumstances I withdrew two cases on payment of costs. The brevery only worked occasionally, but there had been several visits and cautions.
"	"	"	Neglecting to fence engine	-	0 4 6	
"	"	"	Neglecting to place up Abstract of Act	-	0 4 6	
" 3	Messrs. Darcy Bros., black manufacturers, Gainsborough Road, Hackney Wick.	J. Bros. Esq., Stipendiary, North London Police Court.	Employing young person, aged 14 years, on night of 29th August.	2 0 0	0 10 0	
"	"	"	Employing young person, aged 17 years, on night of 5th September.	1 0 0	0 3 0	
" 6	Lancaster & Co., Bow Tank Works, High Street, Bromley-by-Bow.	John Rose Esq., Stipendiary, Thames Police Court.	Employing three young persons without certificates of fitness.	3 0 0	0 15 0	The defendant had sent no notice of having started a factory, which had been worked for a considerable time.
"	John Bellamy, engineer and tank and boiler maker, Byng Street, Millwall.	"	Employing two young persons after hours on 16th September.	1 0 0	0 13 0	

## RETURN OF PROSECUTIONS—continued.

Date.	Names and Addresses of Persons summoned.	Names of the Magistrates who heard the Case, and Place of Hearing.	Nature of the Offence.	Amount of Penalty.	Amount of Costs.	REMARKS.
1892.			<i>In the District of H.M. Inspector Cameron—cont.</i>	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	
Oct. 6	W. B. Bawn & Co., tank manufacturers, 49, West India Dock Road.	John Rose, Esq., Stipendiary, Thames Police Court.	Employing three young persons without certificates of fitness.	1 15 0	0 17 0	Defendants had been cautioned on a previous occasion.
"	"	"	Employing one young person after hours on 15th September.	0 10 0	0 5 6	
"	"	"	Employing a child without school certificate	0 5 0	0 5 6	
" 29	George Orme, foreman of pattern shop, Beckton Gas Works, Beckton.	Barclay Reynolds and V. W. Williams, Esqs., Justices Courts, Half Hundred of Beacontree, Stratford.	Employing a young person during night on 3rd October, to wit, after 9 p.m.	0 10 0	0 9 6	
"	"	"	Employing a young person before 6 a.m. on Tuesday, 4th October.	-	0 2 6	Withdrawn on payment of costs. It was stated in evidence that the young person should have gone home after getting the men their supper, but that he missed the train, and lived too far away to walk. The bench were therefore inclined to take a lenient view of the case and I did not press for penalty in the second case.

## RETURN OF PROSECUTIONS—continued.

Date.	Names and Addresses of Persons summoned.	Names of the Magistrates who heard the Case, and Place of Hearing.	Nature of the Offence.	Amount of Penalty.	Amount of Costs.	REMARKS.
1892.			<i>In the District of H.M. Inspector Kindersley.</i>	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	
June 23	The Carrongrove Paper Co., paper manufacturers, Denny, Stirlingshire.	Jas. Robertson Buntine, Esq., Sheriff Substitute of Stirling, Dumbarton and Clackmannan, Sheriff Court, Stirling.	Employing nine women and one young person from 4 a.m. to 6 a.m. on 28th May 1892.	10 0 0	1 3 3	
July 20	Hugh Paton and Sons letter-press printers, 4 and 5, St. James's Square, Edinburgh.	T. H. Orphoot, Esq., Sheriff Substitute of the Lothians and Peebles, Sheriff Court, Edinburgh.	Employing 10 women from 8 p.m. till midnight on 27th June 1892.	1 1 0	1 1 6	
" 28	Greenwood, Watt, & Co., woollen manufacturers, Howlands Mill, Hawick.	P. A. Speirs, Esq., Sheriff Substitute of Roxburghshire, Sheriff Court, Jedburgh.	Employing six women on 27th, 28th, and 29th June 1892, from 6 p.m. to 7 p.m.	0 1 0	1 3 1	The sheriff only inflicted the nominal fine of 1s., as he agreed that a mere technical breach of the Act had been committed.
Oct. 20	William Elliot and Sons, wool spinners, Hawick.	" "	Employing two women, at reeling, at 6.35 p.m., when they should not have been so employed later than 6 p.m. Date of offence, 14th September 1892.	0 10 0	0 8 8	
"	Greenwood, Watt, & Co., tweed manufacturers, Hawick.	" "	Employing six male young persons at 6.55 p.m., on 14th September 1892, when they should not have been so employed later than 6 p.m.	1 1 0	0 8 8	
"	Wilson and Glenny, Limited, wool spinners, Hawick.	" "	Employing five male young persons in mule room at 7 p.m. on 14th September 1892, when they should not have been so employed later than 6 p.m.	2 0 0	0 8 8	

## RETURN OF PROSECUTIONS—continued.

Date.	Names and Addresses of Persons summoned.	Names of the Magistrates who heard the Case, and Place of Hearing.	Nature of the Offence.	Amount of Penalty.		Amount of Costs.		REMARKS.
				£	s. d.	£	s. d.	
1891.			<i>In the District of H.M. Inspector Richmond.</i>					
Nov. 7	Edward Millward, millinery, Abergele.	Rev. W. Venables Williams and A. Walker, Esq., Police Court, Colwyn Bay.	Employing a woman after 4 p.m. on Saturday	0	5 0	0	10 6	
"	D. G. Roberts, millinery, Abergele.	"	Employing a woman after 4 p.m. on Saturday	0	5 0	0	10 6	
"	S. A. Chambers, millinery, Abergele.	"	Employing a woman after 4 p.m. on Saturday	0	5 0	0	10 6	
"	"	"	Neglecting to keep Abstract affixed	0	2 6	0	8 0	
" 9	W. F. Gawne, baker, 69, Nice Lane, Walton, Liverpool.	Messrs. Castelain and Muspratt, Esqs., Islington Court House, Liverpool.	Employing a young person at 4.30 a.m.	1	0 0	0	10 0	
"	William Black, baker, 114, County Road, Walton, Liverpool.	"	Employing a young person at 4.10 a.m.	0	10 0	0	10 0	
"	"	"	Neglecting to keep Abstract of the Act affixed	0	10 0	0	7 6	
" 17	Maggie Parry, milliner, 141, High Street, Bangor.	Messrs. Clagg, Pughe, and Roberts, Esqs., Bangor.	Employing Hannah Owen after 4 p.m. on the weekly half-holiday.	0	2 6	0	9 6	Mr. Walmsley stated that he found both women at work trimming hats, but Lizzie Roberts said that she was only waiting with her own hat in her hand waiting for the other to finish. I contended that this constituted employment, as she was the head milliner and responsible for the work. The chairman agreed with me, but the other two magistrates dissented and the one summons was dismissed.
"	"	"	Employing Lizzie Roberts after 4 p.m. on the weekly half-holiday.	-	-	0	8 0	

## RETURN OF PROSECUTIONS—continued.

Date.	Names and Addresses of Persons summoned.	Names of the Magistrates who heard the Case, and Place of Hearing.	Nature of the Offence.	Amount of Penalty. £ s. d.	Amount of Costs. £ s. d.	REMARKS.
1891.			<i>In the District of H.M. Inspector Richmond—cont.</i>			
Nov. 17	Madame Lazzarus, dress-maker, Higher Bangor.	Messrs. Clagg, Pughe, and Roberts, Esqs., Bangor.	Neglecting to keep Abstract affixed	-	0 4 6	As Madame Lazzarus refused to conform to the Act, after several cautions, she was summoned. Her solicitor now undertook to pay costs and affix Abstract.
Dec. 16	The Misses Jennings, dress-makers, 1, Whitechapel, Liverpool.	W. J. Stewart, Esq., Stipendiary, Dale Street, Liverpool.	Employing four females after 4 p.m. on Saturday.	1 0 0	1 2 0	
" 19	Herbert Grimshaw, firewood manufacturer, 33, Nice Lane, Walton, near Liverpool.	R. D. Holt and J. Lister, Esqs., Islington Court House, Liverpool.	Neglecting to keep Abstract affixed	0 2 6	0 7 6	
"	"	"	Neglecting to keep registers of children	0 2 6	0 7 6	
"	"	"	Employing two children at 8.35 p.m.	0 2 6	0 12 6	
" 21	Fletcher and Jones, slate enamelling, New Dock, Carnarvon.	The Mayor and Dr. Williams, Carnarvon.	Employing five boys at 8.27 p.m.	0 10 0	1 10 0	
1892.						
Mar. 2	G. G. Walsmsley, printer, 50A, Lord Street, Liverpool.	W. J. Stewart, Esq., Stipendiary, Dale Street, Liverpool.	Employing two young persons at 5.25 p.m. on Saturday January 30th.	0 10 0	0 13 0	
"	Worsley Bros., cotton dealers, 8, Pall Mall, Liverpool.	"	Employing four women at 4.50 a.m. in a cotton kiln on January 22nd.	0 12 6	0 14 0	

## RETURN OF PROSECUTIONS—continued.

Date.	Names and Addresses of Persons summoned.	Names of the Magistrates who heard the Case, and Place of Hearing.	Nature of the Offence.	Amount of Penalty.	Amount of Costs.	REMARKS.
1892.			<i>In the District of H.M. Inspector Richmond—cont.</i>	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	
Mar. 2	Joseph Owen and Sons, saw mills, Melrose Road, Liverpool.	W. J. Stewart, Esq., Stipendiary, Dale Street, Liverpool.	Employing a child without registering his name.	0 10 0	0 6 6	
"	"	"	Being occupiers of a factory in which the same child received severe injuries through an unfenced shaft.	—	—	Adjourned for seven days for attendance of the doctor at the Stanley Hospital.
"	Wm. Spicer, cotton dealer, 10, Upper Milk Street, Liverpool.	"	Employing eight women at 3.30 a.m., on January 22nd, in a cotton kiln.	—	—	Adjourned for seven days for attendance of the forewoman whom I had summoned as a witness, and of Mr. Spicer himself.
"	Jos. Owen and Sons, saw mills, &c., Melrose Road, Liverpool.	"	Neglecting to fence a shaft, whereby a child was injured.	10 0 0	1 1 0	
"	Wm. Spicer, cotton kiln, Liverpool.	"	Employing 8 women at night	4 0 0	2 0 0	
"	Gilhooley and Lovell, dress-makers, 4, Poplar Grove, Liverpool.	"	Employing three females at 4.25 p.m. on Saturday.	0 7 6	0 13 6	
"	J. and W. Crossley, cotton picking, &c., Sessions Road, Liverpool.	"	Employing two women at 9 p.m.	1 0 0	0 13 0	
"	Crossley's Soap Co., soap works, Sessions Road, Liverpool.	"	Employing two women at 8.30 p.m.	1 0 0	0 13 0	

## RETURN OF PROSECUTIONS—continued.

Date.	Names and Addresses of Persons summoned.	Names of the Magistrates who heard the Case, and Place of Hearing.	Nature of the Offence.	Amount of Penalty.		Amount of Costs.		REMARKS.
				£	s. d.	£	s. d.	
1892.			<i>In the District of H.M. Inspector Richmond—cont.</i>					
Mar. 16	Fainie & Co., sugar refiners, Vauxhall Road, Liverpool.	W. J. Stewart, Esq., Stipendiary, Dale Street, Liverpool.	Employing a boy, 14 years of age, without registering his name.	0	10 0	0	6 6	
"	"	"	Employing same boy in night turn	0	10 0	0	4 6	
"	Wm. Griffies, baker, 45, Beresford Road, Liverpool.	"	Employing a young person at 2.45 a.m.	0	10 0	0	6 6	
"	Thos. Foster, baker, 41, Fairclough Lane, Liverpool.	"	Employing a young person at 3.55 a.m.	0	5 0	0	6 6	
" 23	Margaret Dalish, dressmaker, Trafalgar Road, Egremont, Cheshire.	James Smith and W. Heap, Esqs., Liscard Court House	Employing 10 women after 4 p.m. on Saturday	1	0 0	2	16 6	
" 30	W. P. Houghton, paper bag manufacturer, 112, Kempston Street, Liverpool.	Mr. J. Stewart, Esq., Stipendiary, Dale Street, Liverpool.	Employing three females, on February 27th, till 5 p.m. (Saturday).	0	7 6	0	19 6	
April 13	Anne Farrell, marine store dealer, 16, Liver Street, Liverpool.	"	Employing two women in a cotton kiln, 46, Thomas Street, at night.	1	0 0	0	13 0	
"	Edward Barrow, sack maker, Manesty Lane, Liverpool.	"	Employing two women in a cotton kiln, Finney Lane, at night.	1	0 0	0	13 0	
" 27	E. Rawlinson, cotton dealer, (Messrs. Woraley Bros.), cotton kiln, 8, Pall Mall, Liverpool.	"	Employing two women at night, 4.15 a.m.	2	0 0	0	13 0	
"	G. O. Stanton, cotton dealer, North Street, Liverpool.	"	Employing two women at night, 3.15 a.m., in a cotton kiln in Finney Lane.	1	0 0	0	13 0	

## RETURN OF PROSECUTIONS—continued.

Date.	Names and Addresses of Persons summoned.	Names of the Magistrates who heard the Case, and Place of Hearing.	Nature of the Offence.	Amount of Penalty.	Amount of Costs.	REMARKS.
1892.			<i>In the District of H.M. Inspector Richmond—cont.</i>	<i>£ s. d.</i>	<i>£ s. d.</i>	
April 27	Robert Marston, baker, 92, Holt Road, Liverpool.	W. J. Stewart, Esq., Stipendiary, Dale Street, Liverpool.	Employing a young person in the bakehouse at night, 3.40 a.m.	0 5 0	0 6 6	
"	Tarbet Carrick, baker, 123, Kensington, Liverpool.	"	Employing a young person in the bakehouse at night, 3.10 a.m.	0 5 0	0 6 6	
May 18	Edward Dowdall, cotton dealer, 21, Cockspur Street, Liverpool.	"	Employing four women at 11.50 p.m. and 2 a.m. at night.	2 0 0	1 6 0	
"	Thos. Price, cotton dealer, Lower Milk Street, Liverpool.	"	Employing four women in a cotton kiln in Thomas Street at 12.30 a.m. at night.	2 0 0	1 6 0	
"	Jos. H. Robinson, enamel letter works, 74, North Hill Street, Liverpool.	"	Employing a child without school certificates	0 10 0	0 6 6	
"	Steinberg and Fineberg, tailors, 44, Norton Street, Liverpool.	"	Employing two female young persons at 9.9 p.m. overtime, without recording the same before commenced.	1 0 0	0 13 0	
"	Reuben Robinson, tailors, 22, Richmond Street, Liverpool.	"	Employing a woman at 9.55 p.m., overtime, without recording the same before commenced.	0 10 0	0 6 6	
"	"	"	Neglecting to keep Abstract affixed	0 10 0	0 6 6	
"	Madame Elaine Boustead, dressmaker, 35, Bold Street, Liverpool.	A. Turner and Mathieson, Esqs., Dale Street, Liverpool.	Employing three women at 4.45 p.m. on Saturday.	0 15 0	0 19 6	
"	Gertrude Owen, dressmaker, 30, Bold Street, Liverpool.	"	Employing women after 4 p.m. on Saturday	-	-	Adjourned to June 8th, as Mrs. Owen is ill,

## RETURN OF PROSECUTIONS—continued.

Date.	Names and Addresses of Persons summoned.	Names of the Magistrates who heard the Case, and Place of Hearing.	Nature of the Offence.	Amount of Penalty.		Amount of Costs.		REMARKS.
				£	s. d.	£	s. d.	
1892.			<i>In the District of H.M. Inspector Richmond—cont.</i>					
May 25	Thos. Chesney, cotton dealer -	A. Turner and Mathieson, Esqs., Dale Street, Liverpool.	Employing women at night	-	-	-	-	Adjourned to June 8th, as there was no appearance on behalf of the defendant, and a doubt as to whether the summonses had been properly served.
" 30	Wm. Hancock & Co., brick and tile makers, Buckley.	Messrs. Cook and Watkinson, Mold.	Employing a child full time	1	0 0	} 0 16 0		
"	" "	" "	Employing the same child, without certificate of fitness.	1	0 0			
"	C. Davison & Co., brick and tile makers, Buckley.	" "	Employing a child without registering his name.	1	0 0			
"	" "	" "	Employing the same child full time	1	0 0			
June 8	Thos. Chesney, cotton dealer, 44, Smithfield Street, Liverpool.	Messrs. Ellison and Browne, Dale Street, Liverpool.	Employing four women in a cotton kiln at 1.45 a.m.	1	0 0	1	6 0	
"	W. B. Brown & Co., wire rope makers, Bankhall Street, Liverpool.	" "	Employing a boy, 14 years of age, after 6 p.m. on April 28th and May 3rd.	0	10 0	0	11 0	
"	Gertrude Owen, dressmaker, 30, Bold Street, Liverpool.	" "	Employing four women at 4.35 p.m. on Saturday.	0	4 0	1	6 0	
" 22	Edward Bellman, cotton dealer, 20, Tithebarn Street, Liverpool.	W. J. Stewart, Esq., Stipendiary, Dale Street, Liverpool.	Employing six women at 12.30 a.m. on June 1st, in a cotton kiln, 21, Clement Street.	3	0 0	1	13 0	

## RETURN OF PROSECUTIONS—continued.

Date.	Names and Addresses of Persons summoned.	Names of the Magistrates who heard the Case, and Place of Hearing.	Nature of the Offence.	Amount of Penalty.	Amount of Costs.	REMARKS.
1892.			<i>In the District of H.M. Inspector Richmond—cont.</i>	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	
June 22	Christopher Robson, milliner, 37, Granby Street, Liverpool.	W. J. Stewart, Esq., Stipendiary, Dale Street, Liverpool.	Employing two women "overtime" at 9.40 p.m., without the prescribed particulars as to the employment being recorded. May 21st.	0 10 0	0 16 0	
" 29	Annie Johnson & Co., dress-makers, 34a, Bold Street, Liverpool.	" "	Employing females overtime, at 9 p.m., without recording it in the prescribed form before commencement.	1 0 0	0 8 6	
July 20	Ann Robinson, dressmaker, 36, Seymour Street, Liverpool.	" "	Employing females overtime, at 9.25 p.m., without keeping affixed in the workroom notice of such employment.	0 10 0	0 10 6	
"	" "	" "	Neglecting to keep affixed the prescribed Abstract.	0 10 0	0 4 6	
"	Ada Booth, dressmaker, 10, Nelson Street, Liverpool.	" "	Employing a woman overtime at 8.53 p.m., without keeping affixed in the workroom the prescribed notice of such employment.	0 10 0	0 6 6	
"	Mary Holt, dressmaker, 5, Sandon Street, Liverpool.	" "	Employing a woman overtime at 8.35 p.m., without keeping affixed in the workroom the prescribed notice of such employment.	0 10 0	0 8 6	
"	" "	" "	Neglecting to keep affixed the prescribed Abstract of the Act.	0 10 0	0 4 6	
"	Samuel Davies, tailor, 47, Great George Street, Liverpool.	" "	Neglecting to keep affixed the prescribed Abstract, having failed to give notice of commencing to occupy.	0 10 0	0 4 6	

## RETURN OF PROSECUTIONS—continued.

Date.	Names and Addresses of Persons summoned.	Names of the Magistrates who heard the Case, and Place of Hearing.	Nature of the Offence.	Amount of Penalty.	Amount of Costs.	REMARKS.
1892.			<i>In the District of H.M. Inspector Richmond—cont.</i>	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	
July 20	G. F. Kirkman, printer, 68, Low Hill, Liverpool.	W. J. Stewart, Esq., Stipendiary, Dale Street, Liverpool.	Neglecting to keep affixed the prescribed Abstract, having failed to give notice of commencing to occupy.	0 10 0	0 4 6	
" 21	The British Patent Portland Cement Co., Ditton, near Widnes.	Messrs. Gossage and Stapleton-Brotherton, Widnes.	Neglecting to give notice of commencing to occupy the factory.	1 0 0	0 12 0	
"	"	"	Neglecting to fence dangerous machinery	2 0 0	0 12 0	
" 22	Messrs. Knowles and Jones, dressmaking, 4, Conway Street, Birkenhead.	C. S. Samuell, Esq., Dep-Stipendiary, Birkenhead.	Employing women overtime (at 9.35 p.m.), without keeping affixed in the workroom a notice with the prescribed particulars of the employment.	0 10 0	0 10 6	
"	W. H. Hope, dressmaking, 135, Chester Street, Birkenhead.	"	Employing women overtime (at 9.35 p.m.), without keeping affixed in the workroom a notice with the prescribed particulars of the employment.	1 0 0	0 10 6	
" 23	Mary Carroll, dressmaker, 28, Shaftesbury Terrace, Prescot Road, Liverpool.	Messrs. Sandbach, Parker, H. Gair and others, County Magistrates' Court, Islington, Liverpool.	Employing two children full time	0 2 6	0 12 6	
"	"	"	Employing same two children without school certificates.	0 2 6	0 12 6	
" 25	E. S. Graves, dressmaking, 5, Queen Street, Rhyl.	Wm. Wynne, Esq., and A. Eytton Lloyd, M.D., Rhyl Town Hall.	Employing two women overtime at 9 p.m., without recording it previously.	0 10 0	0 7 0	

## RETURN OF PROSECUTIONS—continued.

Date.	Names and Addresses of Persons summoned.	Names of the Magistrates who heard the Case, and Place of Hearing.	Nature of the Offence.	Amount of Penalty.		Amount of Costs.		REMARKS.
				£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	
1892.			<i>In the District of H.M. Inspector Richmond—cont.</i>					
Aug. 8	Hugh Ellis, Writing Slate Works, Menai Bridge, Anglesea.	H. Backley Price and R. R. Rathbone, Esqs., Menai Bridge.	Employing children without registering their names, &c.	1 0 0	0 11 6			
"	John W. Williams, Writing Slate Works, Llanfair P.G., Anglesea.	" "	Employing young persons without registering their names, &c.	1 0 0	0 11 6			
" 9	Aaron Cohen, tailor, Frederick Street, Liverpool.	R. W. Leyland and J. B. Morgan, Esqs., Dale Street, Liverpool.	Neglecting to register his workshop by sending the prescribed notice to H.M. Inspector within one month from commencing to occupy the same.	0 10 0	0 4 6			
" 15	S. W. Pilling, contractor and brick maker, St. Helens.	Dr. Twyford and J. C. Gamble, Esq., St. Helens Town Hall.	Neglecting to give notice of commencing to occupy factory.	0 10 0	0 4 6			
"	" "	" "	Neglecting to keep Abstract of Act affixed -	0 10 0	0 4 6			
"	" "	" "	Neglecting to fence dangerous machinery -	0 10 0	0 4 6			
Oct. 13	Owen & Co., Writing Slate Works, Blaenau Ffestiniog.	A. Osmond Williams, E. P. Jones, J. P. Jones, Esqs., and Dr. Roberts, Blaenau Ffestiniog.	Employing a child without registering his name, and also full time.	0 2 6	0 19 0			
"	Rt. Wm. Owen, Blaenau Ffestiniog.	" "	Allowing his child to be employed without attending school.	-	-			Cautioned. No fine, and costs remitted.
" 26	Edward Rawlinson, cotton kiln (Messrs. Worsley Bros.), 8, Pall Mall, Liverpool.	W. J. Stewart, Esq., Stipendiary, Liverpool.	Employing four women at night, to wit 3.30 a.m.	4 0 0	1 0 0			

## RETURN OF PROSECUTIONS—continued.

Date.	Names and Addresses of Persons summoned.	Names of the Magistrates who heard the Case, and Place of Hearing.	Nature of the Offence.	Amount of Penalty.	Amount of Costs.	REMARKS.
1892.			<i>In the District of H.M. Inspector Richmond—cont.</i>	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	
Oct. 26	Hermann Balsam, tailor, 10, Anson Street, Liverpool.	W. J. Stewart, Esq., Stipendiary, Liverpool.	Being occupier of a workshop concerning which no notice of commencing to occupy had been sent.	0 10 0	0 4 6	
"	"	"	Neglecting to keep affixed the prescribed Abstract.	0 10 0	0 4 6	
1891.			<i>In the District of H.M. Inspector Woodgate.</i>			
Nov. 10	Thos. Brennan, Wove Mill, Kilkenny.	Michael Kennedy, Mayor, Alderman McDermot, Arthur McMahon, Court House, Kilkenny.	Neglecting to guard water-wheel, driving wheel, and belting.	0 1 0	0 1 6	
1892.						
June 11	Jas. Stamp, dressmaker, Grafton Street, Dublin.	E. G. Swift, Stipendiary Magistrate, Metropolitan Police Court, Dublin.	Employing seven females after 4 p.m. on Saturday 21st May 1892.	1 15 0	0 8 0	
" 23	Thos. Newton, dressmaker, Armagh.	N. Townsend, Resident Magistrate, and Geo. Edwards, Esqs., Armagh.	Employing four females after 4 p.m. the weekly half holiday day on May 16th.	0 10 0	0 1 6	
"	John Warnock, dressmaker, Armagh.	"	Employing four females after 4 p.m. on May 16th.	0 5 0	0 1 6	Two cases withdrawn, it being explained in court that only two females were employed illegally.
"	Louisa Walker, dressmaker, Armagh.	"	Employing one female after 4 p.m. on May 20th.	0 2 6	0 1 6	

## RETURN OF PROSECUTIONS—continued.

Date.	Names and Addresses of Persons summoned.	Names of the Magistrates who heard the Case, and Place of Hearing.	Nature of the Offence.	Amount of Penalty.	Amount of Costs.	REMARKS.
1892.			<i>In the District of H.M. Inspector Woodgate—cont.</i>	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	
July 9	Matilda Boyce, 17, Clan Street, Dublin.	E. Swift, Metropolitan Police Court, Dublin.	Employing three females after 4 p.m. on Saturday June 11th, 1892.	3 0 0	0 9 0	
" 23	Mrs. Adelaide Heley, dress-maker, 26, Synge Street, Dublin.	E. Swift, Stipendiary Magistrate, Dublin.	Employing four females after 4 p.m. on July 2nd, 1892.	1 0 0	0 5 0	
June 30	John McAdam, printer, "Vindicator," Ballyshannon.	J. Condon and J. Hamilton, Esqs., Ballyshannon.	Employing three boys under 16 years of age after 10 p.m., to wit, 10.13 p.m. on May 19th, 1892.	-	-	Case adjourned, as Mr. Hamilton declined to act for local reasons.
July 28	" "	" "	Employing three boys under 16 years of age after 10 p.m., to wit, 10.13 p.m. on May 19th, 1892.	-	0 4 6	The offence was admitted by the defendant, and the case was withdrawn on payment of costs.
Aug. 1	Jas. Brady, tailor, Drogheda.	John Mangan and Robt. Usher, Esqs., Drogheda.	Employing three male young persons after 4 p.m. on Saturday 2nd July 1892.	-	0 4 6	Dismissed. On my visit on July 6th the three boys stated, in reply to my question, they had no half day in the week ended July 2nd, 1892, and they all signed a declaration to this effect. In court they swore they had a whole day on the Monday in that week. The Bench considered it was quite right to bring up the cases, and enforce the law.
Sept. 29	Jas. Ervine, tailor, Banbridge.	J. Smythe, J. Hawthorne, M.D., and R. McClelland, Esqs., Banbridge.	Employing Sam. Crothers, aged 12, for three days full time.	0 1 0	0 3 6	
"	David Cupples, tailor, Banbridge.	" "	Employing John Bell, aged 12, full time	0 2 6	0 4 6	

## RETURN OF PROSECUTIONS--continued.

Date.	Names and Addresses of Persons summoned.	Names of the Magistrates who heard the Case, and Place of Hearing.	Nature of the Offence.	Amount of Penalty.		Amount of Costs.		REMARKS.
				£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	
1892.			<i>In the District of H.M. Inspector Woodgate--cont.</i>					
Sept. 29	Hugh McMullan, coach builder and saw mill.	J. Smythe, J. Hawthorne, M.D., and R. McClelland, Esqs., Banbridge.	Neglecting to hang up Abstract.	0 5 0	0 1 6			
Oct. 18	Edward Reynolds, saddler, Lurgan.	J. D. Gibson, Resident Magistrate, Lurgan.	Employing two young persons after 4 p.m. on Saturday 17th September.	0 1 0	0 1 6			
"	"	"	Neglecting to affix the Abstract in his work-shop.	0 1 0	0 1 6			
1891.			<i>In the District of H.M. Inspector Hoare,</i>					
Nov. 13	David Robinson, chain maker, Mill Street, Cradley.	Col. Fletcher and A. Freer, Esq., at Stourbridge.	Employing a child during the night, viz., at 1 a.m.	0 7 0	0 13 0			} I asked the magistrates to make an example of these men, but they did not.
"	Jno. H. Tromans, chain maker, Mill Street, Cradley.	"	Employing a child during the night viz., at 1 a.m.	0 3 6	0 16 6			
" 18	Wm. Woodall, chain maker, Wright's Lane, Old Hill.	W. Bassano and J. H. Smith, Esqs., Old Hill.	Employing a woman after 7 p.m. October 22nd, 1891.	0 10 0	0 13 0			
"	"	"	Employing a female young person after 7 p.m.	0 10 0	0 13 0			
"	"	"	Employing a female young person after 7 p.m.	0 10 0	0 13 0			
"	Joseph Humphries, chain maker, Reddall Hill Road, Old Hill.	"	Employing a woman after 7 p.m.	0 10 0	0 13 0			
"	James Shaw, labourer, Rid-dens Street, Old Hill.	"	Conniving at the employment of his child as a young person.	1 0 0	1 0 6			

## RETURN OF PROSECUTIONS—continued.

Date.	Names and Addresses of Persons summoned.	Names of the Magistrates who heard the Case, and Place of Hearing.	Nature of the Offence.	Amount of Penalty.		Amount of Costs.		REMARKS.
				£	s. d.	£	s. d.	
1891.			<i>In the District of H.M. Inspector Hoare—cont.</i>					
Dec. 10	George Francis and Kerr, woollen weavers, Llanidloes.	W. Thomas and E. Price, Esqs., Llanidloes.	Failing to lime wash one workshop within 14 months.	0	10 0	0	14 6	
"	"	"	Failing to affix an Abstract in another workshop.	0	5 0	0	14 0	
" 21	Samuel Carless, wheelwright, Willenhall.	Thos. Beach and H. T. Vaughan, Esqs., Willenhall.	Employing his child without obtaining a certificate of his attendance at school.	—		0	15 0	Dismissed, no reason given.
" 23	George Horobin, hoop maker, Wolverhampton.	N. C. A. Neville, Esq., Stipendiary, Wolverhampton.	Employing a child as a young person	1	0 0	0	14 0	
1892.								
Jan. 6	Jno. Powell, breeze burner, Windmill End, near Dudley.	G. H. Claughton and Job Garratt, Esqs., Dudley.	Employing a young person at 5.20 a.m.	0	5 0	0	13 6	As this man was fined for a similar offence only a few weeks back, I asked for a substantial penalty, but got no support from the Bench.
"	"	"	Employing a young person at 5.30 a.m.	0	5 0	0	13 6	
"	"	"	Employing a young person at 5.20 a.m.	0	5 0	0	13 6	
" 7	Samuel Thompson, chain maker, Saltwells Coppiece, near Brierley Hill.	N. C. A. Neville, Esq., (Stipendiary), Brierley Hill.	Employing a young person at 4.20 a.m.	2	0 0	0	13 6	Allowed five weeks in which to pay.
"	"	"	Employing a young person at 4.20 a.m.	2	0 0	0	12 0	
" 11	Dudley Road Brick Co., Bricks, Ettingshall, near Wolverhampton.	N. C. A. Neville, Esq., (Stipendiary), Wolverhampton.	Employing a child without a certificate of fitness.	1	0 0	0	15 0	
Feb. 10	Elias Levy, tailor, Bond Street, Dudley.	H. Bagot and T. Reynolds, Esqs., Dudley.	Working overtime without posting notice of special exception.	0	1 0	0	6 0	

## RETURN OF PROSECUTIONS—continued.

Date.	Names and Addresses of Persons summoned.	Names of the Magistrates who heard the Case, and Place of Hearing.	Nature of the Offence.	Amount of Penalty.		Amount of Costs.		REMARKS.
				£	s. d.	£	s. d.	
1892.			<i>In the District of H. M. Inspector Hoare—cont.</i>					
Feb. 11	James Bowkett, baker, High Street, Brierley Hill.	N. C. A. Neville, Esq., (Stipendiary), Brierley Hill.	Employing a young person after 2 p.m. on Saturday.	1	0 0	0	13 0	
"	"	"	Employing a child as a young person	—		0	10 0	Withdrawn on payment of costs.
" 12	Palfrey & Co., skin rugs, Stourbridge.	W. J. Turney and Freer, Esqs., Stourbridge.	Employing a young person after 6 p.m.	0	10 0	0	13 6	
"	"	"	Employing a young person after 6 p.m.	0	10 0	0	13 6	
"	Jabez, Attwood, engineer, Foster Street, Stourbridge.	"	Employing a young person after 6 p.m.	1	0 0	0	13 6	
" 17	T. and J. Griffiths, brass casters, Wednesfield.	N. C. A. Neville, Esq., Stipendiary, Wolverhampton.	Failing to keep the prescribed factory Register.	1	0 0	0	17 6	
" 26	F. Andrews & Co., dress-makers, Wolverhampton.	"	Employing women after 9 p.m.: three cases	1	10 0	1	16 0	
"	"	"	Availing themselves of a special exception without giving the prescribed notice; one case.	0	10 6	0	12 6	
"	Henry Moseley, spectacle maker, Wolverhampton.	"	Employing a young person after 7 p.m.	2	0 0	0	13 0	
Mar. 8	William Walker, brick maker, Halesowen.	F. Gen and R. Reay, Esqs., Halesowen.	Failing to fence millgearing	0	10 0	0	16 0	

## RETURN OF PROSECUTIONS—continued.

Date.	Names and Addresses of Persons summoned.	Names of the Magistrates who heard the Case, and Place of Hearing.	Nature of the Offence.	Amount of Penalty.		Amount of Costs.		REMARKS.
				£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	
1892.			<i>In the District of H.M. Inspector Hoare—cont.</i>					
Mar. 14	Edwin Nock, corn crusher, Dudley.	J. Russell and D. Howard, Esqs., Dudley.	Failing to report an accident - - -	-	-	0 14 6		As the defendant thought the injured person might have returned to work, I only asked for the costs.
" 16	George Roberts, file cutter, Pool Street, Wolverhampton.	N. C. A. Neville, Esq., Wolverhampton.	Employing a young person after 7 p.m.	-	1 0 0	0 13 0		Or one month imprisonment.
"	Saml. Harrison, nut and bolt maker, Atter, Street, Wolverhampton.	" "	Similar offence - - -	-	0 5 0	0 12 0		
" 21	W. Waterlam & Co., lock-makers, Willenhall.	W. W. Walker and Thos. Beach, Esqs., Willenhall.	Failing to keep millgearing securely fenced -	-	3 0 0	0 15 0		
"	Thos. Booth, foreman to Joseph Tipper, iron founder, Willenhall.	" "	Employing a young person without registering his name, &c.	-	0 0 6	0 11 6		I only asked for a nominal penalty.
April 11	Jesse Birch, lock maker, Willenhall.	J. C. Tildesley and W. H. Hartell, Esqs., Willenhall.	Employing a child as a young person - -	-	0 10 0	0 13 6		
" 14	Wright & Co., glass makers, The Delph,	N. C. A. Neville, Esq., Stipendiary, Brierley Hill.	Employing a child without registering his name, &c.	-	2 0 0			
"	" "	" "	Employing the same child without a certificate of fitness.	-	3 0 0		1 18 6	
"	" "	" "	Employing another child without a certificate of fitness.	-	2 0 0			
"	" "	" "	Employing a young person without a certificate of fitness.	-	2 0 0			

## RETURN OF PROSECUTIONS—continued.

Date.	Names and Addresses of Persons summoned.	Names of the Magistrates who heard the Case, and Place of Hearing.	Nature of the Offence.	Amount of Penalty.	Amount of Costs.	REMARKS.
1892.			<i>In the District of H. M. Inspector Hoare—cont.</i>	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	
May 9	Mary Parkes, brass caster, trading as Josiah Parkes, junr., Willenhall.	J. C. Tildesley, and Josiah Tildesley, Esqs., Willenhall.	Employing four young persons after 7 p.m.	1 0 0	2 8 6	
"	"	"	Employing one young person after 7 p.m.	-	0 7 0	The Bench dismissed this case saying they did not consider the lad was at work. The lad stated on oath that his brother had sent him after 7 to do certain things to the moulds, and I caught him in the act of dusting with the bellows a well known process.
" 18	Benj. Hickman, guide roller, New British Iron Co. Limited, Cradley Heath.	W. Basano, W. Holcroft, and W. W. Wiegau, Esqs., Old Hill.	Employing a young person during a part of the 12 hours succeeding the night period of employment. March 12th, 1892.	1 0 0	0 15 6	
June 1	Harrop & Co., glass manufacturers, Harts Hill, near Dudley.	G. Bagot and Jas. Whitehouse, Esqs., Dudley.	Employing a young person without certificate of fitness.	2 0 0	0 14 6	The Bench pressed me to withdraw some of the cases. I said if I did I hoped they would fine the full penalty in one case; they then said the fine was 40s. and all the costs.
"	"	"	Employing four other young persons without certificate of fitness.	-	2 10 0	
" 10	Philips and Son, letterpress printers, Newtown.	Richard Lloyd, and Potter, Esqs., Newtown.	Employing a young person without entering his name, &c. in the register.	0 2 6	0 10 6	
"	"	"	Employing another young person without a certificate of fitness.	0 2 6	0 11 6	
"	Morgan Davis, tailor, Newtown.	"	Employing a young person on Good Friday and Easter Monday.	0 5 0	0 10 6	

## RETURN OF PROSECUTIONS—continued.

Date.	Names and Addresses of Persons summoned.	Names of the Magistrates who heard the Case, and Place of Hearing.	Nature of the Offence.	Amount of Penalty.	Amount of Costs.	REMARKS.
1892.			<i>In the District of H.M. Inspector Hoare—cont.</i>	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	
July 8	W. Little and Sons, boot manufacturers, Netherton.	R. Tilley, Esq., Dr. Higgs, Dudley.	Employing a young person without registering his name, &c.	0 10 0	0 13 6	
"	"	"	Employing another young person without a certificate of fitness.	0 10 0	0 14 6	
" 15	S. H. Venables, baker, Whitchurch.	R. P. Ekleston and C. T. Dugdale, Esqs., Whitchurch.	Employing a young person after 9 p.m.	1 0 0	1 1 3	
" 20	Samuel Palmer, cycle maker, Wolverhampton.	N. C. A. Neville, Stipendiary, Wolverhampton.	Failing to affix the prescribed Abstract	2 0 0	0 8 0	
" 20	R. & W. Blakeway Phillips, millers, Hanwood.	J. Sandford, Esq., Rev. E. Lee, Cruckton, Shrewsbury.	Failing to fence dangerous machinery	0 10 0	0 16 6	
Aug. 2	Thos. Pedley, iron founder, Willenhall.	W. W. Walker, and Thomas Beach, Esqs., Willenhall.	Employing a young person in a meal hour	0 5 0	0 15 0	
" 17	John Haden, trapmaker, Heath Town, Wolverhampton.	N. C. A. Neville, Esq., Stipendiary, Wolverhampton.	Failing to give notice of commencing to occupy.	0 5 0	0 10 6	
"	John Davenport, lockmaker, Wednesfield, Wolverhampton.	"	Failing to affix the prescribed Abstract	0 10 0	0 10 6	
"	Reuben Foster, keymaker, Wednesfield, Wolverhampton.	"	Employing a young person before 6 a.m.	2 0 0	0 14 0	
"	S. Griffiths and Son, trapmakers, Heath Town, Wolverhampton.	"	Employing a child without a certificate of fitness.	1 0 0	0 15 0	

## RETURN OF PROSECUTIONS—continued.

Date.	Names and Addresses of Persons summoned.	Names of the Magistrates who heard the Case, and Place of Hearing.	Nature of the Offence.	Amount of		REMARKS.
				Penalty.	Costs.	
				£ s. d.	£ s. d.	
1892.			<i>In the District of H.M. Inspector Hoare—cont.</i>			
Aug. 22	Thos. Burroughs, keymaker, Willenhall.	J. C. Tildesley and W. W. Walker, Esqs., Willenhall.	Failing to affix the prescribed Abstract	0 5 0	0 10 6	
" 25	John W. James, saddler, Llanidloes.	Wm. Thomas, Esq., and Col. Verney, Llanidloes.	Employing a young person after 2 p.m. on Saturday.	0 2 6	0 9 0	
Sept. 9	F. W. Cooke, letterpress printer, Newtown.	R. E. Jones and Rd. Morgan Esqs., Newtown, North Wales.	Failing to affix the prescribed Abstract	0 1 0	0 8 6	
" 22	S. Taylor and Sons, anchor makers, Brettell Lane.	N. C. A. Neville, Esq., Stipendiary, Bricrley Hill.	Employing a young person during the dinner hour.	0 10 0	0 15 0	
" 26	B. Woodall & Co., fire iron makers, Dudley.	Dr. Higgs, and S. Bagot, Esq., Dudley.	Employing a child without a certificate of fitness.	0 5 0	0 14 0	
Oct. 12	Enoch Wheeler, bootmaker, &c., Old Hill.	W. Bassano and H. W. Wiggins, Esqs., Old Hill.	Employing three children as young persons	3 0 0	2 0 0	
"	Benj. Priest, brickmaker, Old Hill.	" "	Failing to securely fence mill gearing	1 0 0	0 13 0	
"	Executors of R. Barnsley, (R. Barnsley) tube makers, Old Hill.	" "	Failing to keep mill gearing securely fenced	5 0 0	0 16 6	
"	" "	" "	Failing to fence dangerous machinery	5 0 0	0 14 6	
" 18	Trumans, Thomas, gunbarrel maker, Dudley Road, Halesowen.	F. D. Lea Smith and J. G. Reay, Esqs., Halesowen.	Failing to securely fence certain mill gearing	0 10 0	0 9 0	

## RETURN OF PROSECUTIONS—continued.

Date.	Names and Addresses of Persons summoned.	Names of the Magistrates who heard the Case, and Place of Hearing.	Nature of the Offence.	Amount of Penalty.		Amount of Costs.		REMARKS.
				£	s. d.	£	s. d.	
1892.			<i>In the District of H.M. Inspector Hoare—cont.</i>					
Oct. 19	Joseph Woodhouse, chain maker, 67, Bechive Street, Cradley Heath.	B. Hingley, and G. H. Claughton, Esqs., Old Hill.	Employing a child before and after the dinner hour on Sept. 29th, 1892.	-	-	0	13 0	Fined the costs.
" 27	Executors of A. Austin, iron founders, Brockmoor, Brierley Hill.	N. C. A. Neville, Esq., Stipendiary, Brierley Hill.	Employing a young person, John Mole, during the dinner hour on 22nd September 1892.	0	10 0	0	15 0	
"	"	"	Employing a young person, Joseph Mullet, during the dinner hour, on 22nd September 1892.	0	10 0	0	12 6	
Feb. 4	Thomas Houldsworth & Co., cotton spinners, Reddish, Lancashire.	Henry Lee and J. H. P. Leresche, Esqs., County Police Court, Strangeways, Manchester.	<i>In the District of H.M. Inspector Stokes.</i> Employing three women and five young persons during a part of the time allowed for meals.	2	0 0	4	12 0	
" 22	The Vernon Spinning Company, Limited.	Henry Turner, Mayor, and William Lees, Esq., Court House, Stockport.	Employing two women and one young person before 6 a.m.	1	10 0	1	7 0	
June 27	The Gibraltar Mill Co., Gee Cross, Werneth, Hyde.	Edward Hibbert and Samuel Hatfield, Esqs., Hyde.	Employing two young persons during a portion of the time allowed for meals, viz., at 5.40 p.m.	1	0 0	0	18 0	

## RETURN OF PROSECUTIONS—continued.

Date.	Names and Addresses of Persons summoned.	Names of the Magistrates who heard the Case, and Place of Hearing.	Nature of the Offence.	Amount of Penalty.	Amount of Costs.	REMARKS.
1891.			<i>In the District of H.M. Inspector Brewer.</i>	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	
Nov. 27	Johnson and Seddon, dress-makers and milliners, 179, Station Street, Burton-on-Trent.	R. Wilkinson (Mayor), W. H. Worthington and J. C. Grenling, Esqs., Burton-on-Trent.	(1.) Employing the undernamed females and female young persons after 8 p.m. on Friday, 23rd October, without having served on the inspector notice of their intention to avail themselves of the Special Exception for overtime, under sections 53 and 66 of the Act, and failing to affix and keep affixed a similar notice. Female young persons:— Edith Copestake. Fanny Sowett. Emily Chapman. Annie Foster. Female adults:— Mary Tooby. Margaret Churchhill. (2.) Failing to keep the prescribed Register of overtime and report to the Inspector.	0 1 0 - 0 9 6 - 0 9 6 - 0 9 6 0 1 0 - 0 9 6 0 1 0 0 10 6	0 11 6 0 9 6 0 9 6 0 9 6 0 10 6 0 9 6 0 10 6	All costs paid by Defendants, besides any fee paid to their solicitor.
"	"	"	(1.) Failing to keep in the prescribed form, and with the prescribed particulars the register of a child, John Talbot. (2.) Failing to obtain a certificate of fitness of the same child. (3.) Failing to obtain a certificate of the same child at school.	0 5 0 0 10 0 0 10 0	1 17 6	(Costs paid by Defendant. The Justices directed their clerk to write to the School Board of Church Gresley, calling their attention to this child, who not only is only a little over 12 years of age, and has not reached the standard of the byelaw of the district, but who has not attended any school since January last.)
Dec. 29	Robinson's, sanitary ware manufacturers, Church Street, Church Gresley, near Burton-on-Trent.	Colonel Miligan and Lewis Barber, Esqs., Swadincote.				
"	"	"				
"	"	"				

## RETURN OF PROSECUTIONS—continued.

Date.	Names and Addresses of Persons summoned.	Names of the Magistrates who heard the Case, and Place of Hearing.	Nature of the Offence.	Amount of Penalty.		Amount of Costs.		REMARKS.
				£	s. d.	£	s. d.	
1891.			<i>In the District of H. M. Inspector Breaver—cont.</i>					
Dec. 29	John Talbot, labourer in Robinson's Pottery, Comminsde, Church Gresley, near Burton-on-Trent.	Colonel Milligan and Lewis Barber, Esqs., Swadlincote.	Failing to cause his child, John Talbot, to attend school, when employed in Robinson's pottery.	0	10 0	0	8 6	Costs paid by Defendant. Father pleaded boy was beyond his control.
1892.								
Jan. 4	Henry Hilton, clogger, 8, Market Street, Hanley.	H. C. Greenwood (Stipendiary), and I. Ridgway, Esqs., Hanley.	(1.) Employing his child, Edward Hilton, on the system of neither a.m. or p.m. set, or of alternate days.	0	5 0	0	13 0	Costs paid by Defendant.
"	A. Bevington & Co., New Hall Works, New Hall Street, Hanley.	"	(1.) Employing a child, Henry Kirkham, in the a.m. set on two successive Saturdays.	-	-	-	-	Adjourned till Monday the 11th inst., at the instance of Defendant's solicitor, to admit of summonses being taken out against the direct offenders (two dippers) under section 87.
"	"	"	(2.) Similar offence in respect of Alfred Baggally.	-	-	-	-	
" 11	A. Bevington & Co., Newhall Pottery, New Hall Street, Hanley, Staffordshire.	H. C. Greenwood, Esq., Stipendiary, Burslem.	(1.) Employing a child, Henry Kirkham, on two successive Saturdays, viz., on 7th and 14th November 1891 in the morning set.	3	0 0	1	0 0	This case was adjourned from the 4th instant, to enable firm to summons the two dippers, who were alleged to employ the two children. The firm endeavoured to prove they had used all due diligence. The Stipendiary held after a long hearing they had not. All costs paid by Defendants. The 2nd case I withdrew on payment of costs.
"	"	"	(2.) Similar offence in respect of a child, Alfred Baggally.	-	-	0	12 0	

## RETURN OF PROSECUTIONS—continued.

Date.	Names and Addresses of Persons summoned.	Names of the Magistrates who heard the Case, and Place of Hearing.	Nature of the Offence.	Amount of Penalty.	Amount of Costs.	REMARKS.
1892.			<i>In the District of H. M. Inspector Brewer—cont.</i>	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	
Jan. 22	The Misses Barber, dress-makers, 88, High Street, Burton.	C. Harrison, T. Turner, and N. H. Worthington, Esqs., Burton-on-Trent.	Employing four females and female young persons after 4 p.m. on Saturday.	0 1 0	0 13 0 0 9 6 0 9 6 0 9 6	{ All costs paid by Defendants. Justices stated in future they should inflict heavy penalties, but dealt leniently with this, as it followed so quickly on the last, and were the first cases.
Feb. 1	G. H. Greenwood, hosiery manufacturer, 10, Trinity Street, Hanley.	H. C. Greenwood, Esq., Stipendiary, Hanley Police Court.	Employing two females after 4 p.m. on Saturday, the 2nd January.	-	-	Adjudged on account of defendant's illness.
"	W. and E. Cern, earthenware manufacturers, Ton Bridge Works, Longford, Burslem.	H. C. Greenwood, Stipendiary, and J. Maddacks, Esqs., Burslem.	(1.) Employing four male young persons after 9 p.m. on night of 1st January.	1 0 0 1 0 0 1 0 0 1 0 0	0 14 6 0 14 6 0 14 6 0 14 6	
"	"	"	(2.) Employing male young persons, and failing to enter particulars in the prescribed Register.	1 0 0	0 9 6	
"	"	"	(3.) Failing to obtain certificate of fitness of a male young person for employment.	1 0 0	0 9 6	
Mar. 7	J. H. Greenwood, hosiery manufacturer, 10, Trinity Street, Hanley.	H. C. Greenwood, Stipendiary, Esq., Hanley Police Court.	(1.) Employing a female after 4 p.m. on Saturday, 2nd January.	-	0 14 0	Convicted in costs only.
"	"	"	(2.) Employing a female young person on same date.	0 10 0	0 14 0	

## RETURN OF PROSECUTIONS—continued.

Date.	Names and Addresses of Persons summoned.	Names of the Magistrates who heard the Case, and Place of Hearing.	Nature of the Offence.	Amount of Penalty.	Amount of Costs.	REMARKS.
1891.			<i>In the District of H.M. Inspector Maitland.</i>	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	
Nov. 11	Sharp, Stewart & Co., Limited, locomotive engine builders, &c., Springburn, Glasgow.	Sheriff Birnie, County Build- ings, Glasgow.	Employing two boys from 6 in the morning until 10 o'clock at night on 2nd October, 1891.	1 0 0	0 13 10	
"	Jane Shields, dressmaker, 164, Renfrew Street, Glasgow.	"	Employing three women at dress-making after 4 p.m. on Saturday, 17th October, 1891.	0 15 0	0 13 10	
"	The Glass and Metal En- graving Co., Limited, 47, Wesleyan Street, Glasgow.	"	Employing two young persons on Thursday, the 1st day of October, 1891. The said day having been fixed by the magistrates of the City of Glasgow, as a public holiday under the Factory and Workshop Amendment (Scotland) Act, 1888.	0 1 0	0 9 10	
"	Dawson and McNicoll, tailors, &c., 421, Sauchiehall Street, Glasgow.	"	Same offence as above; namely, employing nine women on the public holiday.	0 1 0	0 9 10	These were the first cases of the kind in Glasgow, taken under the Amendment Act of 1888. We only asked for a nominal penalty to carry costs, our ob- ject being to make it generally known that these public holi- days are compulsory.
"	William Herbert, clothier, 12, Queen Street, Glasgow.	"	Same offence; namely, employing one woman on the public holiday.	0 1 0	0 9 0	
"	Lewis Wolfson, tailor, 4, New Wynd, Glasgow.	"	Same offence; namely, employing three women on the public holiday.	0 1 0	0 11 0	
"	Geo. Allan Cadell (Secretary), "Cambuslang Brickmaking Co.," Gilbertfield, near Cambuslang.	"	(1.) Employing a girl under 16 years of age in the brick work.	0 5 0	0 11 6	
"	"	"	(2.) Employing a boy under 16 years of age, without having obtained a certificate of fitness for employment.	0 5 0		

## RETURN OF PROSECUTIONS—continued.

Date.	Names and Addresses of Persons summoned.	Names of the Magistrates who heard the Case, and Place of Hearing.	Nature of the Offence.	Amount of Penalty.	Amount of Costs.	REMARKS.
1891.			<i>In the District of H.M. Inspector Maitland—cont.</i>	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	
Nov. 25	Geo. Allan Cadell (Secretary), "Cambuslang Brickmaking Co.," Gilbertfield, near Cambuslang.	Sheriff Birnie, County Build- ings, Glasgow.	(3.) Failing to keep a register in the prescribed form of the young persons employed in the works.	0 5 0	0 11 6	
"	"	"	(4.) Failing to keep affixed an Abstract of the Act in the works.	0 5 0		
Dec. 8	John Wilson, baker, &c., 746, Gallowgate, Glasgow.	"	Employing a male young person under the age of 18 years in his bakehouse before 5 o'clock in the morning of Saturday, October 24th, 1891.	1 0 0	0 10 4	
" 15	The Glasgow Cotton Spinning Co., Limited, Carstairs Street, Bridgeton, Glasgow.	"	(1.) Employing one female and a male young person before 6 o'clock in the morning of Saturday, October 24, 1891, <i>i.e.</i> , at 5.45.	2 0 0	0 10 8	
"	"	"	(2.) Employing three females before 6 o'clock in the morning of Saturday, October 24th, 1891, <i>i.e.</i> , at 5.47.	3 0 0	0 10 8	
"	"	"	(3.) Employing four females before 6 o'clock in the morning of Saturday, October 24th, 1891, <i>i.e.</i> , at 5.51.	4 0 0	0 10 8	
" 29	J. W. Bourne, cotton spinners and manufacturers, Brundle Mill, near Chorley.	Jno. Whitehead and Jas. Lawrence, Esqs., Police Court, Chorley.	Employing 10 women before the hour of 6 o'clock in the morning, viz., at 5.55 a.m.	0 1 0	3 10 0	

## RETURN OF PROSECUTIONS—continued.

Date.	Names and Addresses of Persons summoned.	Names of the Magistrates who heard the Case, and Place of Hearing.	Nature of the Offence.	Amount of Penalty.	Amount of Costs.	REMARKS.
1892.			<i>In the District of H.M. Inspector Maidland—cont.</i>	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	
Feb. 23	The Standish Street Mill Co., Limited, cotton spinners, Chorley.	Captain Crosse, Dr. Harris, Chorley.	Employing a male young person during part of the time allowed for a meal.	0 2 6	0 13 6	
Mar. 14	John Pilkington, cotton spinner and manufacturer, Karnshaw Bridge Mill, Leyland, near Preston.	Colonel Widdows, Norris Bretherton, Esq., Leyland.	Employing two male young persons cleaning machinery during a mealtime.	0 5 0	1 2 0	
" 23	Peter Todd & Co., cotton spinners and manufacturers, Victoria Mills, Wheelton, near Chorley.	Henry Rawcliff and John Whitehead, Esqs., Petty Sessions, Chorley.	Employing 15 women half an hour overtime on the evening of March the 8th, 1892.	0 5 0	5 0 6	Work should have ceased at 5.30 p.m., but the whole mill ran until 6 p.m. The magistrates accepted the excuse offered, that this was a mistake on the part of the engineer, as the stopping time was to have been changed to 6 p.m. on the following day, and only inflicted a nominal fine in one case, with costs in all.
May 30	Hopkins, Martin, & Co., cotton manufacturers, Astley Field Mill, Preston.	J. J. Sidgreaves and W. B. Rideal, Esqs., Borough Police Court, Preston.	(1.) Neglecting to fence a horizontal steam- engine.	—	0 3 6	Withdrawn on payment of costs by Defendants. Engine now securely fenced.
"	"	"	(2.) Neglecting to fence a beam steam-engine	1 0 0	0 8 0	
"	Moor Park Manufacturing Co., Limited, cotton manufac- turers, St. George's Road, Preston.	"	Neglecting to lime-wash their factory within 14 months of the last time it was done.	1 0 0	0 8 0	

## RETURN OF PROSECUTIONS—continued.

Date.	Names and Addresses of Persons summoned.	Names of the Magistrates who heard the Case.	Nature of the Offence.	Amount of Penalty.	Amount of Costs.	REMARKS.
1892.			<i>In the District of H.M. Inspector Maidland—cont.</i>	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	
June 14	William Brown, lithographic printer, 9, Fishergate, Preston.	G. Galloway and J. J. Sidgreaves, Esqs., Preston.	(1.) Employing a female child and two male young persons without having registered their names, and other particulars, as required by section 77.	0 5 0	0 11 6	As these were the first cases of the kind I have had in Preston I only asked for a small penalty on one charge.
"	"	"	(2.) Employing the same child and two young persons several months without having obtained certificates of their fitness for employment from the certifying surgeon.	—	0 10 6	
July 23	William Calvert and Sons, cotton manufacturers, Aqueduct Street, Preston.	J. Satterthwaite, J. Clegg, and W. B. Rideal, Esqs., Preston.	Employing two male children during the night, to wit, at 50 minutes past 5 o'clock in the morning when they should not have been so employed until 6.30 a.m., at which latter hour the engines started.	—	0 19 0	These children were found cleaning under the mule carriages at the time named. For the defence it was alleged that they had come to work at that early hour of their own accord, and had managed to steal into the factory without the watchman seeing them. The Chairman of the Bench said "there had been a technical breach of the law, and it would be met by payment of "costs" only.
"	William Smith & Co., cotton manufacturers, Queen's Mill, Preston.	"	Employing nine women at five minutes past 6 o'clock in the morning when they should not have been so employed until 6.30 a.m., at which latter hour the engine starts.	4 0 0	2 5 6	The women are weavers, and were found cleaning their looms, &c. at the time named. The defence was that they were in the factory without the knowledge of the firm, and the latter summoned the nine women under section 87, but failed to show they had used due diligence to enforce the Act, and the charges against the women were dismissed. The firm were fined 2 <i>l.</i> in each of two cases, and ordered to pay costs in all.

## RETURN OF PROSECUTIONS—continued.

Date.	Names and Addresses of Persons summoned.	Names of the Magistrates who heard the Case, and Place of Hearing.	Nature of the Offence.	Amount of Penalty.	Amount of Costs.	REMARKS.
1892.			<i>In the District of H.M. Inspector Maitland—cont.</i>	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	
July 28	Mrs. Mary J. Dougherty, dressmaker, Chapel Street, Ulverston.	John Fell (Chairman) and Lt.-Col. Ainsworth, Police Court, Ulverston.	Employing three women after 4 p.m. on Saturday, 25th June 1892.	0 3 0	2 14 0	This being the first private dressmaker prosecuted in Ulverston I only asked for a nominal penalty.
" 30	Miss H. Luck, dressmaker, 6, Fishergate Hill, Preston.	Dr. Marshall (Chairman) and M. S. Maynard, Esq., Borough Police Court, Preston.	Employing two women after 4 p.m. on Saturday, 16th July 1892.	0 5 0	0 10 6	Same remark as above
Aug. 2	Rice & Co., cotton manufacturers, Groft Mill, Chorley.	H. Rawcliffe, Esq. (Chairman) and Captain Crose, Police Court, Chorley.	Employing three children full time - - -	3 0 0	2 0 6	
" 19	The Ormsgrill Brick Co., brickmakers, Ormsgrill, Barrow-in-Furness.	G. B. Wansborough (Chairman) and J. S. Ormandy, Esqs., Barrow-in-Furness.	(1.) Employing five male young persons without having entered their names and other particulars in the prescribed register.	0 5 0	0 10 0	
" "	" " "	" " "	(2.) Employing the same five young persons without having obtained from the certifying surgeon for the district certificates of their fitness for employment.	0 5 0	2 10 0	
Sept. 5	The Barrow Hematite Iron and Steel Co., Limited, steel rail makers, &c., Barrow-in-Furness.	Major Strongitharm, Captain Porter, B. Townson, Esq., Barrow-in-Furness.	(1.) Employing James Renn (aged 14 years) until 9 p.m. when he ought to have ceased work at 6 p.m., on 11th August 1892.	0 1 0	0 15 0	
" "	" " "	" " "	(2.) Employing James Bloomer (14 years old), John Thompson (14 years old), and Joseph Parsons (14 years old), until 8.30 p.m., when they should have ceased work at 6 p.m., on 23rd July 1892.	0 3 0	2 2 0	

## RETURN OF PROSECUTIONS—continued.

Date.	Names and Addresses of Persons summoned.	Names of the Magistrates who heard the Case, and Place of Hearing.	Nature of the Offence.	Amount of Penalty.		Amount of Costs.		REMARKS.
				£	s. d.	£	s. d.	
1892.			<i>In the District of H.M. Inspector Maitland—cont.</i>					
Sept. 5	The Barrow Hematite Iron and Steel Co. Limited, steel rail makers, &c., Barrow-in-Furness.	Major Strongitharm, Captain Porter, and B. Townson, Esq., Barrow-in-Furness.	(3.) Employing Thomas Hopkins (15 years old) until 9.30 p.m. on Saturday, 6th August, when he ought to have ceased work at 6 p.m. on that day.	0	1 0	0	14 0	
"	"	"	(4.) Employing Arthur Timmus (aged 15 years) on Saturday, the 23rd July, he having also been employed the previous night.	0	1 0	0	14 0	
"	Westray, Copeland, & Co., Limited, engineers and founders, Barrow-in-Furness.	"	Employing two male young persons under 18 years of age until 8.20 p.m., when they should have ceased work at 6 p.m., on 11th August 1892.	0	2 0	1	13 0	
1891.			<i>In the District of H.M. Inspector Smith.</i>					
Dec. 22	Levi Woolf, tailor, Queen Street, Sheffield.	E. M. E. Welby, Esq., Stipendiary, Sheffield Town Hall.	Illegal employment of a woman at 5.45 a.m. -	1	10 0	0	14 6	
1892.			Employment of a woman at 9.15 p.m. -	0	5 0	0	10 0	First offence.
Jan. 5	Joseph Westby, Linck, & Co., cutlery manufacturers, Trippel Lane, Sheffield.	"	Employment of a woman during dinner hour	0	1 0	0	10 0	There are exceptional difficulties in carrying out the law (relating to meal times) for manufacturers in Sheffield, so I asked for nominal penalties only.
"	Thos. Ottley and Son, electro-plate manufacturers, Meadow Street, Sheffield.	"	Employment of a woman during dinner hour	0	1 0	0	10 0	
"	"	"	Employment of a woman during dinner hour	0	1 0	0	10 0	

## RETURN OF PROSECUTIONS—continued.

Date.	Names and Addresses of Persons summoned.	Names of the Magistrates who heard the Case, and Place of Hearing.	Nature of the Offence.	Amount of Penalty.		Amount of Costs.		REMARKS.
				£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	
1892.			<i>In the District of H.M. Inspector Smith—cont.</i>					
Jan. 5	Thos. Pashley, file entler, Kelvin Street, Sheffield.	E. M. E. Welby, Esq., stipendiary, Sheffield.	Employment of a woman at 9.10 p.m. -	0 1 0	0 10 0			{ A higher penalty was at first inflicted. Defendant's solicitor asked for time to pay, saying he could not now do so. As the costs were heavy I asked that a smaller fine might be imposed, and the stipendiary approved.
"	"	"	Employment of a woman at 9.10 p.m. -	0 1 0	0 10 0			
"	"	"	Employment of a young person at 9.10 p.m. -	0 1 0	0 10 0			
"	"	"	Employment of a young person at 9.10 p.m. -	0 1 0	0 10 0			
28	Elias Johnson, letterpress printer, York Street, Sheffield.	"	Neglecting to fence fly-wheel of engine -	3 0 0	0 7 0			
"	"	"	Neglecting to affix Abstract -	0 10 0	0 7 0			
"	"	"	Employment of young person without certificate of fitness.	0 10 0	0 9 0			
"	"	"	Employment of child without certificate of fitness.	0 10 0	0 11 0			
Feb. 4	Annie Jane Martin, dress-maker, 222, Cleethorpes Road, Grimsby.	Ed. Bannister, J.P., and H. J. Veale, J.P., Esqs., Grimsby Police Court.	Employment of a woman at 9.20 p.m., without having entered the overtime in the register, and without having sent the prescribed notice to H. M. Inspector.	0 1 0	0 14 6			{ First cases of the kind heard in Grimsby, so only small penalties asked for.
"	Annie Montague, dressmaker, 202, Cleethorpes Road, Grimsby.	"	Employment of a young person at 9 p.m., without having entered the overtime in the register, and without having sent the prescribed notice to H. M. Inspector.	0 1 0	0 14 6			
"	Alfred Bush, manager to Mr. T. W. Ward, horn handle manufacturer, Joiner Street, Sheffield.	E. M. E. Welby, Esq., Stipendiary, Sheffield Town Hall.	Willfully conniving at the personation of a young person, named in a certificate required for the purposes of the Factory Act.	4 0 0	0 10 0			

## RETURN OF PROSECUTIONS—continued.

Date.	Names and Addresses of Persons summoned.	Names of the Magistrates who heard the Case and Place of Hearing.	Nature of the Offence.	Amount of Penalty.	Amount of Costs.	REMARKS.
1892.			<i>In the District of H.M. Inspector Smith—cont.</i>	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	
Feb. 25	William Henry Goodwin, pottery operative, Mashro' Street, Rotherham.	Geo. Wragg, J.P. and W. H. Oxley, J.P., Esqs., Rotherham Police Court.	Permitting his child, aged 12, to be illegally employed in a factory.	0 10 0	0 10 6	An altered Registrar's certificate was produced to the certifying surgeon, but no evidence could be got to show who made the alteration.
June 10	P. Turner & Co., glass bottle manufacturers, Sussex Street, Sheffield.	E. M. E. Welby, Esq., Stipendiary, Sheffield Town Hall.	Failing to enter the names of young persons employed in the prescribed register.	0 15 0	0 8 0	
"	"	"	Failing to procure a certificate of fitness for employment for a young person.	0 15 0	0 10 0	
"	"	"	Failing to procure a certificate of fitness for employment for a young person.	0 15 0	0 10 0	
"	"	"	Failing to procure a certificate of fitness for employment for a young person.	0 15 0	0 10 0	
"	Cravens, Limited, wagon builders, Darnall, Sheffield.	"	Employment of a young person after 6 p.m., to wit, at 7.30.	0 2 6	0 10 0	The Stipendiary remarked that, as no person appeared to have suffered physical harm, he thought small penalties enough. I pointed out that injury was done to others in the same trade who obeyed the law.
"	"	"	Employment of a young person after 6 p.m., to wit, at 7.30.	0 2 6	0 10 0	
"	"	"	Employment of a young person after 6 p.m., to wit, at 7.30.	0 2 6	0 10 0	
"	"	"	Employment of a young person after 6 p.m., to wit, at 7.30.	0 2 6	0 10 0	
"	"	"	Employment of a young person after 6 p.m., to wit, at 7.30.	0 2 6	0 10 0	

## RETURN OF PROSECUTIONS—continued.

Date.	Names and Addresses of Persons summoned.	Names of the Magistrates who heard the Case, and Place of Hearing.	Nature of the Offence.	Amount of Penalty.		Amount of Costs.	REMARKS.
				£	s. d.	£	s. d.
1892.			<i>In the District of H.M. Inspector Smith—cont.</i>				
June 17	Emily Taylor, dressmaker, 55, Victoria Street, Sheffield.	E. M. E. Welby, Esq., Stipendiary, Sheffield Town Hall.	Employment of a woman after 4 p.m. on Saturday.	0	10 0	0	8 0
"	"	"	Employment of a young person after 4 p.m. on Saturday.	0	10 0	0	8 0
"	"	"	Employment of a young person after 4 p.m. on Saturday.	0	10 0	0	8 0
"	"	"	Employment of a young person after 4 p.m. on Saturday.	0	10 0	0	8 0
"	"	"	Employment of a child after 4 p.m. on Saturday.	0	10 0	0	8 0
"	"	"	Employment of a child after 4 p.m. on Saturday.	0	10 0	0	8 0
July 4	John Beckett, aerated water manufacturer, Shaw Lane, Barnsley.	F. H. Taylor, J.P., and Charles Harvey, J.P., Esqs., Barnsley Police Court.	Having failed to give prescribed notice as to occupancy of a factory.	0	1 0	0	9 0
"	Henry Holden, newspaper printer, "Standard Office," Barnsley.	"	Having failed to give prescribed notice as to occupancy of a factory.	0	1 0	0	9 0
"	William Hollingworth, book-binder, 18, Arcade, Barnsley.	"	Having failed to give prescribed notice as to occupancy of a factory.	0	1 0	0	9 0
"	John E. Gelder, letterpress printer, 22, Arcade, Barnsley.	"	Having failed to give prescribed notice as to occupancy of a factory.	0	1 0	0	9 0

Second conviction for employing hands after legal hours on the weekly half-holiday.

## RETURN OF PROSECUTIONS—continued.

Date.	Names and Addresses of Persons summoned.	Names of the Magistrates who heard the Case, and Place of Hearing.	Nature of the Offence.	Amount of Penalty.	Amount of Costs.	REMARKS.
1892.			<i>In the District of H.M. Inspector Smith—cont.</i>	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	
July 4	Amos Wainwright, cabinet manufacturer, Fleet Street, Barnsley.	F. H. Taylor, J.P., and Charles Harvey, J.P., Esqs., Barnsley Police Court.	Having failed to give prescribed notice as to occupancy of a factory.	0 1 0	0 9 0	
" 6	William Wilkinson, tailor, Manley Street, Scunthorpe.	J. Goulton Constable, J.P., and Jos. Cliffe, J.P., Esqs., Brigg.	Employment of a child, aged 11, on full time.	1 0 0	0 10 6	
" "	Charles Pogson, parent, Scunthorpe.	" "	Not causing his child, employed in the workshop of Mr. W. Wilkinson (tailor), to attend school.	0 10 0	0 6 6	
" 8	Brallsford & Co., cigar manufacturers, Church Street, Sheffield.	E. M. E. Welby, Esq., Stipendiary, Sheffield.	Having failed to give notice of having begun to occupy a factory.	0 10 0	0 7 0	
" "	The Old Park Silver Mills Co., silver rolling, Old Park, Sheffield.	" "	Employment of a young person without certificate of fitness.	0 15 0	0 7 0	
" "	" "	" "	Employment of same young person after 7 p.m., viz., till 10 p.m.	0 15 0	0 9 0	
" "	Leadbeater and Scott, bicycle tyres, &c., Penistone Road, Sheffield.	" "	Employment of a young person after 7 p.m., viz., till 9 p.m.	0 10 0	0 9 0	

## RETURN OF PROSECUTIONS—continued.

Date.	Names and Addresses of Persons summoned.	Names of the Magistrates who heard the Case, and Place of Hearing.	Nature of the Offence.	Amount of Penalty.	Amount of Costs.	REMARKS.
1892.			<i>In the District of H.M. Inspector Smith—cont.</i>			
July 12	J. W. White, aerated water manufacturer, Brigg.	The Rev. T. Field, J. P., and W. H. Coates, Esq., J. P., Brigg.	Employment of a child without certificate of fitness.	£ s. d. 0 1 0	£ s. d. 0 11 6	Chairman observed that heavier penalties would be inflicted in future cases.
"	"	"	Employment of a young person without certificate of fitness.	0 1 0	0 11 6	
"	"	"	Employment of a child after 2 p.m. on Saturday.	0 1 0	0 11 6	
"	"	"	Employment of a young person after 2 p.m. on Saturday.	0 1 0	0 11 6	
"	John Turner, wire worker, 83, Arundel Street, Sheffield.	E. M. E. Welby, Esq., Stipendiary, Town Hall, Sheffield.	Having failed to give notice of having begun to occupy a workshop.	0 10 0	0 6 0	
"	Josiah Cooper, auger manu- facturer, Bath Street, Sheffield.	"	Employment of a young person after 7 p.m. -	0 16 0	0 9 0	Hours of work wrongly stated in Abstract.
Aug. 8	George Mudford (executrix of) rope manufacturer, Retford.	T. Bescoby, Deputy Mayor, and G. Curtis, Esqs., Ret- ford.	Employment of a child aged 12 on full time -	0 5 0	0 14 6	
"	Helena Marshall, dressmaker, 234, Brookhill, Sheffield.	E. M. E. Welby, Esq., Stipendiary, Town Hall, Sheffield.	Employment of a woman after 7 p.m. to wit, till 10.20 p.m.	1 10 0	0 7 0	
"	"	"	Employment of a woman after 7 p.m. to wit, till 10.20 p.m.	1 10 0	0 7 0	
"	George Welch, herb beer manufacturer, 106, Greaves Street, Sheffield.	"	Having failed to notify his occupation of a workshop.	1 0 0	0 7 0	

Chairman observed that heavier penalties would be inflicted in future cases.

Hours of work wrongly stated in Abstract.

## RETURN OF PROSECUTIONS—continued.

Date.	Names and Addresses of Persons summoned.	Names of the Magistrates who heard the Case, and Place of Hearing.	Nature of the Offence.	Amount of Penalty.		Amount of Costs.		REMARKS.
				£	s. d.	£	s. d.	
1892.			<i>In the District of H.M. Inspector Smith—cont.</i>					
Aug. 16	John Davis, aerated water manufacturer, Hawksworth Street, Gainsborough.	W. E. Fox, J.P., and F. Gamble, J.P., Esqs., Police Court, Gainsborough.	Having failed to give notice of beginning to occupy a factory.	0	2 6	0	5 2	First case under Sec. 75 in Gainsborough, and very few under other sections have been heard here. Offences admitted. I only asked for small penalties.
"	"	"	Employment of a child without certificate of fitness.	0	7 6	0	5 2	
"	"	"	Employment of a young person without certificate of fitness.	0	7 6	0	5 2	
" 22	W. & A. Eaglestone aerated water manufacturers, Parkgate, Rotherham.	H. T. Jubb, J.P., Esq., Rev. H. Gladwyn Jebb, J.P., and others, Police Court, Rotherham.	Having failed to give notice that they had opened a factory.	0	1 0	0	9 0	First case of the kind in Rotherham, a nominal penalty only asked for.
" 25	Hale and Shillito, stove grate manufacturers, Greasborough Road, Rotherham.	Geo. Neil, J.P., Geo. Wraggs, J.P., Esqs., Rotherham.	Having failed to give notice of having begun to occupy a factory.	0	2 6	0	8 6	Small penalty only asked for.
" 29	Ed. Lucas and Sons, Dronfield Foundry, near Sheffield.	E. Hall, J.P., and W. Wilson, J.P., Esqs., Dronfield.	Employment of a young person after 6 p.m. -	1	0 0	0	13 6	
"	"	"	Employment of a young person after 6 p.m. -	1	0 0	0	13 6	
"	"	"	Employment of a young person after 6 p.m. -	1	0 0	0	13 6	
Sept. 27	Colwill and Baker, tailors, 59, Fargate, Sheffield.	H. J. Wilson, M.P., and J.P., J. T. Jackson, J.P., Esqs., Sheffield Town Hall.	Having failed to give notice of opening a workshop.	1	0 0	0	7 0	
"	W. Thornley & Co., bookbinders, &c., Sycamore Street, Sheffield.	"	Employment of a young person without certificate of fitness.	1	1 0	0	9 0	

## RETURN OF PROSECUTIONS—continued.

Date.	Names and Addresses of Persons summoned.	Names of the Magistrates who heard the Case, and Place of Hearing.	Nature of the Offence.	Amount of Penalty.	Amount of Costs.	REMARKS.
1892.			<i>In the District of H.M. Inspector Smith—cont.</i>	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	
Sept. 27	W. Thornley & Co., bookbinders, &c., Sycamore Street, Sheffield.	H. J. Wilson, M.P., J.P., and J. T. Jackson, M.P., Esqs., Sheffield Town Hall.	Employment of a young person without certificate of fitness.	1 1 0	0 9 0	
"	"	"	Employment of a young person without certificate of fitness.	1 1 0	0 9 0	
" 29	Markham & Co., Limited, engineers, Chesterfield.	Geo. Booth, J.P., and Ed. Eastwood, J.P., Esqs., Chesterfield.	Employment of a young person after 6 p.m., to wit 10.20.	0 5 0	0 14 6	Solicitor tried to prove that his clients could legally work boys at night.
Oct. 18	Edward Beaumont, tailor, Church Street, Gainsborough.	F. Gamble, J.P., Esq., and Sir H. B. Bacon, Bart., J.P., Gainsborough.	Having failed to give notice of beginning to occupy a workshop.	0 1 0	0 7 6	A small penalty only asked for.
" 24	Thomas Lee Baker, Bull Ring Grimsby.	Geo. W. Dobson, Mayor, and H. J. Veal, J.P., Esqs., Grimsby Town Hall.	Employment of a young person after 6 p.m., to wit, 9.15.	0 1 0	0 13 0	I was cross-examined as to whether the young person had written to me, but declined to answer. The young person was then put in the box and made to reply, although I pointed out that a Home Office Notice exhibited in Police Courts invited reports to Inspectors and promised that they should be confidential. My witness was examined on points having no bearing on the case. He was told his character was not improved, and his costs would not be allowed.
1891.			<i>In the District of H.M. Inspector Bevan.</i>			
Dec. 11	S. Venables and Son, spring hook makers, Walsall.	W. Bayliss, and J. Newman, and W. E. Blythe, Esqs., Walsall.	Employing two young persons without certificates of fitness.	2 0 0	1 5 0	

## RETURN OF PROSECUTIONS—continued.

Date.	Names and Addresses of Persons summoned.	Names of the Magistrates who heard the Case, and Place of Hearing.	Nature of the Offence.	Amount of Penalty.	Amount of Costs.	REMARKS.
1891.			<i>In the District of H.M. Inspector Bevan—cont.</i>	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	
Dec. 22	Myatt Pottery Company, Bilston.	N. C. Neville, Esq., Stipendiary Magistrate, Bilston.	(1.) Employing three women after 6 o'clock in the evening of November 25th 1891.	3 0 0		
"	"	"	(2.) Employing one woman after 6 o'clock in the evening of November 24th 1891.	-	1 19 6	Withdrawn on payments of costs.
" 23	Michael Darby, saw miller, Smethwick.	G. Heaton and G. Tangre, Esqs., Smethwick.	Employing two children without certificates of school attendance.	1 0 0	1 9 0	
1892.						
Jan. 26	Samuel Stanley, stoker, Messrs. Cotterill's Factory, Darlestone.	N. C. Neville, Esq., Stipendiary Magistrate, Wednesbury.	Employing his child under 10 years of age in Messrs. Cotterill's factory.	0 1 0	0 13 0	Or fourteen days. A nominal penalty asked for as defendant is poor, the Stipendiary expressed an opinion that the occupiers of the factory should have been held liable.
Feb. 22	George Jinn & Co., iron manufacturers.	N. C. Neville, Esq., Stipendiary Magistrate, Sedgley.	(1.) Not keeping register of children -	1 0 0		(The Stipendiary Magistrate remarked that though in these cases he inflicted a mitigated penalty, there being no former conviction, he considered the maximum penalties were quite insufficient as deterrents against infringements of the Act.
"	"	"	(2.) Employing a child at full time -	1 0 0	1 13 0	
"	"	"	(3.) Employing a child at night -	3 0 0		
Mar. 11	Joseph Ballows, iron founder, Walsall.	W. Bayliss, W. E. Blyth and G. A. Phillips, Esqs., Walsall.	(1.) Not keeping register for young persons in prescribed form.	1 0 0		
"	"	"	(2.) Employing three young persons without certificates of fitness.	1 10 0	2 2 6	

## RETURN OF PROSECUTIONS--continued.

Date.	Names and Addresses of Persons summoned.	Names of the Magistrates who heard the Case, and Place of Hearing.	Nature of the Offence.	Amount of Penalty.	Amount of Costs.	REMARKS.
1892.			<i>In the District of H.M. Inspector Devon--cont.</i>			
Mar. 11	Co-operative Padlock Society, Limited, Walsall.	W. Bayliss, W. E. Blyth, and C. A. Phillips, Esqs., Walsall.	(1.) Employing two children otherwise than on the system of employment in morning and afternoon sets.	£ s. d. 1 10 0	£ s. d. 1 14 0	Penalty in one case, costs only in the other two.
"	"	"	(2.) Employing a child full time	-	-	
May 8	Roberts & Co., blast furnace owners.	N. C. Neville, Esq., Stipendiary Magistrate, Wednesbury.	(1.) Employing a male young person on Sunday, during the day.	-	0 11 6	Summons withdrawn on payment of costs: information laid by firm against actual offender, young person's father, who was convicted under Section 87.
"	J. Whorton, employed at Messrs. Robert's furnaces.	"	(2.) Same offence	0 10 0	0 11 6	Actual employer of above young person: information laid by firm, under Section 87.
"	Roberts & Co., blast furnace owners, Tipton.	"	(3.) Not securely fencing a hoist whereby a child William Willets, aged nine, suffered severe bodily injury, April 10th, 1892.	10 0 0	2 2 6	The child William Willets had brought breakfast for his uncle employed here, and got caught by the head between cage and hoist, and wall of well; now suffering from "facial paralysis." Stipendiary inflicted penalty under Section 82.
June 17	D. Broadhurst & Son, iron founders, Walsall.	B. Bayliss, Esq., Dr. Phillips, W. E. Blyth, Esq., Walsall.	(1.) Not keeping register of young persons	1 0 0		Penalty in one case: in other cases--"withdrawn on payment of costs."
		"	(2.) Employing three young persons without certificates of fitness.	1 0 0	1 14 0	
Aug. 8	John Davis, lace maker, Long Eaton.	N. Curzon and J. Orchard, Esqs., Long Eaton.	Employing a woman at night	0 10 0	0 10 0	

## RETURN OF PROSECUTIONS—continued.

Date.	Names and Addresses of Persons summoned.	Names of the Magistrates who heard the Case, and Place of Hearing.	Nature of the Offence.	Amount of Penalty.	Amount of Costs.	REMARKS.
1892.			<i>In the District of H.M. Inspector Bevan—cont.</i>	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	
Aug. 8	Andrew Crowe, lace maker, Long Eaton.	N. Curzon and J. Orchard, Esqs., Long Eaton.	(1.) Not keeping register of young persons -	0 10 0		
"	"	"	(2.) Employing a young person without a certificate of fitness.	0 10 0	2 12 6	
"	"	"	(3.) Employing two young persons at night -	1 0 0		
" 18	Keyworth & Sons, letterpress printers, Lincoln.	W. W. Richardson, Esq., Mayor and W. Rainforth, Esq., Lincoln.	Employing two young persons without certi- ficates of fitness.	—	1 14 0	Nominal penalties inflicted as the magistrates considered that the Act had been well observed in Lincoln, as it was 10 or 12 years since a case had come before the Court. The penalties amounted to 7s. 6d. to include costs these latter exceeded the penalties by 1l. 6s. 6d.
Sept. 10	Jessop & Son, drapers, Long Row, Nottingham.	Sir John Jarney and McWraith, Esq., Notting- ham.	(1.) Employing a woman after 8 o'clock in the evening without keeping a notice (record of overtime) affixed in the workshop.	1 10 0	0 15 0	A former conviction against firm. In this present case I found three women working overtime: I withdrew the second charge on payment of costs.
"	"	"	(2.) Employing a woman after 8 o'clock in the evening without keeping a Register of overtime.	—	0 7 0	
" 13	Harrison & Co., iron founders, Lincoln.	Dr. Mitchinson and J. Jekyll, Esqs., Lincoln.	(1.) Not keeping register of young persons -	—	3 9 6	10s. in each case including costs. On conferring with the magis- trates' clerk after the hearing of the cases, it appeared that the amount of the costs exceeded the total amount of the penalties.
"	"	"	(2.) Employing four young persons without certificates of fitness.	—	—	

## RETURN OF PROSECUTIONS—continued.

Date.	Names and Addresses of Persons summoned.	Names of the Magistrates who heard the Case, and Place of Hearing.	Nature of the Offence.	Amount of Penalty.	Amount of Costs.	REMARKS.
1892.			<i>In the District of H.M. Inspector Bevan—cont.</i>	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	
Oct. 14	Benjamin Toone, jacquard card puncher, Russell Square, Nottingham.	W. A. Blair and W. H. Paterson, Esqs., Guildhall, Nottingham.	(1.) Not keeping Register of young persons -	0 10 0	—	
"	"	"	(2.) Employing three young persons without certificates of fitness.	1 10 0	2 0 0	Register neglected for six years.
" 21	Newball and Mason, manufacturing chemists, Hyson Green, Nottingham.	E. Goldschmidt, Esq., and Alderman Acton, Nottingham.	Not securely fencing certain mill gearing, whereby a young person, George Edwin Clarke, was killed September 22nd 1892.	25 0 0	1 6 6	The Solicitor for the defence undertook that full compensation as under the Employer's Liability Act should be paid to the parent: on these conditions the Bench inflicted a mitigated penalty, and begged me to report that they strongly recommended the whole penalty should be given to the parent.
"	Samuel Bromley, dyer, Bullwell.	"	(1.) Employing two young persons, and two children without certificates of fitness.	1 10 0	} 3 6 0	
"	"	"	(2.) Employing two children full time -	1 10 0		
1891.			<i>In the District of H.M. Inspector Hamilton.</i>			
Dec. 1	Alfred Alexander & Co., glass bottle manufacturers, Blaydon-on-Tyne, Durham.	John George Hodgson and John J. Hunter, Esqs., County Magistrates Court, Gateshead-on-Tyne.	Employing a child, James Carr, in the part of a factory in which the process of melting and annealing glass is carried on. Date of offence Tuesday 27th October 1891.	0 5 0	0 11 0	

## RETURN OF PROSECUTIONS—continued.

Date.	Names and Addresses of Persons summoned.	Names of the Magistrates who heard the Case, and Place of Hearing.	Nature of the Offence.	Amount of Penalty.	Amount of Costs.	REMARKS.
1891.			<i>In the District of H.M. Inspector Hamilton—cont.</i>	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	
Dec. 1	Alfred Alexander & Co., glass bottle manufacturers, Blaydon-on-Tyne, Durham.	John George Hodgson and John J. Hunter, Esqs., County Magistrates Court, Gateshead-on-Tyne.	Employing a child, David Dixon, in that part of a factory in which the process of melting and annealing glass is carried on. Date of offence Tuesday 27th October, 1891.	0 5 0	0 11 0	
"	"	"	Employing a child, James Carr, without a certificate of fitness on 27th October 1891.	0 5 0	0 7 0	
"	"	"	Employing a child, David Dixon, without a certificate on 27th October 1891.	0 5 0	0 7 0	
"	Patrick Carr, parent, North Street, Blaydon-on-Tyne.	"	Allowing his child, James Carr, to be employed in a factory without causing him to attend school.	0 2 6	0 7 0	
"	John Dixon, parent, 29, Turner Street, Blaydon-on-Tyne.	"	Allowing his child, David Dixon, to be employed in a factory without causing him to attend school.	0 2 6	0 7 0	
"	W. Hunter & Co., Saw Mill, South Dock, Sunderland.	S. S. Robson (Chairman), T. Steele, Esqs., J.P., Borough Police Court, Sunderland.	Employing a young person, Howard Hem, for more than the time allowed without a certificate of fitness.	—	0 7 6	The Magistrates thought that the costs in each case would be sufficient as Messrs. Hunter undertook to attend to the matter in future.
"	"	"	A similar offence in the case of William McGoff.	—	0 7 6	
"	"	"	A similar offence in the case of Robt. Maughan	—	0 7 6	
"	"	"	A similar offence in the case of John Michael Kelly.	—	0 7 6	

## RETURN OF PROSECUTIONS—continued.

Date.	Names and Addresses of Persons summoned.	Names of the Magistrates who heard the Case, and Place of Hearing.	Nature of the Offence.	Amount of Penalty.	Amount of Costs.	REMARKS.
1892.			<i>In the District of H. M. Inspector Hamilton—cont.</i>			
Jan. 25	Redhough Sheet Iron Co., Iron Mills, Teams, Gateshead.	Silas Kent (Ex-Mayor), Henry Charlton Jos. Angus, Esqs., J.P., Borough Magistrates Court, Gateshead.	Employing four young persons without having obtained certificates of fitness.	£ 10 0	£ s. d. 2 1 4	
"	"	"	Employing a young person named Robert Keenlyside without having obtained a certificate of fitness.	—	0 3 6	Withdrawn and costs paid by me as this young person was born in April 1875.
29	Jordison & Co., Limited, letterpress printers Marton Road, Middlesborough.	— Coleman, Esq., Stipendiary, Borough Police Court, Middlesborough.	Employing two young persons till 3 a.m. on Tuesday 22nd December, 1891.	2 1 0	1 12 0	
"	"	"	Employing one young person till 6 p.m. on Saturday 26th December 1891, and two young persons till 10.30 p.m. on 28th and 29th December 1891.	0 5 0	2 5 0	
Feb. 15	Roayman & Co., letterpress printers, Custom House Yard, Quayside, Newcastle-on-Tyne.	Wm. D. Cruddas (Chairman) and E. A. Hedley, Esqs., City Police Court, Newcastle-on-Tyne.	Employing three young persons for more than the time allowed without having obtained certificates of fitness.	0 15 0	1 8 6	
Mar. 30	W. D. Learmount, letterpress printer, King Street, South Shields.	J. M. Reynoldson (Mayor), J. P. Wardle, and E. Chapman, Esqs., J.P., Borough Police Court, South Shields.	Employing a child for more than the time allowed without a certificate of fitness.	0 1 0	0 10 6	
April 12	Wm. Harriman & Co., Limited, brickmakers, Blaydon-on-Tyne, Durham.	C. Bewicke, Esq., and Colonel Cowen, J.P., County Police Court, Gateshead, Co. Durham.	Employing four young persons without certificates of fitness.	0 4 0	1 8 0	

## RETURN OF PROSECUTIONS—continued.

Date.	Names and Addresses of Persons summoned.	Names of the Magistrates who heard the Case, and Place of Hearing.	Nature of the Offence.	Amount of Payment	Amount of Costs.	REMARKS.
1892			<i>In the District of H.M. Inspector Hamilton—cont.</i>	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	
April 25	Wm. J. Potts, letterpress printer, 38, Bedford Street, North Shields, Northumberland.	Thos. Jackson, Esq., (Chairman), and Alderman J. Baker, J.P., Borough Police Court, North Shields, Northumberland.	Employing two young persons for more than five hours continuously on Saturday 26th March 1892.	0 2 0	1 6 0	
June 24	Clarke, Chapman, & Co., engineers, Victoria Works, Gateshead.	— Hindmarsh, Esq., J.P., Gateshead.	Employed a young person, Arthur Dixon, after 6 p.m. on Wednesday 25th May, viz., at 8.20 p.m.	-	-	Adjourned to 1st July to enable the defendants to summon the person who they allege is responsible.
July 1	" "	Walter Willson (Mayor) and J. G. Green, Esqs., Gateshead.	Employed a young person, Arthur Dixon, after 6 p.m. on Wednesday 25th May, viz., at 8.20 p.m.	-	-	The magistrates considered that Wm. Ray was the person to blame, and ordered him to pay the fine and all costs.
"	William Ray, engineer, Gateshead.	" "	Employed a young person, Arthur Dixon, after 6 p.m. on Wednesday 25th May, viz., at 8.20 p.m.	0 5 0	0 9 6	
" 12	G. H. Snowball, brick manufacturer, Swalwell, Co. Durham.	C. Blake (Chairman), J. G. Hodgson and J. J. Hunter, Esqs., J.P., Gateshead.	Employing two young persons and one child without having obtained certificates of fitness.	0 7 6	1 11 6	
"	" "	" "	Employed a child without having obtained a certificate of his attendance at school.	0 2 6	0 7 0	
"	George Wheatley	" "	Failing to cause his son to attend school	0 6 6	0 3 6	
"	G. H. Ramsey & Co.	" "	Employing six young persons without having obtained certificates of fitness.	-	-	Adjourned for one week to enable the firm to summon the person they allege is to blame.

## RETURN OF PROSECUTIONS—continued.

Date.	Names and Addresses of Persons summoned.	Names of the Magistrates who heard the Case, and Place of Hearing.	Nature of the Offence.	Amount of Penalty.	Amount of Costs.	REMARKS.
1892.			<i>In the District of H.M. Inspector Hamilton—cont.</i>			
July 19	G. H. Ramsey & Co., brick makers, Swalwell, Co. Durham.	J. M. Redmayne (Chairman) and F. S. Newall, Esqs., J.P., County Police Court, Gateshead.	Employing six young persons without obtaining certificates of fitness.	£ s. d. - - -	£ s. d. - - -	Messrs. Ramsey summoned Mr. Newton as the person really to blame, the magistrates, as the costs were heavy, fined him only 1s. in each case.
"	Surtees Newton, brick maker, Swalwell, Co. Durham.	"	Employing six young persons without obtaining certificate of fitness.	0 6 0	3 11 6	
Oct. 28	Thomas Varty, milliner and hosier, Armstrong House, 466 and 468, Scotswood Road, Newcastle-on-Tyne.	R. H. Holmes and W. B. Wilkinson, Esqs., City Police Court, Newcastle-on-Tyne.	Failing to affix in a workshop the prescribed Abstract.	0 10 0	0 8 0	
"	Varty Bros., milliners and hosiers, 462 and 464, Scotswood Road, Newcastle-on-Tyne.	"	Failing to affix in a workshop the prescribed Abstract.	0 10 0	0 6 0	
"	John Bainbridge, tailor, 489, Scotswood Road, Newcastle-on-Tyne.	"	Failing to affix in a workshop the prescribed Abstract.	0 10 0	0 6 0	
" 29	George Pyle, tailor, 76, Scotswood Road, South Benwell.	Alderman W. H. Stephenson and Andrew Leslie, Esqs., J.P., County Police Court, Moot Hall, Newcastle-on-Tyne.	Failing to affix the prescribed Abstract in the workshop.	0 5 0	0 9 6	
" 31	R. S. Proctor and Sons, ship's outfitter, Carville Works, Wallsend-on-Tyne, Northumberland.	J. Burnett (Chairman), H. Bell, and H. Philipson, Esqs., J.P., County Police Court, Tynemouth.	Failing to give notice of beginning to occupy a factory.	0 10 0	0 9 6	

## RETURN OF PROSECUTIONS—continued.

Date.	Names and Addresses of Persons summoned.	Names of the Magistrates who heard the Case, and Place of Hearing.	Nature of the Offence.	Amount of Penalty.	Amount of Costs.	REMARKS.
1892.			<i>In the District of H.M. Inspector Hamilton—cont.</i>	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	
Oct. 31	R. S. Proctor and Sons, ship's outfitter, Carville Works, Walsend-on-Tyne, Northumberland.	J. Burnett (Chairman), H. Bell, and H. Philipson, Esqs., J.P., County Police Court, Tynemouth.	Employing a young person, under 16 years of age, without having obtained a certificate of fitness.	0 5 0	0 12 6	
"	Nisbet & Co., smiths, Wallsend-on-Tyne, Northumberland.	" "	Failing to give notice of beginning to occupy a factory.	0 5 0	0 9 6	
"	"	"	Employing a young person, under 16 years of age, without having obtained a certificate of fitness.	0 2 6	0 12 6	
1891.			<i>In the District of H.M. Inspector Knyvett.</i>			
Nov. 2	Manley C. Ashwin, Birmingham Road, Stratford-on-Avon.	John Archer, Mayor, James Cox, Esqs., J.P., Stratford-on-Avon.	Employing a young person uncertified	1 0 0	0 14 6	
"	"	"	Employing a young person uncertified	-	0 8 0	} Withdrawn on payment of costs, it being a first offence.
"	"	"	Employing a young person uncertified	-	0 8 0	
"	"	"	Employing a person under 16 years of age uncertified.	1 0 0	0 17 6	
"	Derrington and Sons, brick-makers, Hay Mills, near Birmingham.	Dr. Kimbell, J.P., and R. Tangye, J.P., Police Court, Acock's Green, Birmingham.	Employing a person under 16 years of age uncertified.	1 0 0	0 17 6	
"	"	"	Employing a person under 16 years of age uncertified.	1 0 0	0 17 6	

## RETURN OF PROSECUTIONS—continued.

Date.	Names and Addresses of Persons summoned.	Names of the Magistrates who heard the Case, and Place of Hearing.	Nature of the Offence.	Amount of Penalty.	Amount of Costs.	REMARKS.
1891.			<i>In the District of H.M. Inspector Keywell—cont.</i>	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	
Nov. 27	Edgar A. Hooper, brassfounder, 109, Hospital Street, Birmingham.	W. N. Fisher, J.P., and H. P. Ryland, Esqs., J.P., Victoria Courts, Birmingham.	Neglecting to report an accident	2 0 0	0 14 0	*
Dec. 11	Julia Turner, cabinet maker, 53, Moseley Street, Birmingham.	H. P. Ryland, J.P., and W. N. Fisher, Esqs., J.P., Victoria Courts, Birmingham.	Employing a woman at 8.40 p.m.	0 10 0	0 13 0	
"	"	"	Employing a woman at 8.40 p.m.	-	0 9 0	} Fined in costs only.
"	"	"	Employing a woman at 8.40 p.m.	-	0 9 0	
1892. Jan. 8	The Midland Railway Carriage and Wagon Co., Limited, railway wagon builders, Landor Street, Birmingham.	J. F. Brame, Esq., J.P., and Sir James Sawyer, J.P., Victoria Courts, Birmingham.	Employing a young person without surgical certificate.	1 0 0	0 14 0	
"	"	"	Employing three other young persons without surgical certificates.	-	1 10 0	Withdrawn on payment of costs, it being a first offence.
"	Thomas Martin, plane manufacturer, 10½ Jennen's Row, Birmingham.	"	Employing a young person without a surgical certificate.	1 0 0	0 14 0	
Mar. 4	George Lawrence, currier, 90, Macdonald Street, Birmingham.	"	Employing a young person after 7 p.m.	1 0 0	0 15 0	
"	"	"	Employing a young person after 7 p.m.	-	0 9 6	Fined the costs only.
April 1	W. Hodekinson & Co., cycle fitting makers, Slaney Street, Birmingham.	"	Employing a young person at 8.30 p.m.	0 10 0	0 15 0	

## RETURN OF PROSECUTIONS—continued.

Date	Names and Addresses of Persons summoned.	Names of the Magistrates who heard the Case, and Place of Hearing.	Nature of the Offence.	Amount of Penalty.	Amount of Costs.	REMARKS.
1892.			<i>In the District of H.M. Inspector Knyvett—cont.</i>	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	
April 1	W. Hodgkinson & Co., cycle fitting makers, Slaney Street, Birmingham.	J. F. Brane, Esq., J.P., and Sir James Sawyer, Kt., J.P., Victoria Courts, Birmingham.	Employing a young person at 8.30 p.m.	-	0 6 6	Fined in costs only.
"	"	"	Employing a young person uncertified	-	0 10 0	
"	"	"	Neglecting to keep the register of young persons.	0 10 0	0 10 6	
May 6	T. Small and Sons, bedstead makers, 110, Bissell Street, Birmingham.	T. M. Colmore, Esq., Stipendiary Magistrate, Victoria Courts, Birmingham.	Employing a young person uncertified	0 5 0	0 14 0	
"	"	"	Neglecting to keep register of young persons	-	0 7 6	
"	Stephen Garraway, wood turner, 171, Shertlock Street, Birmingham.	"	Employing a young person uncertified	0 5 0	0 14 0	
June 3	Jacob Moses, tailor, 4, Dean Street, Birmingham.	W. N. Fisher, J.P., and J. P. Lacy, J.P., Esqs., Victoria Courts, Birmingham.	Employing a woman overtime without having sent notice before 8 p.m.	0 2 6	0 15 0	
"	Pogodi Marks, tailor, 124, Suffolk Street, Birmingham.	"	Employing a woman overtime without having sent notice before 8 p.m.	0 2 6	0 15 0	
"	"	"	Occupying a workshop without giving notice of opening.	-	0 6 6	

I only asked for nominal penalties in these cases, as they were the first taken in Birmingham under these clauses in the Act.

## RETURN OF PROSECUTIONS—continued.

Date.	Names and Addresses of Persons summoned.	Names of the Magistrates who heard the Case, and Place of Hearing.	Nature of the Offence.	Amount of Penalty.	Amount of Costs.	REMARKS.
1892			<i>In the District of H.M. Inspector Kyngelt—cont.</i>	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	
July 22	Elson & Co., cycle makers, 9, Benaire Street, Birmingham.	Sir James Sawyer, Kt., J.P., and J. F. Brame, Esq., J.P., Victoria Courts, Birmingham.	Neglecting to give notice of occupying a factory.	-	0 7 6	Defendant pleaded ignorance. Fined in costs.
"	Gilliver and Sons, boot upper makers, 10, Pershore Street, Birmingham.	"	Neglecting to give notice of occupying a workshop.	0 5 0	0 10 6	Defendant, who had moved from elsewhere, pleaded that there was no mention of the requirement in the Abstract of the Act.
"	Miss Mary Farr, dressmaker, 132, Pershore Road, Birmingham.	"	Neglecting to give notice of occupying a workshop.	-	0 7 6	Pleaded ignorance. Fined in costs.
"	Samel Woolf, tailor, 54, Lower Hurst Street, Birmingham.	"	Neglecting to give notice of occupying a workshop.	-	0 7 6	
" 29	Reuben Tomlin, coachbuilder, 18, Broom Street, Birmingham.	"	Neglecting to give notice of opening a workshop.	0 5 0	0 10 6	
"	Foley and Webb, cycle saddlers, Little Ann Street, Birmingham.	"	Neglecting to keep a register of young persons	1 0 0	0 10 6	
"	"	"	Employing a young person without signed certificate.	1 0 0	0 15 0	
"	"	"	Employing a young person without signed certificate.	1 0 0	0 15 0	
" 30	Messrs, J. S. Jefferies & Co., cycle manufacturers, 22, Lower Priory, Birmingham.	G. B. Lloyd, J.P. and W. N. Fisher, J.P., Esqs., Victoria Courts, Birmingham.	Neglecting to give notice of opening a workshop.	0 10 0	0 10 6	

## RETURN OF PROSECUTIONS—continued.

Date.	Names and Addresses of Persons summoned.	Names of the Magistrates who heard the Case, and Place of Hearing.	Nature of the Offence.	Amount of Penalty.	Amount of Costs.	REMARKS.
1892.			<i>In the District of H.M. Inspector Kynveit—cont.</i>			
July 30	Misses Rosa and Ada Thomas, dressmakers, 210, Brarley Street, Birmingham.	G. P. Lloyd, J.P., and W. N. Fisher, J.P., Esqs., Victoria Court, Birmingham.	Employing a woman at 4.35 p.m. on the weekly half-holiday.	£ s. d. 0 2 6	£ s. d. 0 10 6	The defendant (who had received two Abstracts and had been previously visited) stated that she did not know that she was obliged to send her hands away punctually. This was the only defence.
"	"	"	Employing a young person at 4.35 p.m. on the weekly half-holiday.	-	0 6 6	} Fined in costs only.
"	"	"	Neglecting to keep the Abstract affixed	-	0 6 6	
Aug. 12	Lewis, Ash, & Co., wire workers, Princess Street, Birmingham.	Sir James Sawyer, Kt., J.P., and J. F. Brame, J.P., Esq., Victoria Courts, Birmingham.	Employing a young person without a certificate of fitness.	0 10 0	0 15 0	
"	"	"	Employing a young person without a certificate of fitness.	-	0 11 0	} Fined in costs.
"	"	"	Employing a young person without a certificate of fitness.	-	0 11 0	
"	"	"	Neglecting to keep a register of young persons	0 10 0	0 10 6	
"	Richard Whitaker, stamper and piercer, 59, Summer Lane, Birmingham.	"	Opening a workshop without giving notice thereof.	0 5 0	0 10 0	

## RETURN OF PROSECUTIONS—continued.

Date.	Names and Addresses of Persons summoned.	Names of the Magistrates who heard the Case, and Place of Hearing.	Nature of the Offence.	Amount of Penalty.	Amount of Costs.	REMARKS.
1892.			<i>In the District of H. M. Inspector Kaynett—cont.</i>	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	
Aug. 26	Messrs. Collett and Peacock, brass founders, Sherlock Street, Birmingham.	Sir James Sawyer, Kt., J.P., and J. F. Brame, J.P., Esq., Victoria Courts, Birming- ham.	Neglecting to send notice of opening a factory	0 5 0	0 10 6	
"	"	"	Employing a young person without a certi- ficate of fitness.	0 5 0	0 15 0	
"	"	"	Employing a young person without a certi- ficate of fitness.	-	0 11 0	
"	"	"	Employing a young person without a certi- ficate of fitness.	-	0 11 0	Fined in costs.
"	"	"	Employing a young person without a certi- ficate of fitness.	-	0 6 6	
Sept. 2	W. Elmhurst, watch manu- facturer, Barr Street, Birmingham.	"	Neglecting to keep register of young persons	2 0 0	0 10 6	The firm threw the blame on a clerk; but I considered that they ought to have shown more careful supervision, as the neglect had been of long duration.
"	"	"	Employing a young person, under 16, without a certificate of fitness.	0 10 0	0 15 0	
Oct. 7	John Swann, coach lace maker, 37, Holloway Head, Birmingham.	"	Employing a young person without a certi- ficate of fitness.	0 10 0	0 16 0	
"	Amv Taylor, dressmaker, 198, Aston Brook Street, Birmingham.	"	Opening a workshop without giving due notice.	-	0 7 6	Fined in costs only, the defendant pleading ignorance of the regulation.

## RETURN OF PROSECUTIONS—continued.

Date.	Names and Addresses of Persons summoned.	Names of the Magistrates who heard the Case, and Place of Hearing.	Nature of the Offence.	Amount of Penalty.	Amount of Costs.	REMARKS.
1892			<i>In the District of H.M. Inspector Kynveit—cont.</i>			
Oct. 28	Gowing and Ingram, brick-makers, Northfield.	C. P. Lane, J.P., and Wm. Barwell, J.P., Esqs., King's Heath Police Court.	Neglecting to report a fatal accident -	£ 10 0	£ s. d. 0 12 0	
" adjudged from Oct. 14 1892.	"	"	Neglecting to fence mill gearing -	-	0 6 6	The fencing having been carried out the firm was fined in costs only. The firm contended that the gearing was safe by position.
1891.			<i>In the District of H.M. Inspector Armstrong.</i>			
Nov. 5	Mr. F. Johnson, boot lace manufacturer, Pear Tree Mill, Derby.	Sir J. Smith, and J. W. Newbold, Esq., Borough Police Court, Derby.	Employing eight young persons for more than seven days without obtaining surgical certificates.	0 2 0	2 4 0	
Dec. 22	Messrs. R. Walker and Son, hosiery manufacturers, Fleckney.	Rev. J. M. Piercy and W. B. Barfoot Saunt, Esq., Market Harborough.	Employing a young person after 7 p.m.	0 11 4	0 18 8	Fined 30s., to include costs.
1892.						
Jan. 11	Mrs. Sam Johnson, dress-maker, College Street, Leicester.	W. Winterton and O. Tabern, Esqs., Leicester.	Employing three females after 4 p.m. on Saturday, 12th December.	-	0 16 6	Defendant pleaded guilty, but said she had been ill for some time, and the work was in arrears. Fined in costs only; 5s. 6d. in each case.
Mar. 4	Messrs. Plant & Co., hosiery manufacturers, Bonner's Lane.	W. Kempson, E. J. Goodacre, and T. Canner, Esqs., Leicester.	Employing a female after 7 p.m., viz., at 7.40 p.m.	0 10 0	0 5 6	
"	Mr. M. Evans, boot manufacturer, Junior Street.	"	Employing a young person during the dinner hour.	0 10 0	0 9 0	

## RETURN OF PROSECUTIONS—continued.

Date.	Names and Addresses of Persons summoned.	Names of the Magistrates who heard the Case, and Place of Hearing.	Nature of the Offence.	Amount of Penalty.		Amount of Costs.		REMARKS.
				£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	
1892.			<i>In the District of H. M. Inspector Armstrong—cont.</i>					
Mar. 16	Messrs. Geo. Evans and Son, boot manufacturers, Vestry Street.	T. Fielding Johnson, and H. Simpson Gee, Esqs., Borough Police Court, Leicester.	Employing three young persons for more than seven days without obtaining surgical certificates.	1 0 0	0 14 6			
"	Mr. S. Foster, boot manufacturer, Pool Road,	" "	Failing to produce a certificate of school attendance for a child.	0 10 0	0 10 0			Fined 20s., including costs.
"	Messrs. Aldridge and Colkin, letter-press printers, Charles Street.	" "	Employing three young persons for more than seven days without obtaining surgical certificates.	1 0 0	0 14 6			
"	Mr. B. H. Rothschild, cigar manufacturer, Silver Street,	" "	Employing three young persons for more than seven days without obtaining surgical certificates.	1 0 0	0 14 6			
" 17	Messrs. Alcock, Wood, & Co., hosiery manufacturers, Hill Street, Hinckley.	W. Brookes, Esq., and Rev. R. Titley, Hinckley Petty Sessions.	Employing three young persons for more than seven days without obtaining surgical certificates.	0 7 6	0 17 0			
" 31	Messrs. Billings & Co., hosiery manufacturers, Hinckley.	W. Brookes, Esq., Colonel Richards, Canon Watson, Petty Sessions Court, Hinckley.	Employing three children and three young persons for more than seven days without surgical certificates.	3 0 0	3 3 0			
April 6	Messrs. W. and J. Smith, spinners, Great Holme Street,	W. Winterton and H. T. Chambers, Esqs., Borough Police Court, Leicester.	Employing a child for more than seven days without obtaining a certificate of fitness.	1 0 0	0 5 6			
"	John Wells, baker, &c., Bridge Street,	The Mayor, J. Bailey, and N. Sowter, Esqs., Borough Police Court, Derby.	Employing a child for more than seven days without obtaining a surgical certificate.	-	-			{ Mr. Wells, through his solicitor, pleaded that the child was not employed in the factory. The case was adjourned for the attendance of the child and the foreman.
"	" "	" "	Failure to produce a certificate of school attendance for a child.	-	-			

## RETURN OF PROSECUTIONS—continued.

Date.	Names and Addresses of Persons summoned.	Names of the Magistrates who heard the Case, and Place of Hearing.	Nature of the Offence.	Amount of Penalty.	Amount of Costs.	REMARKS.
1892.			<i>In the District of H.M. Inspector Armstrong—cont.</i>	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	
April 12	John Wells, baker, &c., Bridge Street.	The Mayor, Alderman Newbold, and Alderman Hobson, Derby.	Employing a child for more than seven days without obtaining a surgical certificate.	-	-	{ The child stated he was employed packing confectionery and running errands. The solicitor for the defence pleaded that the warehouse where the child was employed was not a factory or a workshop within the meaning of the Act, and the Bench took this view and dismissed the summonses. }
"	"	"	Failing to produce a certificate of school attendance for a child.	-	-	
"	The Heather Colliery Co., brick manufacturers, Heather.	George Moore, Esq., Rev. C. T. Moore, and Canon Beaumont, Petty Sessions Court, Ashby de la Zouche.	Employing two children for more than seven days without surgical certificates.	0 10 6	0 12 6	
"	"	"	Failing to produce school certificates for two children.	0 10 6	0 12 6	
"	J. Hefford, firewood manufacturer, Flax Road, Belgrave.	W. Winterton, T. Paget, and T. Cannon, Esq., Borough Police Court, Leicester.	Employing a child for more than seven days without a surgical certificate.	0 10 0	0 9 0	
"	"	"	Similarly employing another child	0 10 0	0 5 6	
"	"	"	Similarly employing a third child	0 10 0	0 5 6	
July 11	Messrs. Aspell & Co., fancy box manufacturers, Low Brown Street, Leicester.	Alderman Kempson and O. Tabbener, Esqs., Borough Police Court, Leicester.	Employing four young persons for more than seven days without surgical certificates.	0 11 6	1 2 0	Fined 20s., to include costs in the first case, and costs only in the other three.

## RETURN OF PROSECUTIONS—continued.

Date.	Names and Addresses of Persons summoned.	Names of the Magistrates who heard the Case, and Place of Hearing.	Nature of the Offence.	Amount of Penalty.		Amount of Costs.		REMARKS.
				£	s. d.	£	s. d.	
1892.			<i>In the District of H. M. Inspector Armstrong—cont.</i>					
July 20	Messrs. E. R. Adcock & Co., hosiery manufacturers, Meadow Lane, Loughborough.	Rev. R. Burton, W. F. Paget, and W. Moss, Esqs., Police Court, Loughborough.	Employing a female after 7 p.m.	0	3 6	0	16 6	Fined 12s., to include costs, or seven days' imprisonment.
"	Messrs. J. and S. Harriman, hosiery manufacturers, Shepshed.	" "	Employing two females after 7 p.m.	0	2 0	0	18 0	Fined 10s. in each case, to include costs or seven days.
" 27	Mrs. Gardiner, dressmaker, 44, Regent Street, Leicester.	W. Winterton and J. Bruin, Esqs., Borough Police Court, Leicester.	Employing a young person after 4 p.m. on Saturday.	0	1 0	0	9 0	10s., to include costs, or seven days.
Sept. 13	S. Truman, lace manufacturer, Bridge Street, Derby.	H. Newbold and W. Shaw, Esqs., Derby Borough Police Court.	Allowing two young persons to remain in a room where a manufacturing process was being carried on during the dinner hour.	0	2 0	1	1 0	
" 27	T. Duxbury and Son, joiners, Churchgate, Leicester.	E. Wood and J. B. Everard, Esqs., Borough Police Court, Leicester.	Failing to report an accident to H.M. Inspector, and the certifying surgeon.	1	0 0	0	12 0	
"	Messrs. Ellgood Bros., art metal workers, Peacock Lane, Leicester.	" "	Employing a young person beyond the legal hours.	0	10 0	0	9 0	
Oct. 4	Messrs. Chadfield and Son, letterpress printers, Friar Gate, Derby.	J. Harrison and J. Bailey, Esqs., Borough Police Court, Derby.	Employing young persons for more than seven days without surgical certificates.	0	1 0	0	11 0	
" 21	R. T. Smith, retail baker, 39, Regent Street, Leicester.	Messrs. Thomas Canner and G. H. Oldacre, Leicester Police Court.	Employing a young person under 16 years old in his bakehouse before 6 a.m., on 24th September, 1892.	0	5 0	0	10 0	I did not press for a heavy penalty, as defendant pleaded ignorance, was a young beginner, and had not previously been visited.

## RETURN OF PROSECUTIONS—continued.

Date.	Names and Addresses of Persons summoned.	Names of the Magistrates who heard the Case, and Place of Hearing.	Nature of the Offence.	Amount of Penalty.	Amount of Costs.	REMARKS.
1891.			<i>In the District of H.M. Inspector Roe.</i>	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	
Dec. 4	William Thompson, brass founder, 66-67, Edward Street, Birmingham.	Sir James Sawyer, and Messrs. Sherman and Brane, Law Courts, Birmingham.	(1.) Failing to keep the register of young persons in the prescribed form, on 10th November, 1891.	1 0 0	0 10 6	
"	"	"	(2.) Failing to obtain the surgeon's certificate of fitness for Emily Harbridge, under 16 years old, after seven days' employment, on same date.	1 0 0	0 13 0	
"	"	"	(3.) Failing to obtain the surgeon's certificate of fitness for Benjamin Alexander Miller-ship, under 16 years old, after seven days' employment, on same date.	-	0 8 6	
"	"	"	(4.) Failing to obtain the surgeon's certificate of fitness for Alice James, under 16 years old, after seven days' employment, on same date.	-	0 8 6	
1892.						
Jan. 8	Phipson and Warden, metal bedstead manufacturer, Granville Street, Birmingham.	Sir James Sawyer and J. F. Brane, Esq., Victoria Law Courts, Birmingham.	(1.) Employing a young person on the 11th December, 1891, during the afternoon meal time.	1 0 0	0 14 0	
"	"	"	(2.) Employing a woman on the 11th December, 1891, during the afternoon meal time.	1 0 0	0 13 0	
"	W. W. Cashmere, jeweller, Hockley Street, Birmingham.	"	(1.) Employing a young person on 3rd December, 1891, after 8 p.m.	1 0 0	0 14 0	
"	"	"	(2.) Employing a young person on 3rd December, 1891, after 8 p.m.	-	0 10 0	

## RETURN OF PROSECUTIONS—continued.

Date.	Names and Addresses of Persons summoned.	Names of the Magistrates who heard the Case, and Place of Hearing.	Nature of the Offence.	Amount of Penalty.	Amount of Costs.	REMARKS.
1892.			<i>In the District of H.M. Inspector Roe—cont.</i>	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	
Jan. 8	W. W. Cashmere, jeweller, Hockley Street, Birmingham.	Sir James Sawyer and J. F. Brane, Esq., Victoria Law Courts, Corporation Street, Birmingham.	(3.) Employing a young person on 3rd December, 1891, after 8 p.m.	-	0 10 0	
"	"	"	(4.) Employing a woman on 3rd December, 1891, after 8 p.m.	-	0 10 0	
"	Emanuel Monks, tin plate worker, Mary Ann Street, Birmingham.	"	Employing a young person on 17th December, 1891, after 8 p.m.	1 0 0	0 14 0	
Apr. 1	Punnett, Thompson, & Co., iron mills, the Cape, Birmingham.	"	Not having entered the names of two young persons in Register on the 2nd March, 1892.	1 0 0	0 10 0	
"	"	"	Not having reported to the Inspector an accident, which occurred on the 12th February, 1892, to one, John Nicholls.	1 0 0	0 16 0	As the lad Nicholls has left the firm, I applied for his expenses, and the magistrates granted him 2s. 6d.
"	"	"	Not having reported to the Inspector an accident, which occurred on the 10th February, 1892, to one, Charles Westwood.	1 0 0	0 16 0	
May 20	W. A. Lloyd & Co., cycle makers, Clyde Works, Lionel Street, Birmingham.	Sir James Sawyer and F. Brane, Esq., Law Courts, Birmingham.	Employing a young person after 7 o'clock in the evening, on 28th April, 1892.	-	0 12 0	Convicted in ecsts only, as the Bench asked me if I would press for a penalty, but I did not do so, as all the other boys had left, and it was the first time I had to find fault here.

## RETURN OF PROSECUTIONS—continued.

Date.	Names and Addresses of Persons summoned.	Names of the Magistrates who heard the Case, and Place of Hearing.	Nature of the Offence.	Amount of Penalty.	Amount of Costs.	REMARKS.
1892.			<i>In the District of H.M. Inspector Roe—cont.</i>	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	
June 24	Birmingham Corrugated Iron Co., galvanizing iron, Rotten Park Street.	Sir James Sawyer and J. F. Brame, Esq., Victoria Law Courts, Birmingham.	Overworking a woman on 27th May, 1892, after 6 p.m., viz., at 8.30 p.m.	0 10 0	0 16 0	Defendants pleaded "Guilty," and urged in mitigation of fine, that the women had been doing no work from 1 to 6 p.m., waiting for metal, and that the foreman had kept them packing it against orders.
"	"	"	Overworking a woman on 27th May, 1892, after 6 p.m., viz., at 8.30 p.m., in three other cases.	-	1 14 0	
July 15	Layton & Co., dressmakers, County Chambers, Corporation Street, Birmingham.	"	Working young persons and women overtime, and not having duly filled up the prescribed record on night of 27th June, 1892.	1 0 0	0 19 6	These are the first cases for this offence I have taken.
"	Florence Gaunt, dressmaker, County Chambers, Corporation Street, Birmingham.	"	Working young persons and women overtime, and not having duly filled up the prescribed record on night of 27th June, 1892.	0 10 0	0 19 6	It was urged that the occupier was away ill, and left it to her forewoman.
"	Alice Mary Thompson, dressmaker, 11, Martineau Street, Birmingham.	"	Overworking a young person on Saturday, the 25th June, 1892, viz., till 4.10 p.m., being the half-holiday.	0 10 0	0 15 0	Only two cases were taken as ordered.
"	"	"	Overworking a woman on Saturday, the 25th June, 1892, viz., till 4.10 p.m., being the half-holiday.	-	0 11 0	
Aug. 12	C. B. Partridge and Sons, polishers and electroplaters, Northwood Street, Birmingham.	"	Having failed on the 21st July, 1892, to serve on an Inspector a written notice of beginning to occupy fresh premises as a factory.	0 5 0	0 10 6	As the firm pleaded ignorance, I did not press for a heavy penalty.

RETURN OF PROSECUTIONS—continued.

Date	Names and Addresses of Persons summoned.	Names of the Magistrates who heard the Case, and Place of Hearing.	Nature of the Offence.	Amount of Penalty.		Amount of Costs.		REMARKS.
				£	s. d.	£	s. d.	
1891.			<i>In the District of H. M. Inspector Vaughan.</i>					
Nov. 21	Sammel Walker, cotton spinner, Grange Vale Mill, Oldham.	G. Wainwright and S. B. Taylor, Esqs., Oldham.	Allowing 10 females to remain in a room during part of a meal time whilst a manufacturing process was going on.	2	10 0	5	15 0	
Dec. 16	Grimshaw Lane Spinning Co., Limited, cotton spinners, Middleton Junction.	A. Butterworth and J. Lees, Esqs., Royton.	Allowing 10 females to remain in a room during part of a meal time, whilst a manufacturing process was going on.	5	0 0	8	10 0	
" 17	Fleming, McFarlane, & Co., iron founders, Middleton.	R. Booth and J. Thorpe, Esqs., Middleton.	Failing to keep register of young persons	0	10 0	0	10 6	
"	"	"	Employing a young person without a certificate of fitness.	0	10 0	0	10 6	
"	Jas. Fredk. Coates, block cutter, Townley Street, Middleton.	"	Failing to keep register of young persons	0	5 0	0	10 6	
"	"	"	Employing a young person without a certificate of fitness.	0	5 0	0	10 6	
" 21	Royal Mill Co., Limited, Featherstone Road, Oldham.	Abraham Crompton and John Clegg, Esqs., Oldham.	Allowing seven females to remain in a room during part of a meal time whilst a manufacturing process was going on.	1	15 0	4	0 6	
"	A. Mellor, cotton reeler, North Street Mill, Oldham.	"	Employing two young persons after 1 p.m. on Saturday, &c., until 1.35 p.m.	-	-	1	1 0	Costs only.
"	Richardson and Wynne, cotton spinners, North Moor Mill, Oldham.	"	Failing to keep register of young persons	0	5 0	0	13 0	
"	"	"	Employing a young person without a certificate of fitness.	0	5 0	0	13 0	

## RETURN OF PROSECUTIONS—continued.

Date.	Names and Addresses of Persons summoned.	Names of the Magistrates who heard the Case, and Place of Hearing.	Nature of the Offence.	Amount of Penalty.	Amount of Costs.	REMARKS.
1891.			<i>In the District of H.M. Inspector Vaughan—cont.</i>	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	
Dec. 31 1892.	Bagley and Wright, cotton spinners, Wellington Street, Oldham.	J. Wild and — Andrew, Esqs., Oldham.	Allowing nine females to remain in a room during part of a meal time whilst a manufacturing process was going on.	4 10 0	5 3 6	
Jan. 8	Taylor, Garnett, Evans, & Co., letter-press printers, Blackfriars Street, Salford.	J. Makinson, Esq., Stipendiary, Salford.	Employing 10 females after 4 p.m., i.e., until 5.30 p.m. on Saturday.	2 9 0	3 18 0	
"	John Roberts and Sons, letter-press printers, Chapel Street, Salford.	"	Employing five females after 4 p.m., i.e., until 6 p.m. on Saturday.	0 9 0	1 18 6	
"	H. Snape & Co., letter-press printers, Chapel Street, Salford.	"	Employing two females after 4 p.m., i.e., until 5.10 p.m. on Saturday.	0 11 0	0 16 0	
"	Sackville Bros. & Co., calico printers, Hope Street, Eccles.	H. P. Levesche, Esq., Stipendiary, Eccles.	Employing a young person without obtaining a certificate of fitness.	1 0 0	0 11 6	The boy was at work for 12 months without being entered in registers or examined.
Mar. 2	Stanford Mill Co., Limited, cotton spinners, Lees.	John Chadwick and George Mellor, Esq., Ashton-under-Lyne.	Allowing 10 females to remain in a room during part of a meal time whilst a manufacturing process was going on.	2 10 0	7 5 0	
"	Olive Spinning Co., Limited, cotton spinners, Feather-stall Road, Oldham.	J. Waddington and J. Wild, Esqs., Oldham.	Employing four females before 6 a.m., i.e., at 5.57 a.m.	1 0 0	2 6 0	
July 13	Wm. Hough and Sons, letter-press printers, Blackfriars Street, Salford.	J. Makinson, Esq., Stipendiary, Salford.	Employing a young person until 10.45 p.m.	1 0 0	0 8 6	
"	"	"	Employing another young person until 10.45 p.m.	1 0 0	0 8 6	

RETURN OF PROSECUTIONS—continued.

Date.	Names and Addresses of Persons summoned.	Names of the Magistrates who heard the Case, and Place of Hearing.	Nature of the Offence.	Amount of Penalty.	Amount of Costs.	REMARKS.
1892.			<i>In the District of H.M. Inspector Vaughan—cont.</i>	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	
July 18	Wm. Hough and Sons, letter-press printers, Blackfriars Street, Salford.	J. Makinson, Esq., Stipendiary, Salford.	Failing to cause notice containing the prescribed particulars respecting their employment overtime to be affixed.	1 0 0	0 6 6	
Aug. 1	Crown Mill Co., Limited, cotton spinners, Ashton Road, Oldham.	A. Crompton and J. Rowlands, Esqs., Oldham.	Allowing 10 females to remain in a room during part of a meal time whilst a manufacturing process was going on.	2 10 0	5 15 0	
" 3	Harvey Rodgers, "self-actor minder"; employed at Green Lane Spinning Co., Limited, Middleton Junction.	Col. Crompton Lees and A. Cooper, Esq., Royton.	Allowing a child to clean machinery in motion, whereby child was injured.	0 1 0	0 15 6	As the object of the prosecution was to try to stop the practice, and costs were heavy, I asked for a nominal penalty.
" 24	Gerge Beaumont, "self-actor minder," employed at Lees Union Mill Co., Limited, Lees.	W. W. Cooke and J. W. Kennedy, Esqs., Ashton-under-Lyne.	Allowing a child to clean a part of the machinery in motion (whereby the child was injured).	0 2 6	0 14 6	I asked for a nominal penalty, the object being to draw attention to the danger as well as illegality of cleaning mules in motion.
Sept. 2	George Milner & Co., cotton reelers, Dawson's Croft, Salford.	J. Makinson, Esq., Stipendiary, Salford.	Employing a young person without certificate of fitness.	1 0 0	0 11 0	
"	"	"	Employing a young person without certificate of fitness.	1 0 0	0 8 0	
"	"	"	Employing a young person without certificate of fitness.	1 0 0	0 8 0	
"	"	"	Employing a young person without certificate of fitness.	1 0 0	0 8 0	

## RETURN OF PROSECUTIONS—continued.

Date.	Names and Addresses of Persons summoned.	Names of the Magistrates who heard the Case, and Place of Hearing.	Nature of the Offence.	Amount of Penalty.		Amount of Costs.		REMARKS.
				£	s. d.	£	s. d.	
1892.			<i>In the District of H.M. Inspector Vaughan—cont.</i>					
Sept. 23	Townsend and Eaves, fancy box manufacturers, George Street, Salford.	J. Makinson, Esq., Stipendiary, Salford.	Failing to keep register of young persons employed.	1	0 0	0	6	
"	"	"	Employing a young person without certificate of fitness.	1	0 0	0	8 6	
"	Brookes & Co., wire workers, Springfield Lane, Salford.	"	Failing to linewash their factory	0	15 0	0	6 0	
Oct. 27	Richard Ashworth and Sons, cotton manufacturers, Tonge Mill, Middleton.	James Jones and J. W. Lees, Esqs., Middleton.	Employing three young persons after 6 p.m., i.e., until 7 p.m.	1	10 0	1	4 0	
"	Abraham Stansfield, small wire manufacturers, Manchester Old Road, Middleton.	"	Employing a young person after 6 p.m., i.e., until 7.45 p.m.	0	10 0	0	8 0	
1891.			<i>In the District of H.M. Inspector Prior.</i>					
Dec. 14	Robert Goodson, mantle manufacturer, 18, John William Street, Huddersfield.	Alderman Reuben Hirst (Mayor), Sir Joseph Crossland, and Alfred Walker, J. E. Williams, and G. W. Tomlinson, Esqs., Huddersfield.	Employing three women after 10 o'clock at night.	3	0 0	1	6 0	
" 15	David Crossley, cotton twiner in the employ of the Slithwaite Spinning Co., Limited, Varley Road, Slithwaite.	C. W. Keighley, Alfred Walker, T. Julius Hirst, and T. H. Bradbury, Esqs., West Riding Police Court, Huddersfield.	Allowing a child to work between the fixed and traversing parts of a machine in motion by steam power.	1	0 0	0	19 0	

## RETURN OF PROSECUTIONS—continued.

Date.	Names and Addresses of Persons summoned.	Names of the Magistrates who heard the Case, and Place of Hearing.	Nature of the Offence.	Amount of Penalty.		Amount of Costs.		REMARKS.
				£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	
1892.			<i>In the District of H.M. Inspector Prior—cont.</i>					
Feb. 23	Benjamin Vickerman & Sons, Limited, woollen manufacturers, Thongsbridge Mills, Thongsbridge.	J. A. Armitage, W. R. Haigh, Wm. Wrigley, Eli Mallinson, J. S. Crowther, and W. J. Kaye, Esqs., West Riding Police Court, Huddersfield.	Employing two females during a time allowed for meals.	0 10 0	1 7 0			
Mar. 1	Joseph Morton, Brick and Tile manufacturer, Siddal, Halifax.	T. S. Scarborough, T. S. Higley, W. Barslow, J. H. Swallow, and W. Gaukroger, Esqs., Halifax Town Hall.	Employing one child and one young person under 16 years of age without having obtained certificates of their fitness.	1 1 0	0 19 0			
" 12	John Gilbert Robinson, brick and tile manufacturer, Elland Fireclay Works, Elland.	W. H. Rawson, T. H. Morris, Wm. Ambler, J. W. Clay, J. E. Shaw, and J. Whitley, Esqs., and the Rev. G. E. Aspinall, West Riding Police Court, Halifax.	Employing five young persons without having obtained certificates of their fitness.	5 0 0	4 5 0			
April 6	Edward Taylor Sykes, woollen manufacturer, Dalton Lees Mills, Huddersfield.	Jos. Lowenthal and J. A. Wrigley, Esqs., Huddersfield Town Hall.	Failing to obtain certificates of the fitness of four young persons under 16 years of age.	2 0 0	2 13 0			
" 9	John Briggs, cotton spinner, Kiln End Mills, Elland.	W. H. Rawson, A. Arnold, Wm. Ambler, J. E. Shaw, F. W. Hadwen, Esqs., West Riding Police Court, Halifax.	Failing to specify, on an affixed notice, the period of employment, and the times allowed for meals.	1 0 0	0 9 0			
" "	" "	" "	Failing to allow to a woman the times for meals and absence from work required by law.	1 0 0	0 14 0			
" "	Charles Greenwood, cotton doubler, Kiln End Mills, Elland.	" "	Employing two young persons and a woman before the beginning of the specified period of employment.	3 0 0	2 2 0			

## RETURN OF PROSECUTIONS—continued.

D. te.	Names and Addresses of Persons summoned.	Names of the Magistrates who heard the Case, and Place of Hearing.	Nature of the Offence.	Amount of Penalty.		Amount of Costs.		REMARKS.
				£	s. d.	£	s. d.	
1892.			<i>In the District of H.M. Inspector Prior—cont.</i>					
April 9	William Broadbent, cotton doubler, Elland Mills, Elland.	W. H. Rawson, A. Arnold, Wm. Ambler, J. E. Shaw, F. W. Hadwen, Esqs., West Riding Police Court, Halifax.	Employing two young persons before the beginning of the specified period of employment.	2	0 0	1	10 0	
"	Oliver Lum'b, cotton doubler, Elland Mills, Elland.	" "	Employing a young person and a woman before the beginning of the specified period of employment.	2	0 0	1	6 0	
"	Thomas Sutcliffe, cotton doubler, Elland Mills, Elland.	" "	Employing a woman before the beginning of the specified period of employment.	1	0 0	0	13 0	
"	John Gledhill, cotton doubler, Elland Mills, Elland.	" "	Failing to obtain a certificate of the fitness of a young person under 16 years of age.	1	0 0	0	14 0	
July 20	Elliot Hallas, currier, &c., Rosemary Lane, Huddersfield.	J. F. Brigg, & D. Midgley, Esqs., Huddersfield Town Hall.	Failing to report an accident	1	0 0	1	5 0	
Aug. 23	John Crowther & Sons, woollen manufacturers, Union Mills, Milnsbridge.	Colonel Thos. Brooke, Wm. Wrigley, F. Greenwood, E. Mallinson, and W. J. Kaye, Esqs., West Riding Police Court, Huddersfield.	Employing eight women after the end of the lawful period of employment.	16	0 0	3	4 0	
" 26	James Edward Carter, engineer, New Brunswick Street, Halifax.	James Booth, J. Bairstow, and B. W. Jackson, Esqs., Halifax Town Hall.	Failing to serve on an inspector notice of beginning to occupy a factory.	0	0 6	0	4 6	
"	" "	" "	Failing to report to the inspector and certifying surgeon an accident caused by machinery moved by mechanical power.	0	1 0	0	18 0	

## RETURN OF PROSECUTIONS—continued.

Date.	Names and Addresses of Persons summoned.	Names of the Magistrates who heard the Case, and Place of Hearing.	Nature of the Offence.	Amount of Penalty.	Amount of Costs.	REMARKS.
1892.			<i>In the District of H.M. Inspector Prior—cont.</i>			
Aug. 26	James Edward Carter, engineer, New Brunswick Street, Halifax.	James Booth, J. Bairstow, and B. W. Jackson, Esqs., Halifax Town Hall.	Employing three young persons under 16 years of age, without having obtained certificates of their fitness.	—	0 15 0	A fine of 5s. including costs was inflicted in each case; and as three witnesses were paid for their attendance at court, the costs absorbed all the penalties.
Sept. 16	David Jagger, dyer, West Parade, Halifax.	J. W. Davis (Mayor), T. S. T. Midgley, T. S. Scarborough, T. S. Highley and J. H. Swallow, Esqs., Town Hall, Halifax.	Employing two young persons under 16 years of age without having obtained certificate of their fitness.	1 0 0	0 9 0	
" 24	Whiteley and Green, woollen manufacturers, Hinchliff Mills, Holmfirth.	C. Stephenson, J. T. Taylor, and H. Buttersworth, Esqs., Holmfirth.	Employing three young persons under 16 years of age without having obtained certificates of their fitness.	0 15 0	2 0 6	
Oct. 8	Crossland Marsh, woollen spinner, Prickledon Mills, Holmfirth.	C. Stephenson, W. Brooke, J. T. Taylor, T. Turner, and H. Buttersworth, Esqs., Holmfirth.	Failing to fence dangerous parts of his machinery, to wit, the rubber wheels, of his condensers.	0 1 0	0 8 0	Also an order to securely fence, within the space of one calendar month, to the satisfaction of H.M. Inspector.
"	"	"	Employing a young person under 16 years of age, without having obtained a certificate of his fitness.	0 5 0	0 11 0	
" 15	Sutcliffe Bros. Limited, cotton spinners, Park Road Mills, Elland.	A. Arnolds, W. Ambler, and J. Whitty, Esqs., and the Rev. G. E. Aspinall, West Riding Police Court, Halifax.	Allowing two children and one young person to remain in a room in which a manufacturing process was going on during a time allowed for meals.	3 0 0	1 10 0	

## RETURN OF PROSECUTIONS—continued.

Date.	Names and Addresses of Persons summoned.	Names of the Magistrates who heard the Case, and Place of Hearing.	Nature of the Offence.	Amount of Penalty.	Amount of Costs.	REMARKS.
1892.						
Oct. 15	Joseph Halliday, cotton spinner, Atlas Mills, Brighouse.	A. Arnold, W. Ambler, and J. Whitty, Esqs., and the Rev. G. E. Aspinall, West Riding Police Court, Halifax.	<i>In the District of H.M. Inspector Prior</i> —cont. Employing two women during a time allowed for meals.	£ s. d. - - -	£ s. d. - - -	In this case defendant's legal representative applied for an adjournment to enable him pursuant to Sec. 87 of the Act of 1878, to summon the workmen who were working, and whom he charged with being the real offenders. This was granted, the bench, acting on the suggestion of H.M. Inspector deciding that the witnesses, who would have to attend a second time, should be paid for two attendances.
"	John Crowther & Co., cotton spinner, Broadholme Mills, Brighouse.	"	Employing a woman during a time allowed for meals.	0 5 0	0 13 6	
"	Joseph Halliday, cotton spinner, Atlas Mills, Brighouse.	J. W. Ward, J. E. Champney, W. Ambler, J. W. Clay, F. W. Hadwen, J. Whitley, J. Wilson and H. Sugden, Esqs., and the Rev. G. E. Aspinall, West Riding Police Court, Halifax.	Employing two women during a meal time -	-	-	Adjourned from the 15th inst. Having heard and considered the evidence submitted, the bench declared the offence proved, and on the application of H.M. Inspector, decided that the costs incurred by him should be paid by the person or persons afterwards proved to be the actual offender or offenders.
"	Jonas Blackburn, cotton twiner, employed by Mr. Halliday.	"	Employing a woman during a meal time -	0 10 0	1 1 0	
"	John Calverley, cotton twiner, employed by Mr. Halliday.	"	Employing a woman during a meal time -	0 10 0	1 1 0	

## RETURN OF PROSECUTIONS—continued.

Date.	Names and Addresses of Persons summoned.	Names of the Magistrates who heard the Case, and Place of Hearing.	Nature of the Offence.	Amount of Penalty.	Amount of Costs.	REMARKS.
1892.			<i>In the District of H.M. Inspector Prior—cont.</i>	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	
Oct. 23	John Slater & Co., boiler makers, Lower Aspley, Huddersfield.	J. Woodhead, T. W. Brooke, J. N. Sykes, and T. F. Crosland, Esqs., Huddersfield Town Hall.	Employing a young person under 16 years of age without having obtained a certificate of his fitness.	1 0 0	0 12 6	
" 29	W. & A. Camm, cotton spinners, Brookfoot Mills, Brighouse.	T. H. Morris, J. W. Ward, W. Ambler, C. Holdworth, J. W. Clay, J. E. Shaw, H. Sugden, and H. Baldwin, Esqs., West Riding Police Court, Halifax.	Employing four young persons and three children during a time allowed for meals.	3 10 0	3 5 0	
1891.			<i>In the District of H.M. Inspector Hine.</i>			
Nov. 3	Sam Hird, woollen manufacturer, Horsforth.	B. E. Wilkinson and J. Lupton, Esqs., West Riding Police Court, Leeds.	Neglecting to send notice of an accident	1 0 0	0 9 0	
Dec. 10	Johnson Bros., colour manufacturers, Sculcoates, Hull.	Thos. Stratton, and A. E. Seaton, Esqs., Hull.	Neglecting to report an accident on October 14th.	-	0 5 6	These two cases were withdrawn on payment of costs by Mr. Whympers instructions.
"	Kingston Cotton Mill Co., cotton spinners, Hull.	" "	Neglecting to fence two engines on October 14th, but which have since been done.	-	0 7 0	
"	E. Buckton, confectioners, Hull.	" "	Neglecting to limewash part of his workshop.	0 1 0	0 7 0	A small penalty inflicted because Mr. Buckton said the room was so little used.
"	M. Kaplin, jew tailor, Hull	" "	Neglecting to exhibit an Abstract	0 1 0	0 6 0	An Abstract being now up a small penalty was inflicted.

## RETURN OF PROSECUTIONS—continued.

Date.	Names and Addresses of Persons summoned.	Names of the Magistrates who heard the Case, and Place of Hearing.	Nature of the Offence.	Amount of Penalty.		Amount of Costs.		REMARKS.
				£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	
1891.			<i>In the District of H.M. Inspector Hine—cont.</i>					
Dec. 16	Alf. Hustler, stone saw-mill, Kirkstall, Leeds.	Wm. Bruce, Esq., Stipendiary Magistrate, Town Hall, Leeds.	Neglecting to exhibit at the entrance to his factory an Abstract.	1 0 0	0 4 6			
"	Dickenson Bros. boot manufacturers, Bramley.	"	Employing two women and two young persons during part of the time allowed for meals.	1 6 0	1 14 0			15s. including costs in each case.
"	Newsum, Wood & Co., machinists, Leeds.	"	Employing two young persons without being registered.	0 11 0	0 9 0			10s. including costs in each case.
"	"	"	Employing same for more than seven days without being certified.	0 13 0	0 17 0			15s. including costs in each case.
"	Isaac Sherman, jew tailor, Leeds.	"	Employing five women after 4 p.m. on a Sunday.	5 7 6	2 2 6			30s. including costs in each case.
1892.								
Jan. 6	Ellis Rosenhead, jew tailor, Leeds.	"	Employing two young persons and one woman after 4 p.m. on a Sunday.	3 0 0	1 5 6			
"	Sol. Brown, jew tailor, Leeds.	"	Employing one young person after 4 p.m. on a Sunday.	1 0 0	0 8 6			
"	Benjamin Hyman, jew tailor, Leeds.	"	Employing one young person after 4 p.m. on a Sunday.	1 0 0	0 8 6			
"	Laz. Inkofski, jew tailor, Leeds.	"	Employing one young person and one woman after 4 p.m. on a Sunday.	2 0 0	0 17 0			
"	J. Courtenay & Co., printers, &c., Leeds.	"	Employing six women and one young person after 8 p.m., period of employment 6 to 6 and 6 to 8, under section 53.	7 0 0	2 5 6			
"	"	"	Neglecting to linewash part of factory within 14 months from last time of linewashing.	5 0 0	0 4 6			

## RETURN OF PROSECUTIONS—continued.

Date.	Names and Addresses of Persons summoned.	Names of the Magistrates who heard the Case, and Place of Hearing.	Nature of the Offence.	Amount of Penalty.	Amount of Costs.	REMARKS.
1892.			<i>In the District of H.M. Inspector Hine—cont.</i>	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	
Jan. 6	John Pickles, millwright, &c., Bramley.	Wm. Bruce, Esq., Stipendiary Magistrate, Town Hall, Leeds.	Neglecting to exhibit an Abstract	0 10 0	0 4 6	
"	Mrs. R. Yewdall, jew tailoress, Leeds.	"	Employing five women during part of the time allowed for meals.	5 0 0	1 2 6	
"	Jas. Shaw, cotton manufac- turer, Salterforth.	J. Coulthurst and J. Slingsby, Esqs., Town Hall, Skipton.	Employing a child under 10 years of age	0 10 0	0 14 6	
"	J. W. Petty and Son, printers, Leeds.	Wm. Bruce, Esq., Stipendiary Magistrate, Town Hall, Leeds.	Neglecting to send notice of overtime worked on December 18th, 1891.	1 10 0	0 8 6	
"	Glover Bros., woollen manu- facturers, Wortley, Leeds.	"	Employing a young person during a meal time, between 5.30 and 6 p.m.	1 10 0	0 8 6	
"	"	"	Neglecting to limewash their factory within 14 months of last time of limewashing.	5 0 0	0 4 6	
"	Barton and Waterhouse, oil manufacturers, Hull.	C. E. Twiss, Esq., Stipendiary Magistrate, Town Hall, Hull.	Employing two young persons without being certified.	1 0 0	0 19 6	20s. and costs in one case, the others respited on payment of costs.
"	"	"	Employing same two young persons without being registered.			
"	W. Swift, iron founder, Hull -	"	Employing one young person without being registered.	1 0 0	0 12 6	20s. and costs in one case, the other respited on payment of costs.
"	"	"	Employing same young person without being certified.			

## RETURN OF PROSECUTIONS—continued.

Date.	Names and Addresses of Persons summoned.	Names of the Magistrates who heard the Case, and Place of Hearing.	Nature of the Offence.	Amount of Penalty.	Amount of Costs.	REMARKS.
1892.			<i>In the District of H.M. Inspector Hine—cont.</i>	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	
Jan. 28	Wm. Marks, rope maker, Hull	C. E. Twiss, Esq., Stipendiary Magistrate, Town Hall, Hull.	Employing a child without obtaining a certificate of attendance at school.	0 10 0	0 9 0	
"	Mrs. Hey, dressmaker, Hull	"	Employing a woman and a young person after 4 p.m. on a Saturday.	0 10 0	0 14 6	10s. and costs in one case, the other respited on payment of costs.
Feb. 9	F. F. Bladon & Co., dress-makers, &c., Prospect Street, Hull.	"	Employing six women after 10 p.m.	-	-	
"	"	"	Employing four women for more than five hours continuously without an interval of at least half an hour for a meal.	2 0 0	2 14 0	20s. and costs in two cases, and the others respited on payment of costs.
" 11	T. Cooke and Sons, engineers, &c., York.	W. H. Wilberforce, Esq., and Lieut.-Col. Russell, York.	Neglecting to fence the flywheel and other parts of their engine (steam).	0 10 0	0 7 0	It was stated in court that the engine was then fenced.
" 24	J. F. White & Co., manufacturing chemists, Leeds.	Wm. Bruce, Esq., Stipendiary Magistrate, Town Hall, Leeds.	Employing three young persons after 7 p.m.	4 10 0	1 5 6	
"	R. Briggs & Co.	"	Neglecting to produce to H.M. Inspector a certificate of a child's attendance at school.	1 10 0	0 8 6	
"	Salter and Salter	"	Neglecting to fence mill-gearing, whereby a young person received severe bodily injury.	50 0 0	2 0 6	
Mar. 2	J. Fisher, printer, &c., Hull	John Sherburn and J. B. Willows, Esqs., Town Hall, Hull.	Employing a child otherwise than in morning and afternoon sets, or on alternate days.	-	0 5 6	Respited on payment of costs.

## RETURN OF PROSECUTIONS—continued.

Date.	Names and Addresses of Persons summoned.	Names of the Magistrates who heard the Case, and Place of Hearing.	Nature of the Offence.	Amount of Penalty.	Amount of Costs.	REMARKS.
1892.			<i>In the District of H.M. Inspector Hine—cont.</i>	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	
Mar. 2	Seddons, J. and T., colour manufacturers, Hull.	John Sherburn and J. B. Willows, Esqs., Town Hall, Hull.	Employing a young person without being registered for more than seven days.	- -	0 8 0	The name of the young person was incorrectly given in prosecution report, therefore I had to withdraw the case and pay the costs.
" 30	Geo. T. Lockwood, Junr., cloth finisher, Leeds.	Wm. Bruce, Esq., Stipendiary Magistrate, Town Hall, Leeds.	Employing a young person for more than seven days without being certified.	1 0 0	0 8 6	
" 31	Hy. Toogood, sawyer, Hull	F. Smith and J. B. Willows, Esqs., Town Hall, Hull.	Employing three young persons for more than seven days without being certified.	0 7 0	1 1 0	
"	E. Good, sawyer, Hull	" "	Employing two young persons for more than seven days without being certified.	0 5 0	0 14 0	
June 1	E. Boyd, engineer, Hull	W. R. King and A. E. Seaton, Esqs., Town Hall, Hull.	Employing a young person after 6 p.m. - -	0 5 0	0 8 0	
" 14	Clough, Ramsden, & Co., woollen manufacturers, Leeds.	Wm. Bruce, Esq., Stipendiary Magistrate, Town Hall, Leeds.	Employing two young persons without being registered.	1 3 0	0 17 0	} 20s., including costs in each case.
"	" "	" "	Employing same without being certified	1 11 0	0 9 0	
July 21	Wm. Bedford, machinist, York.	Aldermen Rymer and Rooke, Guildhall, York.	Employing a young person without being registered.	0 1 0	0 9 6	
"	Ben Johnson & Co., printers, &c., York.	" "	Employing five women and young persons at night, viz., until 11.30 p.m. on June 17.	1 5 0	2 7 6	
"	" "	" "	Employing same until 10.30 p.m. on June 23 -	1 5 0	1 15 0	

## RETURN OF PROSECUTIONS—continued.

Date.	Names and Addresses of Persons summoned.	Names of the Magistrates who heard the Case, and Place of Hearing.	Nature of the Offence.	Amount of Penalty.		Amount of Costs.		REMARKS.
				£	s. d.	£	s. d.	
1892.			<i>In the District of H.M. Inspector Hine—cont.</i>					
July 25	Jno. Smith, hosiery manufacturer, Shipley.	Theo. Peel, Esq., and Colonel Hirst, West Riding Police Court, Bradford.	Employing a child without being certified	0	5 0			
"	"	"	Employing a child without being registered	0	5 0	1	0 0	
"	Diamond Tool Co.	C. Skidmore, Esq., Stipendiary Magistrate, Town Hall, Bradford.	Employing a young person without being certified.	0	5 0	0	15 0	
Aug. 10	Jas. Courtney, shirt maker, Leeds.	Wm. Bruce, Esq., Stipendiary Magistrate, Town Hall, Leeds.	Employing a young person for more than seven days without a certificate of fitness.	0	11 6	0	8 6	20s., including costs.
"	"	"	Employing another in same way	-	-	0	3 6	Dismissed, as the defendant produced a certificate of birth showing the girl was over 16 years. I understood she was only 15 when I saw her at the factory.
"	Ben Copley, brass finisher, Leeds.	"	Employing a young person for more than seven days without a certificate of fitness.	0	11 6	0	8 6	20s., including costs.
"	Wilcocks and Sons, fruit preservers, Holbeck, Leeds.	Wm. Bruce, Esq., Stipendiary Magistrate, Town Hall, Leeds.	Employing four women after 2 o'clock on Saturday afternoon.	-	-	1	8 0	
"	York Confectionery Co., Limited, Nunthorpe, York.	W. Dove and J. W. Clutton, Esqs, York.	Employing six women after 2 o'clock on Saturday afternoon.	0	6 0	2	18 0	
"	T. F. Braine & Co., tin oil-can manufacturers, Leeds.	Wm. Bruce, Esq., Stipendiary Magistrate, Leeds.	Employing a child otherwise than on the system of employment in morning and afternoon sets or on the system of employment on alternate days.	1	0 0	0	8 6	

## RETURN OF PROSECUTIONS—continued.

Date.	Names and Addresses of Persons summoned.	Names of the Magistrates who heard the Case, and Place of Hearing.	Nature of the Offence.	Amount of Penalty	Amount of Costs.	REMARKS.
1892.			<i>In the District of H.M. Inspector Hine—cont.</i>	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	
Aug. 30	Hutton and Geldart, perambulator manufacturers, Armley, Leeds.	Wm. Bruce, Esq., Stipendiary Magistrate, Leeds.	Neglecting to give notice of the occupation of a workshop.	1 11 6	0 8 6	40s., including costs.
Sept. 1	Jas. Hustler, machinist, Eccleshill.	Colonel Hirst and Dr. Ellis, West Riding Police Court, Bradford.	Employing a young person for more than seven days without a certificate of fitness.	0 5 0	0 11 6	
"	J. Riddiough & Son, stone sawmill, Frizinghall.	"	Neglecting to fence mill-gearing; to wit, a certain horizontal shaft.	0 10 0	0 9 0	A penalty of 10s. was inflicted, and an order made to fence the shaft within 14 days.
"	Glover Bros., woollen manufacturers, Wortley, Leeds.	Wm. Bruce, Esq., Stipendiary Magistrate, Town Hall, Leeds.	Employing two young persons without being registered.	1 5 0	0 15 0	
"	"	"	Employing same for more than seven days without certificate of fitness.	1 12 0	0 8 0	
"	Watkinson & Co., photo apparatus manufacturers, Leeds.	"	Employing one young person without being registered.	0 12 6	0 7 6	
"	"	"	Employing one young person without being certified.	0 16 0	0 4 0	
" 19	Leeds Fire-clay Co., brick manufacturers, Pudsey.	Theo. Peel, Esq., Col. Hirst, C.B., and E. J. Arnold Foster, Esq., Bradford.	Neglecting to fence an engine flywheel	0 10 0	0 9 0	
"	"	"	Employing two young persons for more than seven days without certificates of fitness.	1 0 0	1 4 0	
"	"	"	Employing same without being registered	0 10 0	0 9 0	

20s., including costs in each case.

## RETURN OF PROSECUTIONS—continued.

Date.	Names and Addresses of Persons summoned.	Names of the Magistrates who heard the Case, and Place of Hearing.	Nature of the Offence.	Amount of Penalty.	Amount of Costs.	REMARKS.
1892.			<i>In the District of H.M. Inspector Hume—cont.</i>	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	
Sept. 23	Leeds Industrial Co-operative Society, Limited, joiners, Leeds.	Wm. Bruce, Esq., Stipendiary Magistrate, Town Hall, Leeds.	Neglecting to exhibit an Abstract	0 16 0	0 4 0	20s. including costs.
"	Goldsberg & Co., boot manufacturers, Leeds.	"	Employing a young person for more than seven days without a certificate of fitness.	1 12 6	0 7 6	40s. including costs. This young person had been employed for a year after being refused by the certifying surgeon.
" 30	J. Spencer & Co., machinist, Keighley.	J. R. Howarth, Wm. Weatherhead, and J. Sugden, Esqs., Keighley.	Employing a young person for more than seven days without a certificate of fitness.	0 2 6	0 13 0	
Oct. 5	Glover Bros., woollen manufacturers, Wortley, Leeds.	Wm. Bruce, Esq., Stipendiary Magistrate, Town Hall, Leeds.	Neglecting to fence dangerous machinery, to wit, the pulley and strap of a scribbling machine, whereby a woman received bodily injuries.	25 0 0	1 1 6	Penalty under section 82.
"	R. Kilburn and Sons, iron founders, Hunslet, Leeds.	"	Employing a young person without being registered.	1 0 0	0 7 6	
"	"	"	Employing same for more than seven days without being certified.	1 0 0	0 4 0	
"	G. Bull, tailor, Albion Street, Leeds.	"	Neglecting to give notice of the occupation of his workshop.	-	0 4 0	
"	J. Goldstone, new tailor, St. Anne's Street, Leeds.	"	Neglecting to give notice of the occupation of his workshop.	-	0 4 0	Withdrawn on payment of costs.
"	T. Armitage, picture-frame maker, Leeds.	"	Neglecting to give notice of the occupation of his factory.	-	0 4 0	

## RETURN OF PROSECUTIONS—continued.

Date.	Names and Addresses of Persons summoned.	Names of the Magistrates who heard the Case, and Place of Hearing.	Nature of the Offence.	Amount of Penalty.	Amount of Costs.	REMARKS.
1892.			<i>In the District of H.M. Inspector Hine—cont.</i>	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	
Oct. 4	J. Foster, flax scutch mill, Selby.	W. Liversedge and Jas. Todd, Esqs., and Revd. B. Hemsworth, Selby.	Employing a young person without being registered.	0 1 0	0 9 0	
"	"	"	Employing same for more than seven days without a certificate of fitness.	0 1 0	0 15 0	
"	M. Scott, oil mill, Selby	"	Neglecting to affix an Abstract of the Act at the entrance to his factory.	0 1 0	0 9 0	
" 26	Simon Goldsberg, tailor, Leeds	J. Warren and J. C. Buckley, Esqs., Town Hall, Leeds.	Neglecting to send notice of the occupation of a workshop.	0 2 6	0 7 6	} 10s. including costs.
"	Sol. Sinofski, tailor, Leeds	"	Neglecting to send notice of the occupation of a workshop.	0 2 6	0 7 6	
"	H. Rathbone	"	Employing a child otherwise than on the system of employment in morning and afternoon sets, or on the system of alternate days only.	-	0 6 0	The defendant produced a certificate in court showing the boy was 14 years. I was told he was only 13 at the time of my visit.
1891.			<i>In the District of H.M. Inspector Robinson.</i>			
Dec. 15	Dunfermline Foundry Co., engineers and ironfounders, Dunfermline.	Sheriff Gillespie, Dunfermline	Employing four male young persons under 16 without certificates of fitness,	2 0 0	0 15 0	
" 18	Helen McAdam, mill worker, 138, Hilltown, Dundee.	Sheriff Campbell-Smith, Sheriff Court, Dundee.	Allowing her child, Helen, to be employed full time in a factory.	0 2 6	0 12 6	Or four days in prison. Employment was obtained by personation. The fine and costs were not paid, and McAdam went to prison.

## RETURN OF PROSECUTIONS—continued.

Date.	Names and Addresses of Persons summoned.	Names of the Magistrates who heard the Case, and Place of Hearing.	Nature of the Offence.	Amount of Penalty. £ s. d.	Amount of Costs. £ s. d.	REMARKS.
1891.			<i>In the District of H.M. Inspector Robinson—cont.</i>			
Dec. 18	Patrick Kelly, labourer, 30, Hilltown, Dundee.	Sheriff Campbell-Smith, Sheriff Court, Dundee.	Allowing his child, Elizabeth, to work full time in a factory.	-	0 2 6	Unable to serve the "complaint." Family have left; not known where they are. Kelly is said to be in Perth prison.
" 22	Beck and Shepherd, mantle makers, St. Nicholas Street, Aberdeen.	Sheriff Hamilton-Grierson, Sheriff Court, Aberdeen.	Employing two women at 10.40 p.m. on Saturday, 21st November 1891.	2 0 0	0 15 0	
1892.						
Jan. 15	James Pace, street musician, Hilltown, Dundee.	Sheriff Campbell-Smith, Sheriff Court, Dundee.	Allowing his child to work full time in a factory.	0 3 0	0 12 0	Or four days in prison. Penalty and costs were not paid. Accused went to prison. Employment in the factory was obtained by personation.
"	William Wood, labourer, Hilltown, Dundee.	"	Allowing his child to work full time in a factory.	0 3 0	0 12 0	
Feb. 19	D. W. Baxter & Co., jute manufacturers, Temple Mills, Dundee.	"	Employing two children without school attendance certificates for previous week.	0 5 0	0 15 6	
March 1	Robertson and Hunter, printers and publishers, Perth.	Sheriff Grahame, Sheriff Court, Perth.	Employing two young persons without certificates of fitness.	-	0 8 6	Both these cases were dismissed. Owing to my watch stopping that morning I missed the train to Perth, and when I arrived at the Court, two hours late, the Sheriff's clerk informed me that the cases were dismissed for want of a prosecutor.
"	Jackson and Young, Perth Brass Works, Perth.	"	Employing one young person without certificate of fitness.	-	0 8 0	

## RETURN OF PROSECUTIONS—continued.

Date.	Names and Addresses of Persons summoned.	Names of the Magistrates who heard the Case, and Place of Hearing.	Nature of the Offence.	Amount of Penalty.		Amount of Costs.	REMARKS.
				£	s. d.	£	s. d.
1892.			<i>In the District of H.M. Inspector Robinson—cont.</i>				
March 30	Archd. Beveridge, lithographic printer, &c., Kirkcaldy.	Sheriff Gillespie, Sheriff Court, Kirkcaldy.	Employing one child full time - - -	0	10 0	0	12 0
"	"	"	Employing two young persons under 16 without certificates of fitness.	1	0 0	0	12 0
June 10	Halket and Adam, rope manufacturers, Dundee.	Sheriff Campbell-Smith, Sheriff Court, Dundee.	Employing one child and two young persons without certificates of fitness.	0	3 0	0	19 0
"	James Isaac, draper, Perth	Sheriff Grahame, Sheriff Court, Perth.	Employing three women and eight female young persons after 4 p.m. on Saturday, 21st May.	0	3 6	0	16 6
July 19	James Robertson, rope manufacturer, Millfield Works, Leven.	Sheriff Henderson, Cupar Sheriff Court.	Employing a child full time - - -	0	5 0	0	14 0
Sept. 16	John Fleming & Co., Limited, timber merchants, Aberdeen.	Sheriff Brown, Aberdeen	Employing three boys at 8.30 p.m. in their saw mills on September 2nd.	1	10 0	0	13 4
"	The Aberdeen Aerated Water Co., Limited, College Street, Aberdeen.	"	1st. Failing to give notice of starting a factory	0	10 0		
"	"	"	2nd. Failing to affix Abstract of Act in the factory.	-	-	0	15 0
" 23	J. and M. Noble, drapers, Broad Street, Fraserburgh.	Sheriff Brown, Sheriff Court, Peterhead.	1. Employing two women at 10.30 p.m. on Saturday, 6th August 1892.	1	0 0		
"	"	"	2. Failing to affix Abstract of Act in work-room.	0	0 0	0	18 6

{ As the first charge was admitted, I withdrew the second charge.

## RETURN OF PROSECUTIONS—continued.

Date.	Names and Addresses of Persons summoned.	Names of the Magistrates who heard the Case, and Place of Hearing.	Nature of the Offence.	Amount of Penalty.	Amount of Costs.	REMARKS.
1892.			<i>In the District of H.M. Inspector Robinson—cont.</i>	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	
Sept. 23	George Noble, draper, Broad Street, Fraserburgh.	Sheriff Brown, Sheriff Court, Peterhead.	1. Employing two women at 10.30 p.m. on Saturday, 6th August 1892.	1 0 0		
"	"	"	2. Failing to affix Abstract of Act in work-room.	0 5 0	0 18 6	
"	George Sim, draper, Saltoun Square, Fraserburgh.	"	1. Employing six women at 10.30 p.m. on Saturday, 6th August 1892.	1 0 0		
"	"	"	2. Failing to affix Abstract of Act in work-room.	0 5 0	1 0 6	I withdrew the charge in the case of four of the women in order to put this case on the same level as the others. As Mr. Sim's workshop had not been previously inspected, it was not really a worse case.
1891.			<i>In the District of H.M. Inspector Lewis.</i>			
Nov. 3	The Chepstow Bobbin Mills Co., Bobbin and Reel Factory, Chepstow.	H. Clay and T. Sayce, Esqs., Chepstow.	Employing a child three months without certificate of fitness.	0 5 0	0 8 0	
"	"	"	Employing another child four months without certificate of fitness.	0 5 0	0 8 0	
"	"	"	Employing another child 11 months without certificate of fitness.	0 5 0	0 8 0	
"	"	"	Employing a child four months without keeping register of said child's employment, &c.	0 5 0	0 8 0	
Dec. 8	D. B. McCallum & Co., Pier Head Engineering Works, Cardiff.	T. W. Lewis, Esq., Stipendiary, Borough Sessions, Cardiff.	Employing two young persons for 12 months and nine months respectively, without the prescribed certificate of fitness.	6 0 0	0 5 6	Defendants had been previously instructed and cautioned.

## RETURN OF PROSECUTIONS—continued.

Date.	Names and Addresses of Persons summoned.	Names of the Magistrates who heard the Case, and Place of Hearing.	Nature of the Offence.	Amount of Penalty.		Amount of Costs.		REMARKS.
				£	s. d.	£	s. d.	
1891.			<i>In the District of H.M. Inspector Lewis—cont.</i>					
Dec. 16	The Gower Iron and Tinsplate Co., Limited, Tinsplate Manufacturers, Penclawdd.	J. G. Hall and W. Rosser, Esqs., County Sessions, Swansea.	Neglecting to fence certain parts of the mill gearing, whereby a young person sustained serious bodily injuries on 7th October 1891.	10	0 0	1	9 0	The amount of the fine was upon the order of the Secretary of State paid to the parents of the injured lad in pursuance of section 82 of the Act.
1892.								
Jan. 9	Bridgend Dinas, Fire Brick Co., Limited, Tondri.	R. W. Llewellyn and R. L. Knight, Esqs., County Sessions, Bridgend.	Employing a young person without keeping the prescribed Register.	0	0 10	0	9 2	Defendants had been previously cautioned.
"	"	"	Employing the same young person without the prescribed certificate of fitness.	0	0 10	0	9 2	
"	"	"	Employing a child on full time during a period of four months.	0	10 10	0	9 2	Defendants had been previously cautioned.
"	Bryncethin Brick Co., Bryncethin.	"	Employing one child and two young persons without keeping the prescribed Register.	0	0 10	0	9 2	
"	"	"	Employing the same child and two young persons without the prescribed certificate of fitness.	0	0 10	0	9 2	Defendants had been previously cautioned.
"	"	"	Employing the said child on full time during a period of five months.	0	10 10	0	9 2	
"	"	"	Neglecting to fence a certain part of the mill-gearing in their factory.	4	10 10	0	9 2	Defendant's solicitor having admitted the offences, and pleaded mitigating circumstances, the bench took a lenient view of the cases and imposed nominal penalties.
" 15	Wm. Lewis, letter-press printer, 22, Duke Street, Cardiff.	J. H. Pain, M.D., and Peter Price, Borough Sessions, Cardiff.	Employing a young person at 5 p.m. on Saturday, 19th December 1891.	0	1 0	0	7 0	
"	"	"	Employing another young person at the same hour on the same day.	0	1 0	0	7 0	

## RETURN OF PROSECUTIONS—continued.

Date.	Names and Addresses of Persons summoned.	Names of the Magistrates who heard the Case, and Place of Hearing.	Nature of the Offence.	Amount of Penalty.	Amount of Costs.	REMARKS.
1892.			<i>In the District of H.M. Inspector Lewis—cont.</i>	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	
Jan. 15	F. W. Oaten, bookbinder, Cardiff.	J. H. Paine, M.D., and Peter Price, Esqs., Borough Sessions, Cardiff.	Employing a woman at 5.25 p.m. on Saturday, 19th December 1892.	-	0 4 0	Defendant being unable to appear owing to very serious illness, I withdrew the case, at the suggestion of the bench, upon payment of costs.
Feb. 20	The Garmant Iron and Tinplate Co., Garmant Works, R.S.O.	J. C. Richardson and E. Sampson, Esqs., Llandilo, County Petty Sessions.	Neglecting to fence certain part of the mill-gearing, and in consequence of such neglect a girl named Jane Williams suffered serious bodily injuries, on Saturday the 2nd January 1892.	-	1 18 0	The case was dismissed on the ground that the girl went nearer the mill gearing than necessary in doing the work she was put to. Court costs and fees of witnesses for the prosecution paid by H.M. Inspector.
" 25	John Jackson, Alps Quarry, Wenvoc.	Major Thornley and John Duncan, Esqs., Cadoxton Petty Sessions.	Neglecting to notify H.M. Inspector and the certifying surgeon for the district, of an accident which occurred at his quarry on the 14th December 1891.	1 0 0	0 8 9	The attention of the defendant had been called to his obligation to send notice, on the occasion of an accident which occurred at this quarry in July 1891.
" 26	The Forxhole Tinplate Co., tinplate manufacturers, Llansamlet.	H. Lloyd and J. E. Moore, Esqs., Pontardawe Petty Sessions.	Neglecting to fence a mill-engine, fly-wheel, and mill-gearing, on the 3rd February 1892.	4 7 6	0 12 6	Defendants had been cautioned respecting this machinery on two previous visits.
" 27	George Gay, Butterland Bakery, Pembroke Dock.	S. B. Sketch, Esq., Mayor, Captain Thornclough, Pembroke Dock, Borough Sessions.	Employing a male young person, 15 years of age, at 10 p.m. in his bakehouse, on 16th February 1892.	0 5 0	0 10 0	Occupier had been fully instructed and seriously cautioned by H.M. Inspector on the 6th of the same month.

## RETURN OF PROSECUTIONS—continued.

Date.	Names and Addresses of Persons summoned.	Names of the Magistrates who heard the Case, and Place of Hearing.	Nature of the Offence.	Amount of Penalty.	Amount of Costs.	REMARKS.
1892.			<i>In the District of H.M. Inspector Lewis—cont.</i>	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	
Mar. 14	The South Wales Tin Canister Co., New Cut, Swansea.	J. C. Fowler, Esq., Stipendiary, Swansea Borough Sessions.	Employing three young persons without keeping the prescribed register of their employment, &c.	1 11 6	0 8 6	Occupier had been previously cautioned, and similar offences had been condoned.
"	"	"	Employing a young person without the prescribed certificate of fitness.	1 11 6	0 8 6	
"	"	"	Employing another young person without the prescribed certificate of fitness.	1 11 6	0 8 6	
"	New and Pritchard, dress-makers, Queen Street, Cardiff.	T. W. Lewis, Esq., Stipendiary, Borough Sessions, Cardiff.	Employing six women in their dressmaking workroom at 4.50 p.m. on Wednesday the 24th February 1892, being the day substituted for Saturday.	3 0 0	1 0 0	
"	D. Drew, tailor, 5, Christina Street, Swansea.	J. C. Fowler, Esq., Stipendiary, Borough Sessions, Swansea.	Employing six women in his workshop at 5.50 p.m. on Thursday the 10th day of March 1892, being the day substituted for Saturday.	3 0 0	2 11 6	Six separate summonses were issued, the penalty being 10s. and costs in each case.
May 10	Thomas Jones, iron founder, Priory Foundry, Carmarthen.	H. Howell and J. Jones, Esqs., Carmarthen Borough Sessions.	Employing a male child and a male young person at 3.35 p.m. on Saturday the 9th day of April 1892.	1 0 0	0 5 6	Occupier had been previously cautioned and similar offences had been condoned.
"	David Jones, Upper Woollen Factory, Carmarthen.	"	Employing a woman at 2.40 p.m. on Saturday the 9th day of April 1892.	0 5 0	0 5 6	
" 19	W. H. Stone, South Dock Saw Mills, Swansea.	J. C. Fowler, Stipendiary, and J. Vye-Parminster, Esqs., Borough Sessions, Swansea.	Employing five young persons without obtaining certificates of fitness.	7 10 0	2 15 0	Defendant had been cautioned on previous visits to his factory.

## RETURN OF PROSECUTIONS—continued.

Date.	Names and Addresses of Persons summoned.	Names of the Magistrates who heard the Case, and Place of Hearing.	Nature of the Offence.	Amount of Penalty.	Amount of Costs.	REMARKS.
1892.			<i>In the District of H.M. Inspector Lewis—cont.</i>	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	
May 20	Howell Evans, woollen manufacturer, Aberarad, Newcastle Emlyn.	A. H. Jones, Esq., and Sir Martin Lloyd, Bart., County Petty Sessions, Newcastle Emlyn.	Neglecting to linewash the walls, &c., of his factory within 14 months from the period when last linewashed.	- - -	0 9 0	The defendant, having immediately after my visit, brought his factory into conformity with the Act. I withdrew the summons at the suggestion of the bench upon payment of costs by the defendant.
July 2	Evan Jones, milliner. Manchester House, Pontypool.	Col. Byrde and Dr. A. Davies, Esqs., Pontypool Town Hall.	Employing a woman at 10.35 p.m. on Saturday the 7th day of May 1892.	0 13 6	0 6 6	Defendant had been previously cautioned.
" 7	D. Davies, dressmaker, 50 and 51, Hannah Street, Porth.	Ignatius Williams, Stipendiary, and Thos. Jones, Esqs., Gynnner Police Court.	Employing two women and three female young persons at 11.15 p.m. on Saturday the 21st May 1892.	2 0 0	0 9 2	All these defendants had been previously instructed and also cautioned against illegal overtime.
"	T. Samuel, milliner, the Strand, Ferndale.	" "	Employing a woman at 10.20 p.m. on Saturday 21st May 1892.	1 5 0	0 12 6	
"	John Morgan, milliner, 60, High Street, Ferndale.	" "	Employing a woman at 10.25 p.m. on Saturday the 21st May 1892.	1 0 0	0 10 2	
"	J. Jenkins, milliner, The Emporium, Ferndale.	" "	Employing a woman at 10.35 p.m. on Saturday the 21st May 1892.	1 0 0	0 10 2	
"	Jas. Davies & Co., dressmakers, 66 and 67, High Street, Ferndale.	" "	Employing two women at 10.30 p.m. on Saturday the 21st May 1892.	1 0 0	0 10 2	
" 26	Joseph Thomas, dressmaker and milliner, 76, Mill Street, Treceywon, Aberdare.	W. N. North (Stipendiary) and R. H. Rhys, Esqs., Aberdare Petty Sessions.	Employing three women in a dressmaking workroom at 10.15 p.m. on Saturday the 2nd day of July 1892.	1 10 0	0 8 9	

## RETURN OF PROSECUTIONS--continued.

Date.	Names and Addresses of Persons summoned.	Names of the Magistrates who heard the Case, and Place of Hearing.	Nature of the Offence.	Amount of Penalty.	Amount of Costs.	REMARKS.
1892.			<i>In the District of H. M. Inspector Lewis--cont.</i>	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	
Aug. 6	Mrs. Rose Leoffler, dress-maker, Pontypool.	Col. Byrde, and A. A. Williams, Esqs., County Petty Sessions, Pontypool.	Neglecting to affix the Abstract of the Act in her workroom.	0 0 6	0 7 6	Defendant admitted the offence, and, at my suggestion the bench imposed a nominal penalty with costs.
" 10	Thomas Bath, aerated water manufacturer, Abergavenny.	Major Carnegie and F. P. Hanbury Williams, Esqs., County Petty Sessions, Abergavenny.	Employing a child for six weeks without the prescribed certificate of fitness.	0 2 6	0 5 6	The offences were admitted, and the bench taking a lenient view imposed a small fine in one case, and costs in the three cases.
"	"	"	Employing the same child without keeping the prescribed Register.	-	0 3 0	
"	"	"	Neglecting to affix a copy of the Abstract of the Act in his factory.	-	0 3 0	
" 11	Henry Lewis, Steam Saw Mills, Usk.	Colonel McDonnell, and R. Rickards, Esqs., County Petty Sessions, Usk.	Neglecting to affix a copy of the Abstract of the Act in his factory.	0 14 6	0 5 6	
"	"	"	Neglecting to fence the fly-wheel of a steam engine.	3 13 6	0 6 6	
Sept. 10	The Pontypool Iron and Tinplate Co., Limited, Pontypool Works, near Pontypool.	Colonel Byrde, and Dr. A. Davies, Esqs., County Petty Sessions, Pontypool.	Employing five young persons without keeping the prescribed Register.	0 12 6	0 7 6	
"	"	"	Employing five young persons without the prescribed certificate of fitness.	2 2 6	0 7 6	

## RETURN OF PROSECUTIONS—continued.

Date.	Names and Addresses of Persons summoned.	Names of the Magistrates who heard the Case, and Place of Hearing.	Nature of the Offence.	Amount of Penalty.	Amount of Costs.	REMARKS.
1892.			<i>In the District of H.M. Inspector Lewis—cont.</i>	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	
Sept. 10	The Pontpool Iron and Tinplate Co., Limited, Pontymolle Works, near Pontypool.	Colonel Byrde and Dr. A. Davies, Esqs., County Petty Sessions, Pontypool.	Employing six male young persons during the night on more than six nights in a period of two successive weeks.	2 12 6	0 7 6	
" 17	The Crystal Spring Limited, Mineral Water Manufacturers, Treboeth, Swansea.	Dr. J. G. Hall, and A. H. Thomas, Esqs., County Sessions, Swansea.	Employing a child full time for a period of four months.	1 0 0	0 8 0	
Oct. 29	F. Gordon, dressmaker, 30, Victoria Street, Merthyr Tydvil.	W. N. North, Stipendiary, and W. Smyth, Esqs., Borough Sessions, Merthyr Tydvil.	Neglecting to send notice to H.M. Inspector of overtime worked on Saturday 24th September 1892.	0 5 0	0 7 0	These being the first cases of the kind heard at this court the bench imposed nominal penalties only with costs.
"	"	"	Neglecting to cause notice of aforesaid overtime to be affixed in workshop.	0 5 0	0 7 0	
1891.			<i>In the District of H.M. Inspector Arnold.</i>			
Dec. 14	The Harper Twist Co., Limited, cotton spinners.	Unwin T. G. Platt and Wright Wood, Esqs., The Borough Police Court, Ashton-under-Lyne.	Allowing five women and one young person to remain in a room in which a manufacturing process was being carried on during part of a meal time, viz., at 1.25 p.m.	3 0 0	-	The magistrates inflicted a fine of 10s. in each case including costs, though they knew the latter came to 11s. 6d. in each case.
"	The Portland Steam Mills Co., cotton spinners.	"	Employing a young person without having obtained the necessary certificate of fitness from the certifying surgeon of the district.	0 5 0	-	A fine of 5s. was imposed, and the costs remitted.

## RETURN OF PROSECUTIONS—continued.

Date.	Names and Addresses of Persons summoned.	Names of the Magistrates who heard the Case, and Place of Hearing.	Nature of the Offence.	Amount of Penalty.	Amount of Costs.	REMARKS.
1891.			<i>In the District of H.M. Inspector Arnold—cont</i>	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	
Dec. 21	The Dukinfield Hall Spinning Co., Limited, cotton spinners.	E. Chapman and T. A. Sidebottom, Esqs., Police Court, Hyde.	Allowing 11 women and one young person to remain in a room in which a manufacturing process was going on, during part of a meal time.	3 0 0	4 18 6	
1892						
Jan. 18	George H. Kenworthy and Son, cotton spinners, Ashton-under-Lyne.	W. H. Buckley, R. J. Fletcher, and Abraham Park, Esqs., Town Hall, Ashton.	Allowing three women and one young person to remain in a room, during part of a meal hour, in which a manufacturing process was being carried on, viz., at 12.34 p.m.	0 10 0	2 1 6	
" 27	W. S. Lowe and Sons, cotton manufacturers, New Mills.	Thomas Bennett and James Hibbert, Esqs., The Public Hall, New Mills.	Allowing six women and four young persons to remain in a room in which a manufacturing process was being carried on, during part of a meal time, viz., at 12.35 p.m.	2 10 0	4 10 6	
"	The New Torr Mills Spinning Co., Limited, cotton spinners.	" "	Employing three women after six p.m., viz., at 6.5 p.m.	0 15 0	1 11 0	
Feb. 1	The Swineshaw Twist Co., Limited, cotton spinners, Millbrook, near Stalybridge.	The Mayor, Alderman Tinker, and C. Baker, Esqs., The Town Hall, Stalybridge.	Allowing 10 women during part of a meal time to remain in a room in which a manufacturing process was being carried on, viz., at 12.38 p.m., the dinner hour being from 12.30 p.m. to 1.30 p.m.	1 0 0	4 7 0	
Mar. 23	John Bennett and Sons, calico printers, Birch Vale, near Stockport.	W. H. Bagshawe, Thos. Carter, and Jonas Craven, Esqs., The Public Hall, New Mills.	Neglecting to enter in the prescribed register of overtime the prescribed particulars respecting the employment of four women in pursuance of an exception.	0 5 0	0 11 0	
"	"	"	Employing three women after 6 p.m., being after the end of the period of employment.	0 15 0	1 8 0	

## RETURN OF PROSECUTIONS—continued.

Date.	Names and Addresses of Persons summoned.	Names of the Magistrates who heard the Case, and Place of Hearing.	Nature of the Offence.	Amount of Penalty. £ s. d.	Amount of Costs. £ s. d.	REMARKS.
1892.			<i>In the District of H. M. Inspector Arnold—cont.</i>	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	
May 19	Jackson and Staple, cotton spinners, Weir Mill, Mossley.	G. Lawton (Mayor), J. Beswick, and J. Buckley, Esqs., The Town Hall, Mossley.	Allowing eight women to remain in a room in which a manufacturing process was being carried on, during part of a meal hour, viz., at 12.35 p.m.	1 0 0	3 8 0	A fine of 2s. 6d. and costs was imposed in each case, this being the first case against the firm.
July 4	Edmund Potter and Co., Limited, calico printers, Dinting Vale.	J. A. Wheetman, and John Hadfield Esqs., The Town Hall, Glossop.	Employing four young persons after 6 p.m., viz., at 8.25 p.m.	1 0 0	2 3 0	
" 13	E. B. Rumney, calico printer, Watford Bridge, New Mills.	T. Bennett, T. Carver, and Jonas Craven, Esqs., Town Hall, New Mills.	Employing six young persons after 6 p.m., (viz., 5 up to 7 p.m., 1 till 8.25).	1 10 0	2 15 6	
Aug. 11	M. Webster & Co., timber merchants, Yorkshire Street, Ashton-under-Lyne.	J. Hulme and Isaac Kelsall, Esqs., The Town Hall, Ashton-under-Lyne.	Neglecting to report to either H.M. Inspector of Factories for the district, or to the certifying surgeon, an accident which had happened on the 27th June 1892.	0 10 0	0 11 6	
1891.			<i>In the District of H. M. Inspector Platt.</i>			
Nov. 25	Simpson and West, manufacturers, Westgate, Burnley.	Councillor Parkinson (Mayor) and Geo. Sutcliffe, Esqs., Burnley.	Employing a child during a meal time - -	1 0 0	0 12 0	
"	"	"	Employing a child during a meal time - -	-	0 5 6	
Dec. 9	Robert Pickles, linen manufacturer, Whittlefield, Burnley.	Councillor Parkinson (Mayor) and Alderman Thornber, Esqs., Burnley.	Employing four young persons after 6 p.m. - -	1 0 0	1 8 4	

## RETURN OF PROSECUTIONS—continued.

Date.	Names and Addresses of Persons summoned.	Names of the Magistrates who heard the Case, and Place of Hearing.	Nature of the Offence.	Amount of Penalty.	Amount of Costs.	REMARKS.
1892.			<i>In the District of H.M. Inspector Platt—cont.</i>	<i>£ s. d.</i>	<i>£ s. d.</i>	
Jan. 13	Thomas Ashworth, iron founder, Grimshaw Street, Burnley.	W. Parkinson (Mayor) and Alderman Howarth, Esqs., Burnley.	Failing to obtain a certificate of fitness for a child.	0 4 6	0 15 6	Fined 20s., including costs.
"	John Barritt, scale maker, Basket Street, Burnley.	" "	Failing to obtain a certificate of school attendance.	-	0 11 0	Dismissed. Costs paid by me. Child now swore he was only an errand boy, at the time of visit child said he had worked in the workshop two months and had not gone to school. Employer also admitted this.
Feb. 24	Cowpe, Thos., and Sons, manufacturers, Trafalgar Street, Burnley.	James Greenwood and F. Grant, Esqs., Burnley.	Allowing a child to clean machinery in motion	0 5 0	0 13 0	
"	Thompson, W., and Sons, spinners and manufacturers, Trafalgar Street, Burnley.	" "	Employing a young person during a meal time.	2 0 0	0 12 0	
"	Victoria Mill Co., Limited, Trafalgar Street, Burnley.	" "	Employing two women before 6 a.m.	-	-	Adjourned to March 16th.
March 2	Britannia Mill Manufacturing Co., Limited, cotton manufacturers, Great Harwood.	Major Butler Bowden and F. Openshaw, Esq., County Police Court, King Street, Blackburn.	Employing a young person during part of the time allowed for meals.	1 0 0	0 12 0	
" 16	Victoria Mill Co., Limited, cotton spinners, Trafalgar Street, Burnley.	W. Parkinson (mayor) and George Sutcliffe, Esqs., Burnley.	Employing two women before 6 a.m.	-	0 14 0	Withdrawn on payment of costs. At the time of my visit the public clock was stopped, and my time being questioned I accepted the defendants' offer to pay costs.

## RETURN OF PROSECUTIONS—continued.

Date.	Names and Addresses of Persons summoned.	Names of the Magistrates who heard the Case, and Place of Hearing.	Nature of the Offence.	Amount of Penalty. £ s. d.	Amount of Costs. £ s. d.	REMARKS.
1892.			<i>In the District of H.M. Inspector Platt—cont.</i>	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	
March 16	Lambert, Walter, cabinet maker, Cross Street, Nelson.	E. Ercroft and R. Shaw, Esqs., Police Court, Colne.	Employing three young persons after 6 p.m.	2 0 0	2 9 0	
"	Smith, S., and Sons, tanners, Waterside, Colne.	" "	Failing to register the name of a young person	0 10 0	0 12 0	
May 4	John Miller & Co., manufacturers, Netherfield Shed, Nelson.	E. Ercroft and T. T. Smith, Esqs., Police Court, Colne.	Employing a woman during a meal time	0 10 0	0 12 0	
"	" "	" "	Employing a young person during a meal time	0 10 0	0 12 0	
"	Victoria Mill Co., Leeds Road, Nelson.	" "	Employing a woman during a meal time	0 10 0	0 12 0	
"	" "	" "	Employing a young person during a meal time	0 10 0	0 12 0	
"	Carrington, Woods & Co., Holme Mill, Nelson.	" "	Employing a young person during a meal time	0 10 0	0 12 0	
"	John Bannister, weaver, 46, Barkerhouse Road, Nelson.	" "	Allowing a child to clean machinery whilst in motion.	0 5 0	0 12 0	
"	Edward Houlding, manufacturer, Albert Street, Burnley.	Councillor Parkinson (Mayor), and Alderman, Sutcliffe, Burnley.	Failing to limewash within the prescribed period—fourteen months.	0 10 0	0 10 0	Factory was limewashed immediately after my visit.
"	Thomas Dean, Back Lane, Padiham.	William Dugdale and George Sutcliffe, Esqs., County Police Court, Burnley.	Failing to produce a certificate of school attendance.	0 2 6	0 12 6	First visit to this factory. This fact was mentioned to the bench.
"	" "	" "	Employing a child after 6 p.m.	0 2 6	0 12 6	

## RETURN OF PROSECUTIONS—continued.

Date.	Names and Addresses of Persons summoned.	Names of the Magistrates who heard the Case, and Place of Hearing.	Nature of the Offence.	Amount of Penalty.	Amount of Costs.	REMARKS.
1892.			<i>In the District of H.M. Inspector Platt—cont.</i>	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	
May 18	Alexander Drew and Sons, printers and dyers, Lower-house.	Alderman Howarth and J. Rawlinson, Esqs., Town Hall, Burnley.	Failing to maintain in an efficient state the fencing of an engine.	0 10 0	0 15 6	
"	J. and R. Blakey, manufacturers, Sandygate, Burnley.	Alderman Howarth and N. P. Gray, Esqs., Town Hall, Burnley.	Employing a child during a meal time.	0 10 0	0 12 6	
June 15	William Walton, blacksmith, Stanley Street, Burnley.	W. Parkinson (Mayor) and James Duckett, Esqs., Burnley.	Employing a young person after 6 p.m.	0 10 0	0 12 0	
"	Richard Holdsworth and Nephew, cotton manufacturers, Trafalgar Street, Burnley.	" "	Employing five women during part of the time allowed for meals.	0 10 0	1 14 0	
"	O. and J. Folds, cotton manufacturers, Trafalgar Street, Burnley.	" "	Employing two women during part of the time allowed for meals.	-	0 11 0	Dismissed. Costs paid by me. Offence transferred to over-looker.
"	Howard Catlow, over-looker.	" "	Employing two women during part of the time allowed for meals.	0 10 0	1 4 0	
July 27	Lonsdale & Co., manufacturers, Foulbridge, Colne.	Robert Haudsley and T. T. Smith, Esqs., Police Court, Colne.	Employing a woman during a meal time.	0 10 0	0 12 0	
"	" "	" "	Failing to obtain a certificate of fitness for a child.	2 0 0	0 12 0	
"	Walton, Dyson, & Co., manufacturers, Bradley Shed, Nelson.	" "	Failing to register the name of a child.	0 10 0	0 12 0	

## RETURN OF PROSECUTIONS—continued.

Date.	Names and Addresses of Persons summoned.	Names of the Magistrates who heard the Case, and Place of Hearing.	Nature of the Offence.	Amount of Penalty.	Amount of Costs.	REMARKS.
1892.			<i>In the District of H.M. Inspector Platt—cont.</i>	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	
July 27	James Jackson, weaver, Pendle Street Shed, Nelson.	Robert Handsley and T. T. Smith, Esqs., Police Court, Colne.	Permitting a child to clean machinery in motion.	1 0 0	0 12 0	
Aug. 3	A. and S. Taylor, cabinet makers, Todmorden Road, Burnley.	William Parkinson (Mayor) and Thos. Thornber, Esqs., Police Court, Burnley.	Failing to report occupation of a factory	-	0 6 6	Fined the costs.
"	R. and R. Haythornthwaite, manufacturers, Spring Hill, Burnley.	" "	Employing two women during a meal time	0 10 0	0 16 6	
Sept. 21	Thos. Cowke & Sons, manufacturers, Trafalgar Street, Burnley.	W. Parkinson, Esq. (Mayor) and Mr. Alderman Greenwood, Burnley.	Employing a young person and a woman during part of the time allowed for meals.	1 0 0	1 3 0	
"	Victoria Manufacturing Co., manufacturers, Trafalgar Street, Burnley.	" "	Employing a young person during part of the time allowed for meals.	1 0 0	0 12 0	
" 28	Hill Top Mill Co., Limited, spinners and manufacturers, Burnley.	Wm. Parkinson, Esq. (Mayor) and Thos. Thornber, Esq., Burnley Town Hall.	Employing three women before 6 a.m.	2 0 0	1 3 0	
"	Richard Haighton, iron founder, Leeds Road, Nelson.	H. W. Handsley and W. Handsley, Esqs., Police Court, Colne.	Failing to give requisite notice of occupation of a factory.	2 0 0	0 12 0	
"	Bentley Bros., spinners and manufacturers, Narrow-gates.	" "	Employing a young person after 6 p.m.	3 0 0	0 13 0	I asked for the full penalty.

## RETURN OF PROSECUTIONS—continued.

Date.	Names and Addresses of Persons summoned.	Names of the Magistrates who heard the Case, and Place of Hearing.	Nature of the Offence.	Amount of Penalty.	Amount of Costs.	REMARKS.
1892.			<i>In the District of H.M. Inspector Platt—cont.</i>	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	
Oct. 3	Haggate Weaving Co., near Burnley.	Wm. Dugdale, Esq., and Alderman Sutcliffe, County Police Court, Burnley.	Employing a young person during a meal time	1 0 0	0 10 0	
"	John Simpson Hapton, Burnley.	"	Employing a woman during a meal time	1 0 0	0 10 0	
"	W. N. Wilson, & Co., Hapton, Burnley.	"	Employing two young persons during a meal time.	1 0 0	1 0 0	
"	Church Street Manufacturing Co., Limited, manufacturers, Great Harwood.	F. Openshaw, and Albert Birtwistle, Esqs., Blackburn.	Allowing ten women to remain during a meal time in a room in which a manufacturing process was going on.	1 0 0	3 19 6	
" 12	J. Mutter, & Co., Netherfield Road, Nelson.	Robert Haudsley, and John Ecroyd, Esqs., Police Court, Colne.	Employing a young person during a meal time	2 0 0	0 12 0	Fined for a similar offence in May last.
1891.			<i>In the District of H.M. Inspector Snape.</i>			
Nov. 30	T. H. White, & Co., flour millers, Henry Street, Belfast.	Sir Jas. Haslett, J.P., J. Jenkins, J.P., Belfast Police Court.	Failing to report an accident caused by machinery on 25th September 1891, whereby a man, to wit, William George was injured and did not return to his work within 48 hours.	1 0 0	0 2 6	
"	"	"	Having on 15th October 1891, employed one young person after 7 p.m., to wit, until 11.25 p.m.	0 1 0	0 2 6	

## RETURN OF PROSECUTIONS—continued.

Date.	Names and Addresses of Persons summoned.	Names of the Magistrates who heard the Case, and Place of Hearing.	Nature of the Offence.	Amount of Penalty.	Amount of Costs.	REMARKS.
1891.			<i>In the District of H.M. Inspector Swape—cont.</i>	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	
Nov. 30	J. P. Covey & Co., Limited, Saw Mills, Princes Dock, Belfast.	Sir Jas. Haslett, J.P., J. Jenkins, J.P., Belfast Police Court.	Failing to report an accident caused by machinery on 7th October 1891, whereby a man, to wit, David Coates was injured and did not return to his work within 48 hours.	1 0 0	0 2 6	
1892.						
Jan. 25	Mrs. Barbara Campbell, hem- stitcher, 34, Bankmound, Belfast.	R. J. Eaton, R.M., Police Court Belfast.	Having on Monday 21st December 1891, and for a period of more than seven days previous thereto employed four young persons without having obtained certificates of fitness from the certifying surgeon.	1 0 0	0 10 0	
Feb. 11	The Whitewell Print Works, Co., linen printing, White- well, near Belfast.	Jas. Thompson, J.P., chair- man, J.C. Rutherford, R.M., S.A. Johnston, J.P., R. J. Ternent, J.P., White Abbey Police Court.	Having failed to report an accident which occurred on Friday 29th November 1891, which was caused by machinery and whereby a man, to wit, Thomas McFrustry was injured and was prevented from returning to his work within 48 hours of time of said accident.	2 0 0	0 8 0	These costs include 5s. allowed as witness expenses.
May 26	Alexander Orr Reid & Co., 158/61, North Street, Belfast.	F. J. McCarthy, R.M., Belfast Police Court.	Having on Saturday 16th April 1892, employed three women before 8 o'clock in the morning.	1 10 0	0 7 6	
June 17	Stuart John Robinson, yarn bailer, Dromons, Bally- mena.	R. C. Rutherford, R.M., Jas. Mallayham, J.P., Ballymena Police Court.	Failing to report an accident which occurred on Friday 1st April 1892, which was caused by machinery and whereby a woman, to wit, Lizzie Cray was injured and was prevented from returning to work within the required time.	1 0 0	1 0 0	These expenses include 17s. to be divided between three witnesses.
July 4	Charlotte McMillan, dress maker, 152, York Street, Belfast.	F. J. McCarthy, R.M., Belfast Police Court.	Having employed one woman after 10 of the clock at night on Saturday 11th June 1892.	0 10 0	0 2 6	

## RETURN OF PROSECUTIONS—continued.

Date.	Names and Addresses of Persons summoned.	Names of the Magistrates who heard the Case, and Place of Hearing.	Nature of the Offence.	Amount of Penalty.	Amount of Costs.	REMARKS.
1892.			<i>In the District of H.M. Inspector Snape—cont.</i>	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	
Aug. 26	J. J. Elliott, draper, Church Street, Ballymena.	R. Rutherford, R.M., J. C. Allan, J.P., Ballymena Police Court.	Having employed two women after 10 p.m. on Saturday 25th June 1892.	0 10 0	0 6 0	
" 30	F. N. Shane, baker, 40/2, Shankhill Road, Belfast.	H. M. Cammond, J.P., Jas. Henderson, J.P., Belfast Police Court.	Having employed one young person after 9 p.m. on Wednesday 29th June 1892.	0 2 6	0 3 0	
Sept. 9	Annie Clarke, dressmaker, 4, The Diamond, Coleraine.	Colonel Bruce, Chairman, John Huey, Thomas Andrews, and John Macneils, Esqs., M.P., Coleraine Police Court.	Having employed five women and one young person after 4 p.m. on Saturday, 2nd July 1892.	0 6 0	0 15 0	As these were the first prosecutions in Coleraine for some time, the magistrates inflicted a nominal penalty, with a caution as to the future.
"	Margaret Horner, dressmaker, Society Street, Coleraine.	"	Having employed three women and one young person after 4 p.m. on Saturday, 2nd July 1892.	0 4 0	0 10 6	
" 23	Geo. Hunter, tailor, Meeting House Street, Coleraine.	Sir H. H. Bruce, Esq., Colonel Bruce, and Jno. Macneils, Esq., M.P., Police Court, Coleraine.	Having employed two young persons after the hour of 4 o'clock in the afternoon on Saturday, 25th August 1892.	0 10 0	0 5 0	
1891.			<i>In the District of H.M. Inspector Pearson.</i>			
Nov. 23	Wm. Peers, cotton manufacturer, Bury.	Alderman Parkes, Mayor, and J. S. Briggs, Esq., Bury Police Court.	Employing one woman, one young person, and three children, after 1 p.m. on Saturday, 7th November.	1 0 0	1 13 0	
"	The Bury Cotton Spinning Manufacturing Co., Limited, Bury.	"	Employing five women during a meal time on 21st October.	-	1 7 6	Fined in costs only.

## RETURN OF PROSECUTIONS—continued.

Date.	Names and Addresses of Persons summoned.	Names of the Magistrates who heard the Case, and Place of Hearing.	Nature of the Offence.	Amount of Penalty.	Amount of Costs.	REMARKS.
1891.			<i>In the District of H.M. Inspector Pearson—cont.</i>	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	
Nov. 25	John Clegg, cotton manufacturer, Sandy Lane Mill, Shaw.	A. Crompton and John Cooper, Esqs., County Police Court, Royton.	Employing six women during the dinner hour, 6th November.	3 0 0	3 0 0	
" 27	Samuel Sidebottom, cotton millowner, Rochdale.	A. Brierley and J. Cheetham, Esqs., Rochdale Town Hall.	Employing eight women during a time allowed for meals on 3rd November.	4 4 0	2 16 0	
" 30	Bury and Elton Commercial Co., Limited, cotton manufacturers, Bury.	Colonel Walker and Alderman Isherwood, Bury Police Courts.	Employing three women and three young persons before 6 a.m. on 14th November 1891.	0 1 0	2 4 6	
Dec. 16	Roach Mill Spinning and Manufacturing Co., Limited, Heywood.	Thomas Isherwood and Thomas Lord, Esq., Heywood Police Court.	Employing four women and one young person before 6 a.m. on 17th November 1891.	1 0 0	2 6 6	
" 17	Adam Greenhalgh, dressmaker, Manchester Road, Bury.	Thomas Briggs, and Joseph T. Newbold, Bury Police Court.	Employing four women after 4 p.m. on Saturday, 14th November 1891.	0 5 0	1 6 6	
1892.						
Jan. 15	James Proctor, cotton manufacturer, Rochdale.	James Duckworth, Esq. (Mayor), Dr. Mahim, Rochdale Town Hall.	Employing two women after 5.30 p.m. on 30th November 1891.	0 10 0	0 14 0	
"	Arkwright & Co., Limited, cotton manufacturers, Rochdale.	" "	Employing five women during a time allowed for meals on 8th December 1891.	2 12 6	1 15 0	
" 18	Robert Stott, cotton manufacturer, Alexandra Mill, Oldham.	A. Crompton and J. H. Butterworth, Esqs., Police Court, Oldham.	Employing two women before 6 a.m. on 5th December 1891.	0 10 0	0 16 0	
"	James E. Knott, cotton manufacturer, Daisy Hill Mill, Waterhead.	" "	Employing one woman before 6 a.m. on 9th December 1891.	0 5 0	0 9 0	

## RETURN OF PROSECUTIONS—continued.

Date.	Names and Addresses of Persons summoned.	Names of the Magistrates who heard the Case, and Place of Hearing.	Nature of the Offence.	Amount of Penalty.	Amount of Costs.	REMARKS.
1892.			<i>In the District of H.M. Inspector Pearson—cont.</i>	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	
Jan. 18	James E. Knott, cotton manufacturer, Daisy Hill Mill, Waterhead.	A. Crompton and J. H. Butterworth, Esqs., Police Court, Oldham.	Employing one young person before 6 a.m. on 9th December 1891.	0 5 0	0 9 0	
"	"	"	Employing one child before 6 a.m. on 9th December 1891.	0 5 0	0 9 0	
"	Dale Mills Co., Limited, cotton manufacturers, Newchurch.	John B. Whitehead, Esq., and Lieut.-Col. J. H. Hardman, Police Court, Rawtenstall.	Employing six women after hours on 9th December 1891.	0 10 0	2 9 6	
"	"	"	Employing three young persons after hours on 9th December 1891.	0 10 0	1 7 0	
Feb. 10	Messrs. G. and J. Shepherd, cotton manufacturers, Holmes Mills, Bacup.	H. Salmon, Mayor, and W. Mitchell, Esqs., Police Court, Bacup.	Employing five young persons after hours on 12th January 1892.	2 10 0	3 0 0	
"	S. Wilde & Co., cotton manufacturers, Caledonian Mill, Oldham.	A. Crompton and J. Rowland, Esqs., Town Hall, Oldham.	Employing three women after the legal time on Saturday, 9th January 1892.	0 15 0	1 5 6	
"	Simeon Holden, cotton manufacturer, Lower Hill Mill, Oldham.	"	Employing three young persons and one child after the legal time on Saturday, 9th January 1892.	1 0 0	1 14 0	
"	Prince of Wales Spinning Co., Limited, Oldham.	"	Employing six young persons during a meal time on 12th January 1892.	1 10 0	2 11 0	
"	Shawforth S. & M. Co., Limited, cotton manufacturers, Peel Mill, near Rochdale.	James Heap, George Petrie, and F. Crowther, Esqs., Town Hall, Rochdale.	Employing three young persons during a meal time on 26th January.	0 15 0	1 16 0	

## RETURN OF PROSECUTIONS—continued.

Date.	Names and Addresses of Persons summoned.	Names of the Magistrates who heard the Case, and Place of Hearing.	Nature of the Offence.	Amount of Penalty.	Amount of Costs.	REMARKS.
1892.			<i>In the District of H.M. Inspector Pearson—cont.</i>	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	
Feb. 17	John Gleane & Co., cotton manufacturers, Hooley Brow, Heywood.	Alderman T. Isherwood, G. N. Hodgkinson, and T. Popple, Esqs., Police Court, Heywood.	Employing three women during a meal time on 15th January.	-	1 2 6	Fined in costs only.
" 18	Robert Stott, cotton manufacturer, Oldham.	J. Wild and J. H. Dunkerley, Esqs., Town Hall, Oldham.	Employing one young person during a meal time on 27th January 1892.	0 5 0	0 8 6	
"	Bagley and Wright, cotton manufacturers, Oldham.	"	Employing one young person during a meal time on 27th January 1892.	0 5 0	0 8 6	
March 7	James Kenyon and Sons, manufacturers, Pilsworth, near Bury.	O. O. Wrigley, A. C. Bealey, and Henry Heys, Esqs., Bury Police Courts.	Employing four women and one young person during a meal time on 3rd February 1892.	0 5 0	1 18 0	
" 19	Frank L. Ogden, cotton manufacturer, Bell Mill, Oldham.	G. Wainwright, John Lees, G. B. Taylor, and Wm. Evans, Esqs., Town Hall, Oldham.	Employing two women in a manufacturing process after 12.30 p.m. on Saturday 27th February 1892. The legal time for manufacturing to cease is 12.30 p.m., and the women were employed in reeling at 12.42 p.m.	0 2 0	0 16 0	Mr. Ogden admitted the facts. The chairman said the bench were of opinion the offence was only a technical one and had been committed without the knowledge of defendant, and that the women ought to have been proceeded against instead of the employer. Penalty 1s. in each case without costs.

## RETURN OF PROSECUTIONS—continued.

Date.	Names and Addresses of Persons summoned.	Names of the Magistrates who heard the Case, and Place of Hearing.	Nature of the Offence.	Amount of Penalty.	Amount of Costs.	REMARKS.
1892.			<i>In the District of H. M. Inspector Pearson—cont.</i>	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	<p>{ The defendants were convicted in six cases for a similar offence on 15th February this year, and the justices said the minders ought to have been proceeded against, and I pointed out that the firm could do so under section 87.</p> <p>{ After a long consultation with the clerk, the bench, with evident reluctance, imposed the minimum penalty of 1<i>l</i>. and costs in each case.</p>
March 19	Prince of Wales Co., Limited, cotton manufacturers, Oldham.	G. Wainwright, John Lees, G. B. Taylor, and Wm. Evans, Esqs., Town Hall, Oldham.	Employing two young persons cleaning during breakfast half hour, 5th March 1892.	2 0 0	0 16 0	
"	Silas Worthington, roller coverer, Waterhead, near Oldham.	" " "	Employing two young persons one hour after the legal time on 26th February 1892.	0 10 0	0 16 0	
" 23	Hall Street Mill Co., Limited, cotton manufacturer, Royton.	J. C. Lees and Joseph Lees, Esqs., Police Courts, Royton.	Employing three women and three young persons during a meal time on 4th March 1892.	0 10 0	2 9 6	
April 6	Derby Mills Cotton Spinning and Manufacturing Co., Limited, Heywood.	Richard Bell and T. Popple, Esqs., Police Court, Heywood.	Employing seven women and one young person during a time allowed for meals, 9th March 1892.	0 10 0	3 9 0	
"	Rawstron & Co., Limited, cotton manufacturers, Whitworth.	Joseph Brierley and Charles Whitaker, Esqs., Town Hall, Rochdale.	Employing five women during a time allowed for meals on 14th March 1892.	2 10 0	3 0 0	
" 13	J. K. Schofield & Co., Limited, cotton manufacturers, Springfield Mill, Bury.	Alderman J. Parks (Mayor), Councillors J. Holl and T. S. Collinge, Esqs., Police Court Bury.	Employing two women and three young persons during the breakfast time on 28th March 1892. Meal time 8 a.m. to 8.30, working at 8.15 a.m.	0 5 0	2 6 0	<p>The offence was admitted. I stated in court that more than 100 females were working at the time of my visit, and although I only prosecuted in five cases, the Mayor said the bench considered the offence "a very trivial one," and imposed a penalty of 1<i>s</i>. and costs in each case.</p>

## RETURN OF PROSECUTIONS—continued.

Date.	Names and Addresses of Persons summoned.	Names of the Magistrates who heard the Case, and Place of Hearing.	Nature of the Offence.	Amount of Penalty. £ s. d.	Amount of Costs. £ s. d.	REMARKS.
1892.			<i>In the District of H.M. Inspector Pearson—cont.</i>	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	
April 20	Millington and Sheldrick, rope manufacturers, Heywood.	Alderman T. Isherwood and Councillor G. H. Hodgkinson, Esqs., Police Court, Heywood.	Occupying a factory for more than one month without sending notice to H.M. Inspector of Factories.	-	0 7 6	Fined in costs only.
May 2	Granville Mill Co., Limited, Oldham.	A. Crompton, J. Rowland, and J. Butterworth, Esqs., Town Hall, Oldham.	Employing two young persons during a time allowed for meals on 5th April.	0 10 0	0 16 0	
" 3	The Waterside Mill Co., near Bury.	T. Briggs, J. T. Newbold, and J. Openshaw, Esqs., Police Court, Bury.	Employing three young persons after legal hours on Saturday 9th April 1892.	-	0 16 6	Fined in costs only.
" 6	The Moss & Co., Limited, cotton spinners, Rochdale.	Alderman Schofield and Dr. Malin, Town Hall, Rochdale.	Employing five young persons during a part of a night, viz., at 5.55 a.m. on 13th April 1892.	5 5 0	1 15 0	
" 16	Fredk. Wilkinson, roller coverer, Oldham.	Jos. Rowland and Wm. Horrobin, Esqs., Police Court, Oldham.	Employing one young person after legal hours on 21st April.	0 5 0	0 8 0	
June 22	Ruby Mill Co., Limited, cotton spinners, Oldham.	Dr. Platt and E. Schofield, Esq., Town Hall, Oldham.	Employing four women during a meal time on 19th May.	0 5 0	1 12 0	
" "	" "	" "	Employing three young persons during a meal time on 19th May.	0 5 0	1 4 0	
July 28	Bury and Heap Commercial Co., cotton manufacturers, Elton, Bury.	T. Briggs and J. T. Newbold, Esqs., Police Court, Bury.	Employing three women and one young person during a time allowed for meals on 30th June 1892.	0 5 0	1 7 6	
" 30	Ghodwick Spinning Co., Limited, Oldham.	John Lees and Alfred Waddington, Esqs., Town Hall, Oldham.	Employing two young persons during a time allowed for meals on July 2nd.	0 10 0	0 17 0	

## RETURN OF PROSECUTIONS—continued.

Date.	Names and Addresses of Persons summoned.	Names of the Magistrates who heard the Case, and Place of Hearing.	Nature of the Offence.	Amount of		REMARKS.
				Penalty.	Costs.	
1892.			<i>In the District of H. M. Inspector Pearson—cont.</i>	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	
Aug. 4	John Calvert, cotton manufacturer, Forest Mill Water.	J. B. Whitehead, W. Brooks, and James Hardman, Esqs., Police Court, Rawtenstall.	Employing three women and two young persons during a meal time on July 1st.	0 10 0	2 2 0	
" 17	Wm. Clegg, flannel manufacturer, Albert Mills, Milnrow.	James Brierley, J. H. Lancashire, and J. T. Jackson, Esqs., Town Hall, Rochdale.	Employing three young persons after hours on August 4th.	3 0 0	1 16 0	
Sept. 8	Lottington and Woolfold, cotton manufacturers, Manufacturing Co., Limited, near Bury.	Colonel Mallor and Colonel T. P. Young, Police Court, Bury.	Neglecting to have the weaving-shed lime-washed for more than 14 months, August 18th, 1892.	1 0 0	0 12 0	
" 14	Duke Spinning Co., Limited, cotton manufacturer, Shaw.	H. Clegg, Jos. Lees, and J. Mellor, Esqs., Police Court, Royton.	Employing one young person during the dinner hour on August 19th.	0 10 0	0 12 0	
" "	Lion Spinning Co., Limited, cotton manufacturers, Royton.	" "	Employing two young persons during the dinner hour on August 19th.	1 0 0	1 4 0	
" "	James Taylor, cotton manufacturer, Shaw.	" "	Employing two young persons during the dinner hour on 19th August 1892.	1 0 0	1 4 0	
" 21	A Thompson and Son, cloth finishers, Smallbridge, near Rochdale.	James Duckworth, Esq. (Mayor), and Dr. Malin, Rochdale.	Employing two young persons after hours on 1st September 1892.	2 2 0	0 14 0	
Oct. 7	Thomas Mills and Sons, flannel manufacturers, Primrose Mill, Rochdale.	H. Brierley and J. Cryer, Esqs., Rochdale.	Allowing a child to clean machinery in motion on 27th August 1892.	1 1 0	0 8 0	

## RETURN OF PROSECUTIONS—continued.

Date.	Names and Addresses of Persons summoned.	Names of the Magistrates who heard the Case, and Place of Hearing.	Nature of the Offence.	Amount of Penalty.	Amount of Costs.	REMARKS.
1892.			<i>In the District of H.M. Inspector Pearson—cont.</i>	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	
Oct. 12	John Hargreaves, reed and head maker, Longbridge, Bacup.	H. Salmon (Mayor) and E. M. Wright, Esqs., Bacup.	Employing two young persons after hours on September 8th, 1892.	1 0 0	1 4 0	
" 19	James Smith and Sons, Bleach and Dye Works, near Rochdale.	C. Whittaker and E. Clegg, Esqs., Town Hall, Rochdale.	Employing four young persons after hours on September 30th.	2 2 0	2 8 0	
" 26	Blackpits Spinning and Weaving Co., Limited, cotton manufacturers, Norden, near Rochdale.	Charles Whittaker, Esq., Town Hall, Rochdale. Before one magistrate (by arrangement).	Employing six women before 6 a.m. on October 6th, 1892.	1 10 0	3 12 0	
" 28	Rochdale Tallow and Candle Co., Limited, Rochdale.	A. Brierley, Esq., and Alderman Baron, Town Hall, Rochdale.	Neglecting to exhibit the prescribed Abstract in the workshop on October 11th.	0 5 0	0 7 6	
"	J. Dawson and Son, printers, Rochdale.	" "	Neglecting to exhibit the prescribed Abstract in the factory on October 15th.	0 1 0	0 7 6	
"	Samuel Rothwell, dyer and cleaner, Rochdale.	" "	Employing three females in a manufacturing process after the legal time on Saturday, October 15th.	0 10 6	0 16 0	
1891.			<i>In the District of H.M. Inspector Birtwistle.</i>			
Nov. 5	Ramsbottom Cotton Spinning and Manufacturing Co., Limited, Stubbs, Ramsbottom.	O. O. Walker, A. C. Bealey, and F. Wrigley, Esqs., County Police Court, Bury.	Employing a young person after the hour of six in the evening.	0 5 0	0 12 0	

## RETURN OF PROSECUTIONS—continued.

Date.	Names and Addresses of Persons summoned.	Names of the Magistrates who heard the Case, and Place of Hearing.	Nature of the Offence.	Amount of Penalty.	Amount of Costs.	REMARKS.
1891.			<i>In the District of H.M. Inspector Birtwistle—cont.</i>	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	
Nov. 9	Industrial Manufacturing Co., Limited, cotton manufacturers, Britannia Mill, Haslingden.	R. Townsend and G. A. Smith, Esqs., Police Court, Haslingden.	Allowing 10 women to remain in a room where a manufacturing process was being carried on during a meal time.	1 0 0	3 19 6	
" 20	J. Hargreaves & Co., cotton manufacturer, Audley Range Mill, Blackburn.	J. W. Boothman (Mayor), J. Lund, and W. Hopwood, Esqs., Borough Police Court, Blackburn.	Allowing 10 women to remain in a room where a manufacturing process was being carried on during a meal time; engine running.	1 0 0	1 16 0	
" 26	J. Howarth Entwistle, manager to J. Entwistle, Cocker Lumb Mill, Oswaldtwistle.	J. S. Grimshaw and J. Riley, Esqs., Police Court, Church.	Making false entry in a Register as to the employment of a child.	0 10 0	0 17 0	
" "	James Whittaker, mill manager to Joseph Duckworth, Hoyle Bottom Mill, Oswaldtwistle.	" "	Making false entry in Register as to the employment of three children.	0 10 0	2 2 0	
1892. Jan. 14	Elijah Knowles, cotton manufacturer, Hillside Mill, Darwen.	J. H. Wraith and J. H. Shorrocks, Esqs., Police Court, Darwen.	Allowing 10 women to remain in a room in which a manufacturing process was being carried on during a meal time.	1 0 0	3 1 6	
Feb. 18	Richard Barnes, cotton spinner and manufacturer, Crow Works, Ramsbottom.	Adam, Bealey, Henry Heys, W. Wrigley, and J. Hutchinson, Esqs., County Police Court, Bury.	Allowing 10 women to remain in a room in which a manufacturing process was being carried on during a meal time.	-	3 5 0	Defendant pleaded guilty, magistrates stated this being first offence of firm they would order costs to be paid in one case only, 6s. 6d. I strongly protested against this with result that defendant was ordered to pay costs in all cases.

## RETURN OF PROSECUTIONS—continued.

Date.	Names and Addresses of Persons summoned.	Names of the Magistrates who heard the Case, and Place of Hearing.	Nature of the Offence.	Amount of Penalty.	Amount of Costs.	REMARKS.
1892.			<i>In the District of H.M. Inspector Birtwistle—cont.</i>	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	
Mar. 18	J. B. Sharples, dressmaker, 40, Darwen Street, Blackburn.	Wm. Hopwood, John Lund, and T. Walsh, Esqs., Police Court, Blackburn.	Employing two women after the hour of 8 p.m., viz., up to 11.45 p.m.	1 0 0	1 9 0	
Apr. 28	Nuttall Manufactory Co., Limited, cotton manufacturers, Nuttall Mill, Ramsbottom.	S. Knowles, Thos. Isherwood, and E. Cunliffe, Esqs., County Police Court, Bury.	Allowing 10 women to remain in a room in which a manufacturing process was being carried on during a meal time, viz., at 12.34 noon, stopping time 12.30.	0 5 0	3 11 6	
"	W. T. Ashton and Sons, cotton manufacturers, Hope Mills, Darwen.	J. W. Gillibrand, R. Gillibrand, and J. W. Shorrocks, Esqs., Darwen Police Court.	Allowing 10 women to remain in a room in which a manufacturing process was being carried on during a meal time, viz., at 5.34½ p.m., stopping time 5.30 p.m.	1 0 0	3 0 6	
"	J. Ainsworth and Son, cotton manufacturer, Turner Street Mill, Blackburn.	W. A. Abram and J. Walsh Esqs., Police Court, Blackburn.	Allowing 10 women to remain in a room in which a manufacturing process was being carried on during a meal time.	3 0 0	2 8 0	
May 9	Birtwistle and Thompson, cotton manufacturers, Nova Scotia Mills, Blackburn.	W. A. Abram and W. Boyle, Esqs., Police Court, Blackburn.	Allowing 10 women to remain in a room in which a manufacturing process or handicraft was being carried on during a meal time.	3 0 0	2 8 0	
"	Herbert Walmsley, cotton manufacturer, Fern Bank Mill, Druckworth Hall, Oswaldtwistle.	A. Dugdale, F. Openshaw, and Jas. Kemp, Esqs., County Police Court, Blackburn.	Allowing 10 women to remain in a room in which a manufacturing process was being carried on, during a meal time.	3 0 0	5 13 6	
"	T. Garnett and Son, cotton spinner and manufacturers, Low Moor, Clitheroe.	J. H. Clark and J. H. Foden, Esqs., Police Court, Clitheroe.	Allowing one young person and four women to remain in a room in which a manufacturing process was being carried on, during a meal time, viz., 8.26 a.m., starting time 8.30 a.m.	0 5 0	3 7 6	Penalty of 1l. and costs in each case. Magistrates expressed opinion that it was simply an oversight on part of firm and not intentional.

## RETURN OF PROSECUTIONS—continued.

Date.	Names and Addresses of Persons summoned.	Names of the Magistrates who heard the Case, and Place of Hearing.	Nature of the Offence.	Amount of Penalty.	Amount of Costs.	REMARKS.
1892.			<i>In the District of H.M. Inspector Birtwistle—cont.</i>	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	
June 20	Robert Hogg, reed and head manufacturer, Moorgate Works, Blackburn.	F. Thomas and W. Boyle, Esqs., Borough Police Court, Blackburn.	Employing eight women during a meal time -	2 0 0	2 12 0	
" 22	Rishton Victoria Cotton Mill Co., Limited, cotton spinners and manufacturers, Rishton.	Mitchell Eccles, James Kemp, and F. Openshaw, Esqs., County Police Court, Blackburn.	Employing four women before the hour of six in the morning.	1 0 0	2 18 0	
" 30	Hollinshead Mill Co., Limited, cotton manufacturers, Lockholes, near Darwen.	Rev. C. Greenway and J. Potter, Esq., County Police Court, Darwen.	Allowing 10 women to remain in a room in which a manufacturing process was being carried on, during a meal time.	1 0 0	3 16 0	
July 11	Kenyon and Moulding, saw mill, Montague Street, Blackburn.	E. Wharton and F. Thomas, Esqs., Borough Police Court, Blackburn.	Failing to keep Register in prescribed form and with prescribed particulars. Employing two young persons for more than seven work days without surgical certificates.	0 10 0	0 19 0	
" 21	India Mill Co., Limited, cotton manufacturers, India Mill, Church.	J. S. Grimshaw and John Riley, Esqs., Police Court, Church.	Employing one young person and five women after the hour of 6 in the evening, viz., at 7.30 p.m.	6 0 0	2 14 6	
Aug. 15	A. Tomlinson and Sons, cotton manufacturers, Plantation Mill, Haslingden.	R. Townsend and G. A. Smith, Esqs., Police Court, Haslingden.	Allowing 10 women to remain in a room in which a manufacturing process was being carried on during a meal time.	1 0 0	4 13 0	
" 29	Henry Sharples, reed and head maker, Simmons Street, Blackburn.	F. Thomas and W. Boyle, Esqs., Town Hall, Blackburn.	Neglecting to linewash ceilings of his factory	1 0 0	0 9 0	
Oct. 3	Shorrocks and Heatley, cotton manufacturers, Wensley Fold, Blackburn.	W. Boyle and W. Hopwood, Esqs., Borough Police Court, Blackburn.	Allowing 10 women to remain in a room in which a manufacturing process was being carried on, during a meal time.	1 0 0	2 0 0	

## RETURN OF PROSECUTIONS—continued.

Date.	Names and Addresses of Persons summoned.	Names of the Magistrates who heard the Case, and Place of Hearing.	Nature of the Offence.	Amount of Penalty.	Amount of Costs.	REMARKS.
1892.			<i>In the District of H.M. Inspector Birtwistle—cont.</i>	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	
Oct. 20	Hollinshead Mill Co., Limited, cotton manufacturers, Lockholes, near Darwen.	C. Shorrocks and R. H. Eccles, Esqs., Police Court, Darwen.	Employing three children for more than 13 work days without surgical certificates.	2 0 0	1 13 0	
"	"	"	Not producing proof of attendance at school of a child.	-	-	
" 24	J. R. Hartley, hosiery manufacturer, Alma Street, Blackburn.	Wm. Boyle and J. W. Hartley, Esqs., Police Court, Blackburn.	Employing three women after 6 p.m., viz., up to 8.45 p.m.	-	0 15 0	Defendant through his solicitor pleaded ignorance, and explained that hour of commencing had been altered from 6 to 7 a.m., and that if notice of this and of overtime had been duly served, the legal hours would not have been exceeded. At suggestion of bench I agreed to accept costs.
1891.			<i>In the District of H.M. Inspector Tranker.</i>	0 5 0	3 6 0	
Dec. 24	George Knowles and Sons, Limited, cotton spinners, Peel Mills, Bolton.	John Harwood, James Wardle Brown, and George Fell, Esqs., Town Hall, Bolton.	Employing five women and six young persons during part of a time that should have been allowed for a meal.	-	-	
1892.				3 0 0	3 15 0	
Jan. 11	Messrs. J. M. Hesketh and Sons, Limited, cotton spinners, Horwich, near Bolton.	Wm. Slater and J. R. Barlow, Esqs., County Police Court, Bolton.	Employing eight young persons at 12.50 p.m. on Saturday having only allowed 30 minutes for meals on that day.	-	-	
"	"	"	Not having Factory Abstract exhibited on premises in prescribed form.	2 0 0	0 12 6	

## RETURN OF PROSECUTIONS—continued.

Date.	Names and Addresses of Persons summoned.	Names of the Magistrates who heard the Case, and Place of Hearing.	Nature of the Offence.	Amount of Penalty.	Amount of Costs.	REMARKS.
1892.			<i>In the District of H. M. Inspector Tinker—cont.</i>	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	
Jan. 11	Messrs. Crosses and Dewsbury Limited, cotton manufacturers, Nelson Street, Bolton.	The Mayor W. Nicholson and T. Wilkinson, Esqs., Borough Court, Bolton.	Employing one woman and two young persons during a time allowed for meals.	0 7 6	1 15 6	A small penalty in each case asked for.
" 18	J. Blakemore & Co., nut and bolt maker, Chowbent.	J. E. Johnson Ferguson and Wm. Tunnicliffe, Esqs., County Police Court, Leigh.	Not keeping factory register in prescribed form.	1 0 0	0 18 0	
"	"	"	Failing to obtain surgeon's certificate for three young persons.	2 0 0	2 3 0	
Mar. 7	Messrs. James Marsden and Sons, cotton spinners, Albion Mills, Bolton.	W. Nicholson (Mayor), E. G. Harwood, and J. Ormrod, Esqs., Borough Court, Bolton.	Working a young person during illegal hours, to wit, 6.30 p.m.	1 0 0	0 18 0	
"	Messrs. Winder and McRean, cotton spinners, Bradford Mill, Bolton.	Walter Ainsworth, John Phetthead, and Thomas Glaister, Esqs., County Police Court, Bolton.	Working two young persons during a time allowed for meals.	0 10 0	0 17 6	I only asked for small penalty.
May 16	G. and W. Slater, bleachers, Dunsear, New Bolton.	Walton Ainsworth and Mr. Alderman T. Glaister, County Police Station, Castle Street, Bolton.	Working seven young persons during illegal hours, to wit, 5.37 a.m.	1 0 0	3 1 6	
"	Jesse Pollitt, wheelwright, Brightnott Street, Bolton.	George Fell and Joseph Ormrod, Esqs., Town Hall, Bolton.	Working a young person after legal hours, to wit, at 6.50 p.m., the said young person having started work at 6 o'clock same morning.	0 2 6	0 11 0	

## RETURN OF PROSECUTIONS—continued.

Date.	Names and Addresses of Persons summoned.	Names of the Magistrates who heard the Case, and Place of Hearing.	Nature of the Offence.	Amount of Penalty.	Amount of Costs.	REMARKS.
1892.			<i>In the District of H.M. Inspector Tinker—cont.</i>	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	
May 16	Jesse Pollitt, wheelwright, Brightnot Street, Bolton.	George Fell and Joseph Ormrod, Esqs., Town Hall, Bolton.	Working a young person more than five hours without allowing a time for meal, to wit, from 1.30 p.m. to 6.50 p.m.	-	-	Dismissed without costs, the magistrates being of opinion that the master was not aware that the young person was at work.
"	The Longworth Spinning Co., Longworth, near Bolton,	J. W. Crompton and J. P. Harlam, Esqs., County Police Court, Bolton.	Working a young person during a time allowed for meals, to wit, at 1.25 p.m.	0 10 0	0 14 6	
"	"	"	Working a child during a time allowed for meals, to wit, at 1.25 p.m.	0 10 0	0 14 6	
June 3	The Platt Lane Manufacturing Co., cotton manufacturers, Hindley, near Wigan.	H. Mayhew, T. H. Pearson, and J. Gaskell, Esqs., Wigan.	Working a child, two young persons, and one woman during illegal hours.	0 10 0	2 12 6	I only asked for penalty in one case, and costs in the others.
"	The Rose Bridge Spinning Co.	"	Working one woman and three young persons during illegal hours.	1 0 0	2 12 6	
June 27	Hindsford Foundry Co., iron founders, Tyldesley.	G. H. Evans and W. H. Arnott, Esqs., Leigh.	Working two young persons after legal hours, to wit, at 8.5 p.m., the said young persons having started work at 6 a.m. same day.	1 0 0	1 10 6	
"	"	"	Working three children after legal hours, to wit, from 1.30 p.m. to 8.5 p.m.	1 0 0	2 3 0	
"	"	"	Working two young persons and one child more than five hours without allowing a time for meals, to wit, from 1.30 p.m. to 8.5 p.m.	1 0 0	2 3 0	

## RETURN OF PROSECUTIONS—continued.

Date.	Names and Addresses of Persons summoned.	Names of the Magistrates who heard the Case, and Place of Hearing.	Nature of the Offence.	Amount of Penalty.	Amount of Costs.	REMARKS.
1892.			<i>In the District of H.M. Inspector Tinker—cont.</i>	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	
July 16	M. Jackson, flax and tow merchant, Burton Street, Bolton.	Mr. Alderman Barrett, Richard Hough, and Thomas Bromley, Esqs., Town Hall, Bolton.	Neglecting to report to H.M. Inspector of Factories and the certifying surgeon of the district an accident caused by machinery moved by power, to a man in his employ, on Tuesday, 7th June 1892.	0 5 0	1 6 6	
" 21	James Hesketh, wheelwright, 166, Wallgate, Wigan.	W. B. Johnson and G. L. Campbell, Esqs., Borough Police Court, Wigan.	Working three young persons more than seven work days without having obtained certificates of fitness for same.	0 15 0	2 5 0	
Sept. 18	William Haworth, self-acting mule minder, Tyldesley,	A. Burrows, F. W. D. Bouth, and T. T. Hayes, Esqs., Leigh.	Working a young person during a time allowed for meals.	0 1 0	1 2 0	This being the first case taken in this district against the workman instead of employer, I only asked for a very small penalty.
"	James Collier, self-acting mule minder, Tyldesley.	" "	Working a young person during a time allowed for meals.	0 1 0	1 2 0	Only asked for small penalty.
"	James Charlton, self-acting mule minder, Tyldesley.	" "	Working two children during a time allowed for meals.	0 1 0	1 7 0	Only asked for small penalty.
"	Thomas Marsh, self-acting mule minder, Tyldesley.	" "	Working a young person during a time allowed for meals.	0 1 0	1 2 0	Only asked for small penalty.
"	William Eggrison, self-acting mule minder, Tyldesley.	" "	Working a child during a time allowed for meals.	0 1 0	1 2 0	Only asked for small penalty.

## RETURN OF PROSECUTIONS--continued.

Date.	Names and Addresses of Persons summoned.	Names of the Magistrates who heard the Case, and Place of Hearing.	Nature of the Offence.	Amount of Penalty.	Amount of Costs.	REMARKS.
1892.			<i>In the District of H.M. Inspector Sedgwick</i>	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	
Feb. 22	James Gray, & Co., calico printers' engravers, 36, Weaver Street, Glasgow.	Sheriff Birnie, County Buildings, Glasgow.	Employing three females at 8 p.m. on January 15th, 1892, when they should not have been so employed later than 6 p.m.	0 15 0	0 9 10	
April 1	James Wilson, brick maker, &c., Burnbank Brick Works, Coatbridge.	Sheriff Mair, County Buildings, Airdrie.	Employing a girl under the age of 16 years in his brickworks on March 8th, 1892.	1 0 0	0 13 0	
" 27	John Allan and Son, brick makers, &c., Barlinnie Fire Clay Works.	Sheriff Spens, County Buildings, Glasgow.	(1.) Employing three male young persons without having obtained certificates of fitness for such employment from the certifying surgeon of the district.	3 0 0	0 17 0	
"	"	"	(2.) Failing to enter the prescribed particulars of three young persons in the Factory Register.	1 0 0		
May 9	Gibb and Hogg, Victoria Works, Airdrie.	Mr. Sheriff Mair, County Buildings, Airdrie.	Employing a male young person at 9.25 on the night of Thursday March 31st, 1892.	0 10 0	0 10 0	
"	Airdrie Co-operative Society (Limited), bakers, &c., Bell Street, Airdrie.	"	Employing two male young persons in the bakehouse, at 4.45 on the morning of Friday April 1st, 1892.	2 0 0	0 12 6	
"	James McGhie, & Co., iron tube manufacturers, Coats Tube Works, Coatbridge.	"	(1.) Employing five young persons without having obtained certificates of fitness.	0 10 0	1 12 9	
"	"	"	(2.) Neglecting to register the names, &c. of the young persons above mentioned, in the Factory Register.	0 10 0		

## RETURN OF PROSECUTIONS—continued.

Date.	Names and Addresses of Persons summoned.	Names of the Magistrates who heard the Case, and Place of Hearing.	Nature of the Offence.	Amount of Penalty.		Amount of Costs.		REMARKS.
				£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	
1892.			<i>In the District of H.M. Inspector Sedgwick—cont.</i>					
May 13	J. and J. T. Templeton, carpet manufacturers, Crownpoint Road, Glasgow.	Sheriff Birnie, County Buildings, Glasgow.	Employing two male young persons until 10.10 p.m. on the night of Friday April 1st, 1892.	1 0 0	0 10 8			
"	Patrick Gaffney, packing-case maker, 82, Henrietta Street, Glasgow.	"	Employing two male young persons until 9.55 p.m. on the night of Friday April 1st 1892.	2 0 0	0 11 4			
"	Thomas Marshall, tailor, 29, Renfield Street, Glasgow.	"	Employing five females until 5.10 p.m. on the afternoon of Saturday April 23rd, 1892.	2 10 0	0 9 0			
"	Thomas Hodge, & Co., drapers, &c., Main Street, Anderston, Glasgow.	"	Employing a female at 4.55 p.m. on the afternoon of Saturday April 23rd, 1892.	0 10 0	0 9 10			
"	H. J. Bexfield, printer, &c., 64, Howard Street, Glasgow.	"	(1.) Employing three females until 10.0 p.m., on the 28th day of March, and on the 1st day of April 1892, without having entered such overtime in the Register, or notified the same to the Inspector for the district.	—	—			Owing to the defender in this case being in America it was adjourned until he should be able to appear in person, instead of being, as now, represented by an agent.
"	"	"	(2.) Failing to affix a record of overtime, and making the prescribed entries thereon.	—	—			
"	J. Pennell, & Co., sailmakers, &c., 5, Boyd Street, Greenock.	Sheriff Henderson Begg, County Buildings, Greenock.	Employing two male young persons, and three females, on April 18th, 1892, being the day fixed by the Burgh Magistrates as a holiday in lieu of the Sacramental fast day.	0 15 0	0 8 6			
"	Dick, Kerr, & Co., Britannia Engineering Works, Kilmarnock.	Sheriff Hall, County Buildings, Kilmarnock.	Employing two male young persons until 8.10 p.m. on Friday April 29th, 1892.	0 10 0	0 10 6			

## RETURN OF PROSECUTIONS—continued.

Date.	Names and Addresses of Persons summoned.	Names of the Magistrates who heard the Case, and Place of Hearing.	Nature of the Offence.	Amount of Penalty.	Amount of Costs.	REMARKS.
1892.			<i>In the District of H.M. Inspector Sedgwick—cont.</i>	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	
June 8	Lion Foundry Company, iron founders, &c., Kirkintilloch.	Sheriff Gebbie, County Buildings, Dumbarton.	(1.) Employing a child under the age of 12 years full-time.	1 1 0	} 1 8 6	
"	"	"	(2.) Not keeping a register of the children and young persons, employed in these works.	1 1 0		
"	Grant, Ritchie & Co., Town-holm Engine Works, Kilmarnock.	Sheriff Hall, County Buildings, Kilmarnock.	Employing a male child full-time.	0 10 0	0 11 0	
"	Caledonian Railway Company Watsonville Signal Works, Motherwell.	Sheriff Davidson, County Buildings, Hamilton.	Employing a young person, after 6 o'clock in the evening of April 27th, 1892.	0 2 6	0 19 4	
"	A. and W. Cadezow, bakers, Hamilton Street, Carlisle, Lanarkshire.	Sheriff Davidson, County Buildings, Lanark.	Employing a male young person under the age of 16 years, in the bakehouse, at 5.32 in the morning of 14th May 1892.	0 5 0	0 12 0	
"	John Bow, baker, Hamilton Street, Carlisle.	"	Alleged employment of a male young person under the age of 16 years in his bakehouse at 5.25 in the morning of 14th May 1892.	-	0 8 0	The boy informed the Inspector, Mr. Law, that his age was 15 years, giving 9th March 1877 as the date of his birth. When the certificate of birth was procured it was found that the boy was above the age of 16 years. The prosecution was withdrawn and the expenses paid by me.
"	Annie Loudon, dressmaker, 59, Sandgate Street, Ayr.	Sheriff Orr-Paterson, County Buildings, Ayr.	Employing a female until 4.30 in the afternoon of Saturday, 21st May 1892.	1 0 0	0 8 6	
"	M. and A. Macleod, dress-makers, 16, Fullarton Street, Ayr.	"	Employing seven females until 4.40 in the afternoon of Saturday, 21st May 1892.	2 12 6	0 8 6	

## RETURN OF PROSECUTIONS—continued.

Date.	Names and Addresses of Persons summoned.	Names of the Magistrates who heard the Case, and Place of Hearing.	Nature of the Offence.	Amount of Penalty.	Amount of Costs.	REMARKS.
1892.			<i>In the District of H.M. Inspector Sedgwick—cont.</i>	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	
June 17	Alexr. Findlay & Co., Park- newk Iron Works, Mother- well.	Sheriff Davidson, County Buildings, Hamilton.	Employing six male young persons until 7.30 in the evening of 27th April 1892.	0 15 0	0 17 4	This case was continued from the 10th instant owing to the absence of the defender.
July 8	John Highgate & Co., packing case makers, &c., Caledonia Sawmills, Paisley.	Sheriff Cowan, County Build- ings, Paisley.	Employing 11 male young persons until 7.5 p.m. on 16th May 1892.	5 10 0	0 10 6	
Aug. 1	Mr. H. J. Bexfield, letter- press printer, 64, Howard Street, Glasgow.	Sheriff Birnie, Sheriff Court, Glasgow.	Employing three women overtime without registering the same.	0 15 0	0 8 0	
" 10	British Cigarette Syndicate Co. Limited, Market Street, Manchester.	F. J. Headlam, Esq., Stipen- diary Magistrate, City Police Court, Manchester.	Employing two young persons for more than seven work days without certificates of fitness.	1 0 0	0 13 0	Penalty and costs in one case, other case dismissed. Mr. Johnson having given by mis- take the name of a young person who was over 16 years of age, I paid 10s. costs.
" 12	The Burton Cycle Co., Bewsey Street, Warrington.	John White, Esq., and Alder- man Harrison, Police Court, Warrington.	Employing a young person after 2 p.m. on Saturday.	-	0 7 0	Magistrates did not consider this a serious case and convicted in costs only.
"	Mary Ann Brown, dressmaker, Bridge Street, Warrington.	" "	Employing two young persons after 4 p.m. on Saturday, 28th May 1892.	0 2 0	1 5 0	Magistrates inflicted small fines as they considered the costs were heavy.
Sept. 7	Messrs. Downing & Co., saw mill-occupiers, Elm Street, Water Street, Manchester.	W. Armitage and F. J. Head- lam, Esqs. (Stipendiary), City Police Court, Minshall Street, Manchester.	Failing to send notice to H.M. Inspector of having commenced to occupy a factory.	0 10 0	0 11 6	

## RETURN OF PROSECUTIONS—continued.

Date.	Names and Addresses of Persons summoned.	Names of the Magistrates who heard the Case, and Place of Hearing.	Nature of the Offence.	Amount of Penalty.	Amount of Costs.	REMARKS.
1892.			<i>In the District of H.M. Inspector Shaw—cont.</i>	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	
Sept. 7	Messrs. Downing & Co., saw mill occupiers, Elm Street, Water Street, Manchester.	W. Armitage and F. J. Headlam, Esqs. (Stipendiary), City Police Court, Minshull Street, Manchester.	Failing to keep a Register with prescribed particulars of the young persons, then and there employed.	1 0 0	0 11 6	
"	"	"	Employing a young person for more than seven work days without a certificate of fitness.	0 10 0	0 11 6	
"	John Kelly, box manufacturer, 47, Lever Street, Manchester.	"	Employing three young persons for more than seven work days without certificates of fitness.	3 0 0	1 14 6	
"	Messrs. The Bannerman Mills Co., cotton spinners, Bradford Road, Bradford, Manchester.	Major Pooley (Chairman), R. Hall and G. Needham, Esqs., City Police Court, Minshull Street, Manchester.	Employing two women during a meal time	-	1 0 0	Dismissed. The hearing of these cases occupied a long time. Defendants were represented by Counsel, and a number of witnesses were called for the defence who swore that the Inspector did not compare time with the clock in the factory by which the hours of work were regulated and there was a difference of two minutes between them, viz., engine house clock and clock in lodge. After consultation the magistrates decided on the evidence to fine in costs only in the first cases and dismiss the other.
"	"	"	Allowing two women to remain in a room where a manufacturing process was being carried on during a meal time.	-	-	
"	"	"	Employing four male young persons during a meal time.	4 0 0	2 10 0	
"	Messrs. R. Bear & Co., saw mill occupiers, Queen Street, Bradford, Manchester.	F. J. Headlam, Esq. (Stipendiary) Manchester City Police Court.	Employing a young person after 6 p.m., viz., till 8.40 p.m.	1 10 0	0 11 6	

## RETURN OF PROSECUTIONS—continued.

Date.	Names and Addresses of Persons summoned.	Names of the Magistrates who heard the Case, and Place of Hearing.	Nature of the Offence.	Amount of Penalty.	Amount of Costs.	REMARKS.
1892. Sept. 22	E. M. and B. Parker, dress-makers, 82, Hulton Street, Moss Side Manchester.	J. H. Leresche, Esq. (Stipendiary), Manchester County Police Court, Strangeways.	<i>In the District of H.M. Inspector Shaw—cont.</i> Employing a young person and three women after 4 p.m. on Saturday.	£ s. d. 0 2 6	£ s. d. 2 8 6	Conviction with costs in one case, costs in others. Defendants were represented by counsel who gave an undertaking that the law would be observed in future. I did not press the cases as the magistrate intimated that the costs would be heavy. Special costs were allowed to four witnesses.
" 30	Messrs. J. and W. Bellhouse, saw mill occupiers, Whitworth Street, Manchester.	F. J. Headlam, Stipendiary Magistrate, R. A. Armitage, and J. Fisher, Esqs., City Police Court, Minshall Street, Manchester.	Employing two young persons for more than seven work days without having obtained for them certificates of fitness.	2 0 0	1 13 6	
"	Messrs. Reilly Bros., chair makers, New Islington, Manchester.	F. J. Headlam (Stipendiary), R. A. Armitage, and J. Fisher, Esqs., City Police Court, Minshall Street, Manchester.	Employing three young persons for more than seven work days without a certificate of fitness from the certifying surgeon of the district.	3 0 0	1 13 6	
Oct. 14	Robert Shepherd, fustian cutter, Glasshouse Street, Oldham Road, Manchester.	R. A. Armitage (chairman), J. Parlane, and T. T. Shann, Esqs., Manchester City Police Court, Minshall Street, Manchester.	Failing to send notice to H.M. Inspector of having commenced to occupy a factory.	-	0 9 6	
"	Messrs. The Brass Finishing Company, brass founders, Pritchard Street, Manchester.	" "	Failing to send notice to H.M. Inspector of having commenced to occupy a factory.	-	0 9 6	Conviction in costs only.
"	Messrs. Williams & Co., tailors, Exchange Street, Manchester.	" "	Failing to send notice to H.M. Inspector of having commenced to occupy a factory.	-	0 9 6	

## RETURN OF PROSECUTIONS—continued.

Date.	Names and Addresses of Persons summoned.	Names of the Magistrates who heard the Case, and Place of Hearing.	Nature of the Offence.	Amount of Penalty.	Amount of Costs.	REMARKS.
1892.			<i>In the District of H.M. Inspector Shaw—cont.</i>	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	
Oct. 25	Alfred J. Thompson, brick maker, Penny's Lane, Northwich.	C. Kay (Chairman), J. T. Brunner, M.P., Colonel Fox, J. Clough, and T. Weston, Esqs., Police Court, Northwich.	Failing to send notice to H.M. Inspector of having commenced to occupy a factory.	0 5 0	0 9 6	
"	Peter Taylor and Sons, saw mill occupiers, London Road, Northwich.	" "	Employing a young person for more than seven work days without a certificate of fitness from the certifying surgeon of the district.	1 5 0	0 15 0	
			<i>In the District of H.M. Inspector Dawson.</i>			
Aug. 2	Messrs. John Bryce & Co., engravers, 23, Belgrave Street, Glasgow.	Sheriff Balfour, Sheriff Court, Glasgow.	Employing a male young person after 6 p.m.	0 7 6	0 9 10	
" 3	Mr. James Lawrence, packing box maker, 36, Montrose Street, Glasgow.	" "	Employing a male young person after 6 p.m.	0 7 6	0 9 0	
Sept. 6	Thomas Lightbody and Son, woollen manufacturer, Eskdale Mills, Langholm, N.B.	Colonel W. H. Shortt and Hon. Sheriff, Deputy, Dumfries.	Employing a woman after 6 p.m., viz., until 7.20 p.m., on 4th August.	0 10 0	0 9 0	

## RETURN OF PROSECUTIONS—continued.

Date.	Names and Addresses of Persons summoned.	Names of the Magistrates who heard the Case, and Place of Hearing.	Nature of the Offence.	Amount of Penalty.	Amount of Costs.	REMARKS.
1892.			<i>In the District of H. M. Inspector Dawson—cont.,</i>	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	
Oct. 4	Marshall Jackson, brick-maker, Annan.	Hon. Sheriff R. V. Campbell and Sub-Sheriff Geo. Campion, Dumfries.	Employing a young person after 2 p.m. on Saturday, 6th August 1892.	0 7 6	0 12 6	This case was adjourned from 6th September, the defendant being ill and unable to appear on that date.
" 14	James Hunter, baker, Back Street, Campbeltown.	Sheriff Bell, Campbeltown	Employing a young person before 6 a.m., viz., 5.45 a.m., on 26th August.	.	0 7 0	Dismissed. The sheriff held not sufficient evidence to convict Mr. Hunter. The young person stated he had come to work contrary to Mr. Hunter's orders, and "he was only waiting till 6 o'clock."
" 17	James Pender and Son, bleachers, Cloberfields, Milngavie, N.B.	Sheriff Gibbie, Dumbarton	Neglecting to fence "mill gearing," by which a young person was killed on 10th September.	3 3 0	1 1 0	A sum of 100 <i>l.</i> had been paid as compensation to the parents of deceased.
" 18	H. Darwin & Co., gas engineers, Eglinton Street, Glasgow.	Sheriff Burnie, Glasgow	Neglecting to fence "mill gearing"	3 0 0		
"	"	"	Neglecting to enter young person in Register -	1 0 0	0 9 10	
"	"	"	Employing a young person more than seven days without certifying.	1 0 0		
"	James Neil, baker, 32, Albion Street, Glasgow.	"	Employing three young persons at 2.15 a.m. on 7th September.	6 0 0		
"	"	"	Employing three young persons without entering in Register.	0 3 0	0 9 0	

## RETURN OF PROSECUTIONS—continued.

Date.	Names and Addresses of Persons summoned.	Names of the Magistrates who heard the Case, and Place of Hearing.	Nature of the Offence.	Amount of Penalty.	Amount of Costs.	REMARKS.
1892.			<i>In the District of H.M. Inspector Dawson—cont.</i>	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	
Oct. 18	Joseph Jacobs, Jew tailor, 21, Clyde Place, Glasgow.	Sheriff Burnie, Glasgow	Neglecting to send notice of opening a workshop within one month.	1 0 0	0 9 10	
" 25	McLachlan and Son, brick-makers, Archenmade, Kilwinning, N.B.	Sheriff Orr Patterson, Ayr	Employing a girl under 16 in a brickyard on 9th September.	1 0 0	0 15 0	
"	Lyleston Quarry Co., brick-makers, Lyleston, Kilwinning, N.B.	"	Employing a girl under 16 in a brickyard on 6th September.	1 0 0	0 16 0	
"	Hyslop, Wallace & Co., dress-makers, 240, High Street, Ayr.	"	Employing two women after 4 p.m. on 24th September, viz., at 4.30 p.m.	0 2 0	0 8 6	
" 27	Caldwell and Ritchie, calico printers, Milton of Campsie, N.B.	Sheriff Buntine, Stirling	Employing three women and two young persons after 6 p.m., viz., at 8.50 p.m. on 13th September 1892.	5 0 0	0 18 0	
			<i>In the District of H.M. Inspector D. Walmsley—cont.</i>			
Aug. 24	Mrs. S. B. Wilshaw, dress-maker, Buxton House, Manchester Road, Denton.	W. W. Cooke and J. W. Kenworthy, Esqs., Ashton-under-Lyne.	1. Employing a young person after 2 p.m. on Saturday, i.e., from 6.30 a.m. to 6 p.m.	0 5 0	0 11 0	The bench took a very lenient view of the offences, inflicting a penalty of 5s. in one case, and costs only in the other two.
"	"	"	2. Employing a woman after 2 p.m. on Saturday, i.e., from 6.50 a.m. to 7 p.m.	-	0 9 0	
"	"	"	3. Failing to report overtime	-	0 9 0	
Sept. 14	Portwood Spinning Co., Limited, cotton spinners, Stockport.	William Gilmore and W. R. Sidebottom, Esqs., Stockport.	Employing five females after 5.30 p.m., i.e., during part of the two hours to be allowed for meals.	1 0 0	2 16 6	10s. in first case, 2s. 6d. in each of the other four cases.

## RETURN OF PROSECUTIONS—continued.

Date.	Names and Addresses of Persons summoned.	Names of the Magistrates who heard the Case, and Place of Hearing.	Nature of the Offence.	Amount of Penalty.	Amount of Costs.	REMARKS.
1892.			<i>In the District of H.M. Inspector D. Walmsley—cont.</i>	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	
Sept. 14	Frederick Taylor, photographic apparatus manufacturer, 11, Hooper Street, Stockport.	William Gilmore and Thomas Hiddeney, Esqs., Stockport Petty Sessions.	Failing to give notice of beginning to occupy factory.	0 5 0	0 10 0	
"	"	"	Not having Abstract affixed in factory -	0 2 6	0 10 0	
" 19	Elizabeth Harding, confectioneer, 11, Mill Street, Macclesfield.	G. Swindells (Chairman), W. T. Birchenough, and T. Lockitt, Esqs., Macclesfield Petty Sessions, Town Hall.	Employing five females in bakehouse at 4 a.m. on 6th August.	-	2 10 6	
"	"	"	No Abstract affixed in bakehouse	-	0 8 6	
"	Margaret Townley, confectioneer, 33, Mill Street, Macclesfield.	"	Employing three females in bakehouse at 5.15 a.m. on 6th August.	-	1 5 6	
"	"	"	No Abstract affixed in bakehouse	-	0 8 6	
"	Arthur H. Heapy, confectioneer, 41, Chestergate, Macclesfield.	"	Employing one female in bakehouse at 4.40 a.m. on 6th August.	-	0 8 6	
"	"	"	No Abstract affixed in bakehouse	-	0 8 6	
"	Charles Schofield, baker, Pitt Street, Macclesfield.	"	Employing one young person in bakehouse at 3 a.m. on 6th August.	-	0 8 6	
"	"	"	No Abstract affixed in bakehouse	-	0 8 6	
"	David H. Thompson, baker, 4, Pickford Street, Macclesfield.	"	Employing one young person in bakehouse at 3.45 a.m. on 6th August.	-	0 8 6	
"	"	"	No Abstract affixed in bakehouse	-	0 8 6	

The chairman remarked that as these were the first cases heard at that court against bakers they would be leniently dealt with, and be convicted only in costs but should any similar cases be brought again before them, they would be more severely dealt with. He hoped this would be a warning to them.

## RETURN OF PROSECUTIONS—continued.

Date.	Names and Addresses of Persons summoned.	Names of the Magistrates who heard the Case, and Place of Hearing.	Nature of the Offence.	Amount of Penalty.	Amount of Costs.	REMARKS.
1892.			<i>In the District of H.M. Inspector D. Walmsley—cont.</i>	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	
Oct. 12	Rivett and Scott, rope spinners, &c., Manchester Road, Stockport.	Lieut.-Col. Turner (Mayor), Lieut.-Col. Wilkinson, and W. Gilmore, Esq., Police Court, Stockport.	Employing two children on successive Saturdays.	1 0 0	1 7 0	
"	William Hardley, reed and head maker, Royal George Street, Stockport.	"	Employing one child on successive Saturdays	0 10 0	0 12 6	
"	"	"	Employing three children for more than seven days uncertified.	0 15 0	1 7 0	
"	Walter Showell and Sons, brewers, Hempshaw Lane, Stockport.	"	Employing one child for more than seven days uncertified, viz., nearly three years.	0 5 0	0 10 0	
"	The Charlesworth Street Shirt and Underclothing Manufacturing Co., shirts, &c., Stockport.	"	Failing to give notice of opening their work-shop.	0 1 0	0 9 0	This being the first case in Stockport I only asked for a nominal penalty.
"	John Mellor, cotton spinner, Mottram Street, Stockport.	"	Employing one child on successive Saturdays	0 10 0	0 12 6	The mayor stated they were obliged to convict, but they considered the case ought not to have been brought before them, as this was the only child employed in the factory. [The child had been employed every Saturday since first employment in May 1892.]
" 24	F. W. Ashton & Co., calico printers, Newton Bank, Hyde.	A. Aspland (Chairman), S. Horsfield, and J. Shenton, Esqs., Police Court, Hyde.	Illegally employing four young persons after hours, to wit, at 7 p.m., on the 27th September.	0 10 0	1 13 0	

## RETURN OF PROSECUTIONS—continued.

Date.	Names and Addresses of Persons summoned.	Names of the Magistrates who heard the Case, and Place of Hearing.	Nature of the Offence.	Amount of Penalty.	Amount of Costs.	REMARKS.
1892.						
Oct. 24	Oldham and Fogg, hat manufacturers, George Street, Hyde.	A. Aspland (Chairman), S. Horsfield, and J. Shenton, Esqs., Police Court, Hyde.	<i>In the District of H.M. Inspector D. Walsley—cont.</i> Illegally employing three females after hours, to wit, at 7.25 p.m. on the 28th September.	£ s. d. 0 5 0	£ s. d. 0 17 6	
"	Fred Ashton Cooke, baker and confectioner, 53, Hyde Lane, Hyde.	" "	Failing to affix the Abstract in his bakehouse on the 29th September.	0 1 0	0 7 6	The defendant's solicitor pleaded for a small penalty of 1s. with costs. I did not object.
" 25	William Oakes, hat leather maker, Hawfield Street, Stockport.	Lieut.-Col. Turner (Mayor), Lieut.-Col. Wilkinson, and W. Gilmore, Esq., Police Court, Stockport.	Employing one child on successive Saturdays	0 5 0	0 8 0	

## INFORMATIONS LAID BY H.M. INSPECTOR OSBORN UNDER THE COTTON CLOTH FACTORIES ACT, 1889.

Date.	Names and Addresses of Persons summoned.	Names of the Magistrates who heard the Case, and Place of Hearing.	Nature of the Offence.	Amount of Penalty.		Amount of Costs.		REMARKS.
				£	s. d.	£	s. d.	
1891.								
Dec. 7	Haslingden Commercial Co., Limited, cotton cloth factory, Haslingden.	T. B. Hamilton (Mayor), Richard Townsend, and G. A. Smith, Esqs., Haslingden Police Court.	Exceeding the limit of humidity allowed by Schedule A, in proportion to temperature on September 11th, 1891, &c.	5	0 0	0	12 0	
"	Messrs. J. and T. Ormerod, cotton cloth factory, Clough End Mills, Haslingden.	" "	Similar offence on September 9th, 1891 - -	5	0 0	0	12 0	
" 14	D. and W. Taylor, cotton spinners and manufacturers, Park Place Mills, Blackburn.	E. Wharton, J. Boyle, and F. Thomas, Esqs., Town Hall, Blackburn.	Exceeding the limit of humidity in proportion to temperature prescribed by Schedule A, within 12 months after written notice of a similar contravention on October 30th.	5	0 0	0	12 0	
" 17	Holden Martin & Co., cotton manufacturers, Darwen.	J. H. Wraith and J. W. Shorrocks, Esqs., Darwen.	Exceeding the limit of humidity in proportion to temperature allowed by Schedule A, of the Cotton Cloth Factories Act within 12 months after notice of a similar contravention.	5	0 0	0	11 0	
" 18	John Pilling, cotton manufacturer, Norwich Street Mills, Rochdale.	Dr. Malin, B. Heape, C. Whitaker, and R. T. Henpe, Esqs., Rochdale.	Exceeding the limit of humidity in proportion to temperature allowed by Schedule A, of the Act on October 27th, being within 12 months of notice in writing of a similar contravention.	5	0 0	0	12 0	Mr. Pilling expressed his intention to appeal.
1892.								
July 11	Messrs. J. R. and J. Graham, cotton manufacturers, Grove Mills, Padham.	William Dugdale, H. Waddington-Hartley, and George Sutcliffe, Esqs., Burnley.	Not keeping the prescribed instruments in proper working order.	5	0 0	0	12 0	

## INFORMATION LAID BY H.M. INSPECTOR SMITH UNDER THE PREVENTION OF CRUELTY TO AND PROTECTION OF CHILDREN ACT, 1889.

Date.	Names and Addresses of Persons summoned.	Names of the Magistrates who heard the Case, and Place of Hearing.	Nature of the Offence.	Amount of Penalty.	Amount of Costs.	REMARKS.
1892.				£ s. d.	£ s. d.	
July 19	Charles Arnold, "Hans The Boatman," Theatrical Company, Sheffield.	E. M. E. Welby, Esq., Stipendiary, Sheffield.	Employment of a child in the Theatre Royal, Sheffield, after the time stated on a license for her employment granted by the Mayor and other justice.	1 0 0	0 7 0	Only a small penalty asked for.
INFORMATION LAID BY H.M. INSPECTOR HOARE UNDER SECTION 24 OF THE FACTORY AND WORKSHOP ACT, 1891.						
1892.				£ s. d.	£ s. d.	
June 10	Evan Watkin, woollen manufacturer, Newtown.	Richard Lloyd and — Potter, Esqs., Newtown.	Failing to supply a weaver with necessary particulars.	0 1 0	0 10 6	As it has long been the custom to give only verbal particulars I only asked for a nominal penalty.
July 6	Wm. Pugh, woollen weaver, Machynlleth.	Major Bonsall, R. W. Hawkes, and Jos. Evans, Esqs., Machynlleth.	Failing to supply a weaver with sufficient particulars, &c.	-	0 10 6	Dismissed. The chairman said, "As this is the first case in this neighbourhood under this section the bench do not inflict a fine."
"	Rd. Lloyd, woollen manufacturer, Dolgare.	" "	Similar offence	-	0 11 6	
" 14	T. and E. Davies, woollen manufacturers, Llanidloes.	Wm. Thomas and C. Kitto, Esqs., Llanidloes.	Failing to supply a weaver with sufficient particulars.	-	0 10 0	
"	The Welsh Manufacturing and Wool Stapling Co., Limited.	" "	Similar offence	-	0 10 0	Fined the costs.

## INFORMATIONS LAID BY H.M. INSPECTOR MAITLAND.

Date.	Names and Addresses of Persons summoned.	Names of the Magistrates who heard the Case, and Place of Hearing.	Nature of the Offence.	Amount of Penalty.	Amount of Costs.	REMARKS.
1892.						
July 13	The Croston Manufacturing Co., Limited, cotton cloth manufacturers, Croston, Lancashire.	The Rev. J. F. H. Goggin, S. C. de Trafford, and H. D. Pickford, Esqs., Petty Sessions, Croston.	(1.) Failing to supply Robert Monk, a weaver, employed by them, and paid by the piece, with sufficient particulars to enable him to ascertain the rate of wages at which he was entitled to be paid for his work, contrary to section 24 of the Factory and Workshop Act, 1891.	£ s. d. 2 10 0	£ s. d. 0 11 0	
"	"	"	(2.) Same offence in the case of Betty Trafford, also a weaver.	2 10 0	0 11 0	
"	"	"	(3.) Same offence in the case of Margaret Fry, a weaver.	2 10 0	0 11 0	

## INFORMATIONS LAID BY H.M. INSPECTOR J. T. BIRTWISTLE.

Date.	Names and Addresses of Persons summoned.	Names of the Magistrates who heard the Case, and Place of Hearing.	Nature of the Offence.	Amount of Penalty.	Amount of Costs.	REMARKS.
1892.						
May 5	India Mill Co., Limited, cotton manufacturers, India Mill, Church.	J. S. Grimshaw and J. Riley, Esqs., Police Court, Church.	Not supplying two weavers who are paid by the piece with sufficient particulars to enable them to ascertain the rate of wages they are entitled to be paid for their work.	£ s. d. -	£ s. d. 1 1 0	Full particulars were fixed day after my visit and now produced. Under these conditions, and this being first case under the section, I agreed to accept costs.
"	Bogle and Hindley, cotton manufacturers, Atlas Mills, Darwen.	R. Gillibrand and W. Grimshaw, Esqs., Police Court, Darwen.	Not supplying two weavers who are paid by the piece with sufficient particulars to enable them to ascertain the rate of wages they are entitled to be paid for their work.	-	1 2 0	Full particulars having since been supplied, I agreed to accept costs.

INFORMATIONS LAID BY H.M. INSPECTOR J. T. BIRTWISTLE—continued.

Date.	Names and Addresses of Persons summoned.	Names of the Magistrates who heard the Case, and Place of Hearing.	Nature of the Offence.	Amount of Penalty.	Amount of Costs.	REMARKS.
1892.				£ s. d.	£ s. d.	
May 9	William Thompson, cotton manufacturer, Boundary Mill, Blackburn.	W. A. Abram and W. Boyle, Esqs., Police Court, Blackburn.	Not supplying two weavers who are paid by the piece with sufficient particulars to enable them to ascertain the rate of wages they are entitled to be paid for their work.	0 10 0	1 15 0	
Aug. 10	Herbert Walmsley, cotton manufacturer, Fern Bank Mill, Duckworth Hall, Oswaldtwistle.	Colonel Butler Bowden, A. Birtwistle, and J. Kemp, Esqs., County Police Court, Blackburn.	Not supplying a weaver, John Howarth, with sufficient particulars to enable him to ascertain the rate of wages he is entitled to be paid for his work.	2 0 0	1 3 0	Particulars were supplied, but proved to be inaccurate.
"	"	"	Similar offence in the case of a weaver, Elizabeth Shorrocks,	2 0 0	1 3 0	

INFORMATIONS LAID BY H.M. INSPECTOR T. BIRTWISTLE.

				£ s. d.	£ s. d.	
Oct. 13	Wm. Supton & Co., woollen manufacturers, Cliffe Mills, Pudsey, near Leeds.	Colonel Hirst, C.B., E. P. Arnold-Forster, W. H. Ellis, E. Slater, and J. S. Cooke, Esqs., West Riding of Yorkshire Police Court, Bradford.	Not supplying Sarah Ann Greaves, a weaver, paid by the piece, with sufficient particulars with her work to enable her to ascertain the rate of wages she was entitled to be paid for her work, in accordance with section 24 of the Factory and Workshop Act, 1891.	-	0 7 6	The bench decided that sufficient particulars had been given verbally and dismissed the case.
" 17	Albert Manufacturing Co., Limited cotton manufacturers, Albert Mill, Blackburn.	James Hoyle and Wm. Boyle, Esqs., Blackburn Borough Police Court.	Not supplying three winders with sufficient particulars to enable them to ascertain the rate of wages they were entitled to be paid for the work, in accordance with section 24, Act of 1891.	2 0 0	1 1 0	

## INFORMATIONS LAID BY H.M. INSPECTOR T. BIRTWISTLE—continued.

Date.	Names and Addresses of Persons summoned.	Names of the Magistrates who heard the Case, and Place of Hearing.	Nature of the Offence.	Amount of Penalty.	Amount of Costs.	REMARKS.
1892.				£ s. d.	£ s. d.	
Oct. 17	Hr. Livesey, Limited, cotton manufacturers, Royston Mill, Blackburn.	James Hoyle and Wm. Boyle, Esqs., Blackburn Borough Police Court.	Not supplying three winders with sufficient particulars to enable them to ascertain the rate of wages they were entitled to be paid for the work, in accordance with section 24, Act of 1891.	2 0 0	1 1 0	
" 20	Turner, Bury, and Dewhurst, cotton manufacturers, Provident Mill, Darwen.	Alderman Duxbury and Mayor Robt. Gillibrand, Darwen Borough Police Court.	Not supplying a winder with sufficient particulars with her work to enable her to ascertain the rate of wages she was entitled to be paid for her work.	-	0 10 0	
"	James Asplen, cotton manufacturer, Springfield Mill, Spring Vale, Darwen.	" "	Not supplying two winders with sufficient particulars with their work to enable them to ascertain the rate of wages they were entitled to be paid for their work.	-	1 5 0	Withdrawn at the suggestion of the bench on defendant paying costs and promising to comply with Act.
" 26	Messrs. Heap & Co., Lower Rakehead Mill, Burnley.	Councillor Parkinson (Mayor), Alderman Baron, and Alderman T. Thornber, Burnley Borough Police Court.	Neglecting to supply Ellen Smith, a winder, with correct particulars of her work, in accordance with section 24 of Factory and Workshops Act, 1891.	1 0 0	0 12 6	
"	" "	" "	Neglecting to supply Catherine Brown, a weaver, paid by the piece, with correct particulars of her work, in accordance with section 24 of the Factory and Workshops Act, 1891.	-	0 5 6	Ordered to pay costs, 5s. 6d.

## APPENDIX No. 4.

SUMMARY of the TOTAL NUMBER of INFORMATIONS and CONVICTIONS, or other results, during the Twelve Months ended the 31st of October 1892.

Description of Offence.	Number of Informations.	Result.		
		Con- victions.	Cases withdrawn on pay- ment of Costs.	Dis- missed.
Not giving notice of beginning to occupy factory or workshop	68	63	4	1
Not keeping prescribed register	88	86	2	—
Making false entry in register as to children employed	2	2	—	—
Not keeping prescribed register of overtime	8	8	—	—
Not affixing prescribed abstracts and notices	108	104	4	—
Failing to specify on notice, the period of employment, &c.	1	1	—	—
Neglecting to linewash factory or workshop	28	26	2	—
Neglecting to fence mill-gearing machinery, or hoist	75	71	3	1
Allowing children to clean machinery in motion	6	6	—	—
Allowing a child to work between the fixed and traversing parts of a machine in motion	1	1	—	—
Not sending notice of accident	23	22	1	—
Employing children or young persons under 16 years of age without certificates of fitness	461	435	16	10
Employing children under 14 years of age without certificates of school attendance	55	52	—	3
Employing children, young persons, or women before or after the legal hour	716	686	13	17
Illegal employment of children, young persons, or women at night	110	110	—	—

## SUMMARY of the TOTAL NUMBER of INFORMATIONS and CONVICTIONS--continued.

Description of Offence.	Number of Informations.	Result.		
		Con- victions.	Cases withdrawn on pay- ment of Costs.	Dis- missed.
Employing children, young persons, or women during meal hours -	459	451	—	8
Employing women or young persons more than five hours without an interval of at least half an hour for a meal -	60	56	2	2
Illegal employment of children, young persons, or women on Sunday	6	5	1	—
Employing children, young persons, or women beyond the legal hour on Saturday or the day substituted therefor	371	337	22	12
Employing children, young persons, or women on the statutory holiday	10	10	—	—
Employing children otherwise than in morning and afternoon sets or alternate days	56	53	2	1
Employing children on successive Saturdays	7	6	1	—
Illegal employment of a child in a glass works	2	2	—	—
Employing a child under the legal age	1	1	—	—
Parent allowing a child to be illegally employed	10	10	—	—
Parent neglecting to cause his child to attend school	8	8	—	—
Willfully conniving at personation of a young person	1	1	—	—
Illegal employment by Jews of Jewish children, young persons, or women	12	12	—	—
Employing females under 16 years of age in a brickfield	5	4	—	1
Allowing factory or workshop to be overcrowded	5	4	1	—
Obstruction of H.M. Inspector in the execution of his duty	2	2	—	—

SUMMARY of the TOTAL NUMBER of INFORMATIONS and CONVICTIONS—continued.

Description of Offence.	Number of Informations.	Result.		
		Con- victions.	Cases withdrawn on pay- ment of Costs.	Dis- missed.
<i>Informations laid under Cotton Cloth Factories Act, 1889.</i>				
Exceeding the maximum limit of humidity . . . . .	5	5	—	—
Not keeping instruments in proper working order . . . . .	1	1	—	—
<i>Information laid under Prevention of Cruelty to and Protection of Children Act, 1889.</i>				
Employing a child after time stated on licence . . . . .	1	1	—	—
<i>Information laid under Section 24 of the Factory and Workshop Act, 1891.</i>				
Not supplying sufficient or correct particulars . . . . .	28	22	3	3

## APPENDIX No. 5.

RETURN MADE IN PURSUANCE OF SECTION 19 OF THE FACTORY AND WORKSHOP ACT, 1891, OF PERSONS INSPECTED WITH THE RESULTS OF THE INSPECTION.

	Number Examined.	Number Rejected.
Young Persons :		
Male - - - - -	118,384	1,680
Female - - - - -	85,554	1,112
Children :		
Male - - - - -	32,907	421
Female - - - - -	32,242	434
TOTALS - - - - -	269,087	3,647

## REASONS FOR REJECTION.

Anaemia and Heart Disease.	Diseases or Loss of the Eye.	Diseases of Ear, Nose, and Throat.	Diseases of the Chest.	Diseases of the Skin.	Scrofula and Diseases of Bones of Limbs.	General Debility.	Uncleanliness.	Un-classified Physical or Mental Defects.	Various Causes other than Physical or Mental.
99	329	85	135	203	139	340	77	337	1,903*

\* These rejections were largely due to non-production of the documents required under the Factory and Workshop Act. Many of the young persons and children rejected for this reason subsequently produced the required documents and were accordingly passed.

The Factory and Workshop Act, 1891, came into operation on the 1st January 1892. The above Return is, therefore, for the 10 months ended 31st October 1892.

## APPENDIX No. 6.

STATISTICAL TABLE OF ACCIDENTS IN FACTORIES AND WORKSHOPS REPORTED TO H.M. CHIEF INSPECTOR BY CERTIFYING FACTORY SURGEONS DURING THE TWELVE MONTHS ENDED 31ST OCTOBER 1892.

The only accidents to be reported are the following:—

- (a.) Any accident which causes loss of life to any person employed in the factory or the workshop; and
- (b.) Any accident which causes bodily injury to a person employed in the factory, and is produced either by machinery moved by steam, water, or other mechanical power, or in the factory or the workshop caused through a vat, pan, or other structure filled with hot liquid or molten metal or other substance, or by explosion, or by escape of gas, steam, or metal, and is of such a nature as to prevent the person injured by it from returning to his work in the factory or workshop, and doing five hours work on any day during the next three days after the occurrence of the accident.

Nature of Injury.	Adults (over 18).		Young Persons (13-18).		Children.		Total.		
	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.&F.
Causing death - - -	331	17	68	6	4	—	403	23	426
Amputation of right hand or arm	34	4	21	4	4	1	59	9	68
Amputation of left hand or arm	30	1	10	1	2	—	42	2	44
Amputation of part of right hand	271	66	185	56	15	9	471	131	602
Amputation of part of left hand	257	47	152	58	13	3	422	108	530
Amputation of any part of leg or foot - - - }	20	—	13	1	2	—	35	1	36
Loss of sight of one or both eyes - - - }	13	9	2	3	—	—	15	12	27
Fracture of limbs or bones of trunk - - - }	212	29	118	23	14	5	344	57	401
Fracture of hand or foot -	161	44	76	27	9	4	246	75	321
Injuries to head and face -	422	114	112	52	6	11	540	177	717
Lacerations, contusions, and other injuries not enumerated above - - - }	2,740	503	1,595	440	145	48	4,480	991	5,471
Total -	4,491	834	2,352	671	214	81	7,057	1,586	8,643

APPENDIX No. G.

NATIONAL TABLE OF ACCIDENTS IN FACTORIES AND WORKSHOPS REPORTED TO H.M. LIAISON INSPECTOR BY CERTIFIED FACTORY SURGEONS DURING THE THREE MONTHS ENDING 31st OCTOBER 1892.

The only accidents to be reported are the following:—

- (a) Any accident which causes loss of life to any person employed in the factory or the workshop; and
- (b) Any accident which causes bodily injury to a person employed in the factory, and is produced either by machinery moved by steam, water, or other mechanical power, or in the factory or the workshop caused through a fall, or other substance filled with hot liquid or molten metal, or other substance, or by explosion, or by escape of gas, steam, or metal, and is of such a nature as to prevent the person injured by it from returning to his work in the factory or workshop, and during five hours or any day during the next three days after the occurrence of the accident.

Nature of Injury.		Adults (over 16).		Young Persons (12-16).		Children.		Total.	
		M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.
Fatal death	-	281	17	68	4	4	—	408	21
Amputation of right hand or arm	-	34	4	21	4	4	1	39	9
Amputation of left hand or arm	-	30	1	10	1	2	—	42	2
Amputation of part of right hand	-	271	86	165	56	15	0	471	131
Amputation of part of left hand	-	257	47	152	58	18	3	422	108
Amputation of any part of leg or foot	-	30	—	18	1	2	—	33	1
Loss of sight of one or both eyes	-	10	2	2	2	—	—	12	27
Fracture of limbs or bones of trunk	-	212	20	118	28	14	2	354	57
Dislocation of hand or foot	-	161	44	78	27	9	4	246	75
Injuries to head and face	-	422	114	112	32	9	11	540	177
Injuries, contusions, and other injuries not enumerated above	-	2,740	208	1,505	410	143	28	4,480	691
Total	-	4,431	684	2,552	671	214	31	7,007	1,202